Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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A VERY TAME BEGINNING

Little Interest in the Early Work of the Legislature.

EFFECT OF MORTON'S CANDIDACY

The Platt Programme Regarding Greater New-York May Undergo Material Changes.

MAYOR STRONG MUST NOT BE OFFENDED

The Excise Question May Have a Bearing on the Presidential Struggle.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Sergeant at Arms Garrett J. Benson hung a large and very lifelike picture of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt on the wall of the front parlor at "The Tub," at 132 State Street, at about noon to-day. A short time after that event, Speaker Hamilton Fish appeared on the scene, accompanied by two or three friends. Mr. Fish sat on a sofa in the parlor and conversed with such members of the Assembly as came in, and two or three doorkeepers were stationed about. A small side room, where cigars and ginger ale were to be had, was opened. Members of the Assembly came in groups, a few newspaper men strolled in, and the Speaker's headquarters were pronounced duly opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

This and the arrival of numerous Senators and Representatives was all there was to indicate that it was less than forty-eight hours before the beginning of a session of the Legislature.

There was nothing to be done by Speaker Fish in the way of a campaign for the Speakership. He will get all the votes at the caucus. Because of this, the opening of this session, when the two branches are larger by forty than ever before in the history of the State, is said to be the dullest ever seen.

Few Politicians Arrive.

A very few politicians of any consequence, aside from the members, are here. Among the familiar faces are those of Francis Hendricks of Syracuse and John N. Scatcherd, John R. Hazel and George Urban, all of Buffalo, all former members of the State Committee, and all three reckoned as anti-Platt Republicans. About an hour after Mr. Fish opened his headquarters, upon which beamed the face of the Tioga statesman like a presiding genius, Chairman Charles W. Hackett arrived from New-York. He took rooms at the Kenmore. He is here to see that the organization is perfected to suit the State Republican machine. Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Senator Mullin were among his visitors, and it is evident that the Chairman has the machinery well within his grip. He is said to have his "ear to the ground" to detect what is the sentiment of the people on various matters. It is more probable that he has his ear to a long-distance telephone, which connects with 49 Broadway.

Morton a Candidate.

Notwithstanding such a tame opening of the session, the legislators find two or three important facts so plainly if not painfully evident that they cannot mistake them. One is that Gov. Morton is likely to be a well developed candidate for a Presidential nomination pretty soon. This is not only interesting in itself, but it has an important bearing on certain schemes, which have been half matured. These schemes are such as are calculated to make trouble for Mayor Strong and his element of the Republican Party in New-York City. The "machine" men find now that, while there is no doubt they can drive almost any measure through the two houses, they cannot expect Gov. Morton to affix his signature to measures which are evidently calculated simply to make trouble for an element of the party whose support he desires.

Effect on Excise Legislation.

This may interfere with a part of the programme with reference to the Greater New-York. This will be with the excise question, the most interesting thing before the Legislature. No one knows just what measure will be decided on. Something has been heard to-day of a proposed measure which will provide for a commission of five, to be appointed by the Governor, to take charge of the consolidation of the cities. As this has been outlined to-day, the commission will consist of three Republicans and two Democrats. In addition, Mayors Strong, Wurster, and Gleason will be ex-officio members. This would give the Republicans control of the entire consolidation.

It is conceded that this is a drive at the Strong element of the party, inasmuch as the commission would have power to proceed to reorganize the Police Commission along with the other boards, as soon as possible.

Nothing is known of the attitude of Gov. Morton toward this proposition, but some who have been talking of his Presidential aspirations say he would not favor it, if it seemed likely to antagonize the reform Republicans in New-York City.

Chairman Hackett Communicative.

Chairman Hackett said to-night he thought there was no doubt whatever that Gov. Morton is a Presidential candidate, and had been so for some time.

"All that could be expected in the way of a declaration from him would be that he is not a candidate," said Mr. Hackett. "If he keeps still he will be counted in the field."

There is something like a cloud on the horizon of the gathering statesmen as they contemplate the thought that machine legislation is going to come squarely up against the diplomacy which hedges about a Presidential candidate's actions.

Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, who is to be the Republican leader on the floor, called at Mr. Fish's headquarters this afternoon.

"I can see," he said, "but two questions of much general interest and importance which are likely to come up this year—excise and the Greater New-York.

"So far as general legislation for cities is concerned, there is likely to be little of it. All the cities of the second class—Troy, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester—have Democratic Mayors, who will pass on the legislation affecting those cities. It is not likely that a Republican Legislature will pass many bills to suit them."

TROUBLE OVER COGGESHALL.

Senate Divided on the Question of Admitting Him to the Caucus.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Trouble is already in the air over the relations between Senator Coggeshall and the Republican majority. Coggeshall wants to go into the Republican caucus. Some of the Senators are in favor of taking him into the fold. The State machine is opposed to this. Chairman Hackett is particularly bitter. He says there can be but one opinion on this matter, and that is that Coggeshall is a Democrat.

Senator Raines is equally emphatic the other way. "Let the man decide for himself what his politics is to be," said Senator Raines.

Chairman Hackett, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Senator Mullin, and one or two others had a long talk on the subject to-night. Chairman Lauterbach of New-York was expected here to-day, but he has not put in an appearance. Against some opposition it has been decided not to invite Coggeshall to the caucus to nominate the officers of the Senate to-morrow night.

Caleb Simms, the big colored man whom Mr. Pavey is trying to defeat in his aspirations to be Senate janitor, will be at the caucus-room door, and there is guessing as to the result if Coggeshall tries to break in.

The Simms incident is causing something of a fight. Senator Pavey claims that Simms did not support him at the last election. Simms says he did. "The only reason Pavey is against me," said Simms to-night, "is that I'm a machine man. If he beats me, there is no one who can wait three years to get revenge so easily as I can."

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

Many Ladies Will Assist Mrs. Morton at the Executive Mansion.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The reception to be held at the Executive Mansion on New Year's afternoon, from 3 until 6 o'clock, will be for both ladies and gentlemen.

Mrs. Morton will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Charles Andrews, Mrs. James A. Roberts, Mrs. Theodore E. Hancock, Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Eugene Burlingame, Mrs. Ashley W. Cole, Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., Mrs. Anthony N. Brady, Mrs. Henry Russell, Mrs. Charles Tracey, Mrs. Horace G. Young, Mrs. D. Cady Herrick, Mrs. Benjamin K. Sturdee, Mrs. Clifford D. Gregory, Mrs. John H. Rathbone, Mrs. Harmon P. Read, Miss Oliver, Miss Reed, Miss Marvin, Miss Pauline Gray, Miss H. Pruyn, Miss Corning, Miss Sard, Miss Redfield, Miss Ellen Hun, Miss Battershall, and Miss Parker.

Proposed Ballot Law Changes.

Senator Raines has an amendment to the present ballot law which he proposes to introduce the first day of the session. It provides that party nominations only can be made by a convention of a political party which at the preceding general election cast 25,000 votes for State officers.

Independent nominations to be voted for by all the electors of the State only can be made by 6,000 or more voters of the State, provided that in making up such number at least fifty voters in each county shall subscribe to the certificate.

Mr. Raines will also introduce an Excise bill modeled on the Ohio law.

DIETZ FINALLY SENT TO JAIL

The Amateur Detective Crank Appeared Twice in Court—Said He Was Seeking a $25,000 Poodle.

The aspiring amateur detective, Albert G. Dietz of 402 East Eighty-eighth Street, had his career temporarily checked yesterday, when he was fined $5 and locked up for lack of money to pay his fine.

Dietz was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court in the morning on the charge of trying to beat a cabman out of his cab hire, amounting to $10. The cabman declined to press the charge and Dietz was released.

His brother was in court during the hearing and said that Dietz knew where the Post Office robbers were. He said he had supported the prisoner for over two years. Dietz was once examined as to his sanity and discharged.

After his discharge, Dietz walked up Sixth Avenue and engaged a cab again. He drove to Police Headquarters, to several newspaper offices, to the Municipal Building, where he tried to see Recorder Goff; to the West Thirtieth Street Station, from there to Headquarters and back again. The hackman demanded his fare. Dietz refused to give it and was again taken before Magistrate Kudlich, who fined him $5. When he was locked up he said that it was a shame, as a lady had lost a twenty-five-thousand-dollar poodle dog, and he was on the track of it. He said that he was in the employ of Capt. Pickett of the Tenderloin district, and could find the Burden thieves.

ENJOINED FROM CUTTING WIRES

The Chicago Board of Trade Charged with an Attempt to Create a Monopoly in the Grain Trade.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—William A. Michael, of St. Joseph, Mo., has obtained an injunction from Judge Horton, restraining the Chicago Board of Trade, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company from cutting the wires which give general market information to the complainant at his business houses, in Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.; Topeka, Lawrence, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, Kan., or from removing the "ticker" instruments or appliances.

In his application for an injunction, Michael says the Board of Trade and the two telegraph companies are about to enter into an arrangement by which the latter shall collect the information as to the state of the markets, and only connect their telegraph instruments with such circuits as the Board of Trade shall designate. By this agreement, it is charged, the three defendants will establish a monopoly in the traffic of grain throughout the United States, and are endeavoring to make arrangements so that the Board of Trade can decide who shall be merchants in grain at Chicago and other points.

OWNEY FINISHES A LONG TRIP

Mail Clerks' Dog Reaches Tacoma After Going Around the World.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 30.—Owney, the mail clerks' dog companion, arrived here yesterday, after having circled the world in a little over four months. He came through from New-York in less than five days, and Purser Wood of the Northern Pacific steamer Victoria, who took Owney to China, leaving here Aug. 16 last, was at the depot to receive him. Owney began traveling at Albany, N. Y., over ten years ago, where he used to follow a mail wagon. It is proposed now to send him around the world again to beat George Francis Train's time of eighty days from Tacoma to Tacoma.

The Rev. Joseph Cook in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston, accompanied by Mrs. Cook, reached this city this morning on their slow journey across the Continent. Mr. Cook was so ill that he had to be helped by his wife and an attendant from the carriage to the hotel, where he remained in seclusion until it was time to take a night train for Boston.

Officers of the Bear Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Lieut. George M. Daniels and First Engineer Dorrey of the Revenue Cutter Bear were suspended from duty to-day. The announcement of the suspension came from Washington this afternoon. The suspension is believed to arise out of the Capt. Healy affair.

ANTI-PLATT MEN ACTIVE

Plans for a Vigorous Fight Formed at a Meeting Last Night.

TO CONTEST AT STATE CONVENTION

Every Effort to be Made to Prevent Mr. Platt from Having Full Control of the Delegation to St. Louis.

The war against Thomas C. Platt and Plattism in this county is to be pushed vigorously from now until the Republican National Convention, and as long thereafter as may be necessary.

This was the determination reached last night at a conference of representative anti-Platt Republicans held in the Windsor Hotel.

The fact that the meeting was to be held was kept very quiet. Perhaps this is due to the fact that many of the plans of the anti-Platt people have been made known to Mr. Platt long before the time that his opponents expected him to know them. Even the most carefully guarded gossip of Mr. Platt's opponents has reached his ears very quickly. An illustration of this fact was furnished to a reporter by a gentleman who was on the list of those present last night. Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, Mr. Platt's chief lieutenant in Republican affairs in this county, called on Mayor Strong within the last few days and proffered the olive branch. It is related that he urged the Mayor to bury all past differences and to meet Mr. Platt and shake hands with him.

That night the Mayor, according to this story, was at the Union League Club, and in talking with some friends, said: "Lauterbach wants to have me meet Platt and shake hands with him. I'll not do it."

The next morning a friend of Mr. Platt, who happened to hear the remark in the Union League Club, went down to Mr. Platt's office and told him all about it.

Last night's conference will probably have results that will make a lot of bother for Mr. Platt, especially in the matter of selecting delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Platt's plan is to take a pocket delegation to St. Louis with him, if he can, so that it can be delivered to this or that candidate at his will. This sort of thing is very repulsive to many Republicans in this city, and especially so to the men who always furnish the greater part of the money that goes to make up the Republican campaign fund, so far as the contributions from this State are concerned.

The real purpose of last night's conference at the Windsor was to arrange a plan whereby the Republicans of this State shall be represented at the convention by other than men who are ready to deliver their votes as Mr. Platt tells them.

The list of those who were invited to meet for this purpose included Cornelius N. Bliss, S. G. French, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Gen. Samuel Thomas, ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell, Adelbert H. Steele, William Brookfield, Elihu Root, John E. Milholland, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Alfred R. Conkling, Clarence W. Bowen, and several others.

The villainous enrollment made under the direction of the Platt machine will be the basis on which the fight will be waged at present. Not only does the Brookfield faction claim that the enrollment was outrageous, but the claim is admitted by the Platt people themselves. This enrollment will never be regarded as a decent basis for representation in the County Committee, or in conventions that select delegates to any nominating conventions by any of the fair-minded Republicans of the city. The making of such an enrollment was a political blunder that would have been avoided by the cheapest kind of political judgment. It has furnished the anti-Platt people a solid ground of contention. They now propose to perfect an organization that will have for its purpose the sending of a contesting delegation to the State Convention for the nomination of delegates at large to the National Convention, and if this does not have any effect, the fight will be carried right to the National Convention, and the representative Republicans of the country will find the solid, moneyed men of the Republican Party in this city, and to a very large extent in this State also, arrayed against the Platt crowd.

The effective part of this will probably be found in the fact that all the big contributors to the National campaign fund will be found fighting Mr. Platt, and the Republicans can use so much money in National campaigns that this condition of affairs will not be pleasant to the Republicans of other States.

Whether the form of the opposition to Platt will be in the nature of a new County Committee or not could not be definitely ascertained last night, but that will probably be the result. A number of the anti-Platt men of this city are going to Buffalo Saturday night to dine at the Iroquois Club, and to arrange for a concerted line of action which will result in sending anti-Platt delegates to St. Louis.

AN OUTRAGEOUS AND BARBAROUS CRIME

Gov. Bradley's Opinion of the Action of the Mob in Marion County, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 30.—Gov. Bradley was asked to-night what action he would take in the matter of the lynching of William Dever and the cremation of Mrs. T. J. West in Marion County yesterday morning. He gave out the following statement:

"I regard it as the most outrageous and barbarous crime that was ever committed in Kentucky. I shall spare neither labor, money, nor force to bring its perpetrators to that punishment which they so richly deserve. I believe that the good people of Marion County and the State at large look with the same horror upon this crime and will not be slow to give me their unflinching support in the execution of the law."

Gov. Bradley to-morrow will offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the persons guilty of the crime.

She Met the Thief at Her Door.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 30.—Mrs. William J. Wilson of 41 Ferry Street, had a brief interview with a remarkably cool sneak thief at 10 o'clock this morning. She had been to a grocery. When she returned she met a man coming out of her apartments.

"Keep your mouth shut, and don't get rattled!" the man said. Then he dashed past her and ran into the street.

When she recovered from the shock Mrs. Wilson summoned the police, but the thief escaped. He had taken with him a silver watch, a gold chain, and some small trinkets.

Elizabeth G. Kelly's Generosity.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly of this city, who has already endowed the University of Chicago with a woman's dormitory, costing $60,000, has decided to erect on the university campus a chapel to cost $100,000, to be known as the Kelly Memorial Chapel, in memory of her brother. The university has no chapel building at present.

EFFECT OF JAPAN'S ENTERPRISE

Edward Atkinson Speaks of the New Cotton-Spinning Plants in the Far East—Will Benefit the South.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Regarding the heavy shipments of cotton to Japan reported from San Francisco to-day, Edward Atkinson says:

"There is no doubt that Japan will establish cotton-spinning plants with considerable rapidity, and in the course of some years will probably be enabled to supply the increasing wants of the modern world, heretofore mainly supplied by England. But in order to make any of the fabrics which would have any considerable sale in this country merely as cotton fabrics without regard to the design of the weaving or the printing, and in order to supply that part of the demand of China for what are known as gold end and red end shirtings, made of medium-fine yarns, it will be impossible for Japan to use her own limited supplies of cotton or any of the cotton of China, which, although produced in very large quantities and admirably handled, is so short in staple as not to make it fit for the work, or even the India cotton, which is only fit for coarse, low numbers.

"Her whole supply of cotton must be found in this country. Hence it follows that the progress of Japan may, to some extent, check the demand for American cotton for English mills, and may, at least, prevent the increase of, if it does not work a reduction in, the export of cotton fabrics from Great Britain, but will have no influence whatever upon the cotton manufactures of this country, so far as the making of the fabric is concerned. What we have to fear, if there is anything to fear, in getting the goods which people desire, is the skill, taste, and aptitude of the Japanese in devising both woven and printed cotton fabrics.

"The influence of this demand upon the South will be very beneficial in hastening improvements in ginning, handling, and baleing, which have lately attained great prominence among the cotton growers of the South."

POULTNEY BIGELOW'S MISSION

Negotiating with the German Government in Behalf of New-York's Insurance Department.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Poultney Bigelow is now in Berlin as the representative of the State of New-York, having credentials from Superintendent James F. Pierce of the Insurance Department.

Superintendent Pierce requests the Prussian Minister of the Interior, through Mr. Bigelow, to inform him if the certificates of the New-York State Insurance Department as to the solvency and good repute of American life insurance companies will be accepted by the Minister with reference to those New-York State companies being admitted to do business in that country.

Superintendent Pierce asks for this information because certain Prussian companies are applying to be admitted to do business in New-York State, and the licenses of several others now authorized are to expire in January.

Mr. Bigelow has presented his papers to the Prussian Minister of the Interior, and is now awaiting his decision. His interview with Dr. Miquel was pleasant, and it is believed in Berlin that Mr. Bigelow will be successful in his mission.

Superintendent Pierce will act on the application of the German companies as soon as he hears from Mr. Bigelow.

FOURTEENTH STREET FERRY SOLD

A New Company Incorporated in Jersey City to Operate the Boats Between New-York and Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 30.—The fact that the Fourteenth Street Ferry has been sold was semi-officially made known to-day through a notice served on Water Register Henry Lohman to the effect that the ferry would be operated by the New-Jersey Ferry Company on and after Jan. 1.

Neither Richard Stevens, Superintendent Charles A. Woolsey, nor any one else connected with the Hoboken Ferry Company would given any information concerning the matter.

Some light was thrown on the subject, however, by the filing with County Clerk Fisher to-day, at Jersey City, of articles of incorporation by the New-York and New-Jersey Company, the announced purpose of which is "to run a ferry from Hoboken to New-York, Brooklyn, and points on the Hudson River." The capital stock is $1,000,000, in 10,000 shares.

The incorporators are John French and Frank Trenholm of New-York, and Samuel S. Watters, Jr., of Jersey City. The company is to continue in existence for fifty years.

The boats of the present ferry run from Fourteenth Street, this city, to Fourteenth Street, New-York, making four trips an hour each way during the day. The traffic has never been heavy.

KILLED BY A PRACTICAL JOKE

Death of a Woman Who Thought She Had Lost Her Husband.

DOUBLE SPRINGS, Ala., Dec. 30.—Archie Fletcher and his cousin, Joseph Wheeler, went hunting Saturday. Returning at dinnertime to Fletcher's house without Fletcher, Wheeler was asked by Mrs. Fletcher where her husband was. Jokingly, Wheeler pointed to his gun, and said: "It went off accidentally and killed Cousin Archie."

Mrs. Fletcher screamed and fell to the floor. In a moment her heart ceased to beat, and a doctor, hastily summoned, pronounced her dead. Fletcher, who had merely tarried at a neighbor's on the way home, returned shortly afterward. He is now looking for Wheeler, who has fled to parts unknown.

DROVE AWAY WITH THE TRUCK

A Valuable Load of Tobacco Taken While the Driver Was Delivering a Package.

Tobacco valued at $2,300 and a horse and truck worth about $300 were stolen in broad daylight yesterday afternoon in front of 414 East Eighteenth Street. Charles Cohen of 317 East Sixty-ninth Street, driver for M. Henry Loria, wholesale tobacconist of 134 Maiden Lane, started with a load of tobacco from the United States Public Store, in Laight Street, about 5:30 o'clock.

When he reached the Eighteenth Street house, he left the truck to deliver a small package of tobacco. He returned just in time to see the truck and tobacco being driven off by two unknown men. He reported at the East Twenty-second Street Station House.

Detectives Quinn and Stevens were placed on the case. Some time later they noticed two men driving a truck down East Twenty-fourth Street, and acting in a suspicious manner. They gave chase and the men deserted the wagon and, jumping over a low fence at the gas works near by, disappeared. The truck was taken to the station house, and later it was returned to the driver.

Barnard Alumnae Dinner.

The second annual dinner of the Barnard Alumnae Association was held last evening. Covers were laid for thirty. The affair was arranged by a committee consisting of Earle B. Smith, John H. Blot, and John W. Russell. Mr. Hazen was toast master. A. S. Hyde responded for "Barnard," Theodore D. McDonald, "Athletics"; Earle B. Smith, "The Ladies"; Addison Kelly, "Society"; Mr. Heurstel, "Pretty Girls at Dennett's: What Would Life be Without Them"; Joseph Flaimecy, "Our Alumni," and Mrs. Lyon, "Our Faculty."

Blackburn Confident of Re-election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—Senator Blackburn says there is no doubt of his re-election. "If the Republicans do not steal the House." He says his nomination in the caucus is certain, and he has positive assurance of one Populist vote.

SNOW FALLS IN THE WEST

A Severe Storm Prevails in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio.

MANY RAILWAY TRAINS BLOCKADED

Indianapolis Under a White Blanket—A Blizzard Strikes West Virginia, the Mercury Going Nearly to Zero.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—The heaviest snowstorm experienced for years is sweeping over the southern part of this State, blocking railroad and other traffic. At Shelbyville, a foot of snow has fallen, and at Odin there are eight inches. The storm has also prevailed in parts of Missouri.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—A foot of snow covers the ground here to-night. The storm continues to-night, and traffic is almost blocked. The surburban service had to be abandoned, and most of the incoming trains are late. At Lebanon two feet of snow fell, bringing all kinds of traffic to a standstill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 30.—The worst snowstorm in recent years, which has been raging the past fifteen hours, has become a blizzard. The ground is covered to a depth of twenty-eight inches, and railway traffic is greatly interfered with.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 30.—A blizzard rivaling in intensity the snowstorm of February, 1894, when Toledo was snowbound for three days, is raging over Northwestern Ohio to-night. Street-car and railroad traffic is greatly impeded, and the prospects are that few trains will get through here to-night. The local Weather Bureau says there is likely to be no relief from the storm for at least fifteen hours.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Dec. 30.—This section was visited to-night by a blizzard that came suddenly, and the temperature dropped close to the zero mark. The wind is blowing at a rapid velocity, and craft on the river have sought safety. Little damage has so far been reported.

HOLIDAY SNOWSTORM PROMISED.

Weather Bureau Believes Last Night's High Winds Will Bring It To-day.

The weather officials promise New-York a holiday snowstorm to-day; not much of a storm, they say, but still enough to show that the weather authorities have not forgotten that the holiday week will soon end. They also promise a cold snap that will send the thermometer racing downward.

A storm, resembling very much that of last Thursday, only less severe, came racing up yesterday from the Southwest. In the morning it centred over the Tennessee valleys, while at 10 o'clock last night it was centring over the lower lake region and was moving northeast very rapidly.

The heavy wind, with accompanying rain, reached this city about 10 o'clock last night. For over two hours the wind whistled around the tall buildings, and caused the tower on the Manhattan Building, in which the Weather Bureau is situated, to vibrate. By 11 o'clock it had attained the respectable speed of forty-eight miles. This was the maximum. The storm itself passed over the city at nearly midnight, and toward morning was succeeded by westerly winds, which bring the snow and cold weather.

The rain extended along the Atlantic coast from Portland, Me., to Cape Hatteras. The wind made a heavy sea, and storm signals were posted from the Delaware breakwater as far north as Boston.

The thermometer in this city went up from 40° at noon to 56° at midnight yesterday. It is expected that to-day's westerly winds, with the attendant snow, will cause it to drop from 25 to 40 points. The snap will not be in the nature of a cold wave, but merely one of the attendant demonstrations of the storm caused by a rush of wind from the central and western plains.

A Cold Night in California.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Dec. 30.—Last night was the coldest of the season. The mercury in the latter portion of the night was below the freezing point. The cold, however, was neither so severe nor long-continued as in the two Winters when much damage was done to orange crops, and the impression is that a comparatively small amount of fruit is damaged, the injury amounting to probably less than 10 per cent.

ZINC SMELTERS WILL BE UNITED

To be Under One Management After New Year's Day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—The biggest deal in the history of zinc mining in Missouri will be closed January 1. It will unite all the zinc smelters of the country under one management practically, and the result will be, the promoters claim, better prices for zinc in all branches, and a general revival of the industry.

The money involved is about $2,000,000, which is to be furnished by New-York and Connecticut capitalists. The deal was engineered by B. F. Hobart, President of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company, which controls a big smelter in Pittsburg, Kan.

The combination controls fourteen plants.

BURGLARS IN A BOARDING HOUSE

They Chloroform the Proprietor and Steal Jewelry and Money.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The Walnut Villa, a boarding house on the outskirts of this place, was entered by burglars last night, and diamonds, watches, and jewelry stolen to the value of $2,500, together with $600 in money.

The thieves reached the roof of the second story by ladders. Entering through a window, they choked and chloroformed the proprietor, Mrs. Josephine Wiemann, who was lying down in the sitting room.

Nearly all valuables were taken from a trunk in Mrs. Wiemann's room. When she recovered consciousness the thieves had fled.

Collision of Bicycle and Horse.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 30.—On Main Street this afternoon there was a narrow escape from injury in a collision between a bicycle and a carriage. Jean Griffing of East Marion was passing down the street on his wheel, and endeavoring to escape being bitten by a vicious dog, when Everett Youngs turned the corner, driving a spirited horse. Before either discovered the danger the collision took place. Griffing was thrown twenty feet by the shock, but escaped with a few scratches. Youngs's horse got his feet entangled in the bicycle wheels, and plunged madly until extricated.

Elections in the Sixty-ninth.

The companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment elected Second Lieutenants last night at the armory, Seventh Street and Third Avenue. Company C, in which forty-seven votes were polled, elected former Corp. Patrick McKenna, who received twenty-eight votes. His opponents were Sergt. John Brennan and Private Thomas Flynn.

In Company E, James D. Quirk received 31 out of 46 votes cast. Private William Coughlan got 15 votes. Quirk's former rank was that of First Sergeant.

Suit Against a Montreal Bank.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—Civil actions were entered this afternoon against the Directors of the Banque du Peuple to compel them to refund, as directed by law, $350,000 advanced, it is alleged, in an irregular and illegal manner.

TALK ABOUT ANOTHER MESSAGE

Visitors at the White House Think that Congress Soon Will Hear from the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Callers at the White House were informed to-day that the President was not receiving other than Cabinet officers.

This was not unusual on Monday, but the President was known to be very much occupied.

Some of the Senators who had inquired carefully about his work were of the opinion that he was preparing another message to Congress.

CONTROLLER FITCH IN WASHINGTON

The Attorney for Mr. Miner Regards Campbell's Contest as Trivial—Democratic Convention Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Ashbel P. Fitch, Controller of the City of New-York, reached here this evening, and went to the Arlington.

Mr. Fitch is the attorney of Representative H. C. Miner of New-York, whose seat is being contested by Timothy J. Campbell. Mr. Fitch will appear to-morrow before the House Committee on Elections having charge of Mr. Miner's case, and, if opportunity offers, he will move to dismiss the case on the ground of insufficient evidence to support Campbell's claim.

Mr. Fitch is of the opinion that the filing by Campbell of a list of 23,000 voters in his district in response to the request of the committee for the names of his witnesses, is pretty good evidence of the weakness of the ex-Representative's case.

Mr. Fitch while here will also look after the claim of the City of New-York for money advanced to the Government in fitting out troops during the rebellion. It is likely that Mayor Strong will soon come to Washington to use his influence with the Republicans for the advancement of this claim.

As a member of the committee appointed to secure, if possible, the National Democratic Convention for the City of New-York, Mr. Fitch will sound prominent Democrats to-morrow on this subject. He is heartily in favor of the selection of New-York, and believes that the delegation which will represent the city here next month when the National Committee meets will exert a strong influence.

UTAH'S LEGISLATORS TO MEET

First Business of the New State's Lawmakers Will Be to Choose Two Senators—The Candidates.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 30.—In accordance with the call issued by Governor-elect Wells, the first Legislature of the State of Utah will meet the first Monday after President Cleveland shall have issued the proclamation admitting Utah to the Union of the States.

The proclamation is expected to be issued next Saturday, and the members of the Legislature are making arrangements to convene on Monday, Jan. 6. Among their first acts will be the election of two United States Senators. The House will be composed of forty-five members, of whom thirty-one are Republicans and fourteen Democrats. The Senate has eighteen members, twelve of whom are Republicans and six Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of forty-three on joint ballot.

The most prominent candidates for Senators are Isaac Trumbo, George Q. Cannon, C. W. Bennett, Judge Goodwin, C. S. Varian, Arthur Brown, and Frank Cannon. The contest is likely to be bitter and prolonged, and, although the Democrats are in a hopeless minority, they may hold the balance of power between the opposing forces. If they decide after the first few ballots to give up voting for the two nominees of the Democratic Party and throw their strength to any particular candidate, it would result in settling the contest.

The chances seem to be in favor of George Q. Cannon and Mr. Trumbo.

THE TEXAS IN BAD FORM

Extensive Repairs Likely to be Made on the Battleship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The report of the Naval Board of Inspection on the, result of its trip in the battleship Texas last week was received at the Navy Department today, and, it is said, that it indicates that the Texas has not proved herself to be a superior vessel.

Secretary Herbert declined to-day to say anything about the contents of the report, but to-morrow he will probably give out a statement on the subject. It is known, however, that the report recommends many changes. In firing the turret guns the hydraulic gear for moving the turrets worked so badly that in one instance it took two hours to discharge the gun. The bottom of the ship was also considerably shaky.

It was said at the department to-day that it was not unlikely that the Texas would be placed out of commission and extensive repairs made.

ALDERMAN GUILFOYLE, DEFEATED

Ex-Congressman Clancey Won in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn.

The regular Democratic primaries were held in each of the 628 election districts in Brooklyn last night. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, considerable interest was manifested.

There was no very strong opposition ticket in the field, the biggest fight taking place in the Fifth Ward, where Alderman John Guilfoyle was defeated by ex-Congressman Clancey.

The Democratic General Committee will meet at the Athenaeum Friday to hear the reports of the primaries.

ESCAPE OF A SHREWD PRISONER

He Leaves the Courtroom and Locks Up Mayor and Officers.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Dec. 30.—Samuel Walsh, charged with grand larceny, was brought before Mayor Spencer at the City Hall this morning for a preliminary hearing. While the Mayor was examining witnesses the prisoner ran out of the room, pulled the door shut, turned the key that had been left in the lock, and made his escape, leaving the Mayor, prosecuting attorney, Marshal, and a number of witnesses locked up in the courtroom.

Want the Cotton Crop Decreased.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—A meeting of the members of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange was held this morning, and resolutions were adopted requesting the Southern planters to decrease the cotton acreage next year rather than increase it. The crop of 1894-5 was 9,901,251 bales, and the value of this was $297,037,530. This is too large a crop to be handled properly in one season, and it is thought best not to make these figures any larger.

Uninjured by the Jump or the Fence.

HOBOKEN, Dec. 30.—Peter Callihan, thirty-five years old, of 552 Lewis Street, Union Hill, while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, to-day jumped from a window forty feet from the ground. He landed on his feet, the earth being soft, escaping without injury. He dashed through a board fence as if it had been made of cardboard. After that he fell into the hands of a policeman and was locked up in a padded cell.

On New Year's Day The N. Y. Herald Will print the opening chapters of its $10,000 Prize Novel by Julian Hawthorne, entitled "A Fool of Nature." The story will be handsomely illustrated and continued daily until concluded. Don't miss it.—Adv.

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

Both Branches Now in Control of the Grand Old Party.

AN OVERTURNING IN THE SENATE

Democrats Yield to the Majority and at the Same Time Shift Responsibility.

REPUBLICANS GREATLY EMBARRASSED

They Do Not Wish to be Held to Account for What the Senate May Do and Fail to Do.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—"We take possession of the committees and of the patronage, but we must not be held responsible for legislation by this body."

This, in effect, was the declaration of the Senate Republicans to-day, after they had put through their plan of reorganization. It was the signal for an outburst of recrimination and denunciation such as the Chamber had not experienced in years. Bad faith was charged, party secrets were disclosed, war was declared between the Democrats and Populists. The combat raged for two hours. When it had ended, the public was in possession of facts heretofore confined to the cloakrooms; the Republicans were reproaching each other for their lack of acumen in playing the "baby act," and both sides were in a generally disagreeable humor.

Fun for the Galleries.

It was a field day for the people who thronged the galleries in the hope that the reins of power would not be relinquished by the Democrats without a struggle. The most interested persons in the Chamber were the Democratic clerks and other Senate attachés, who occupied the sofas and chairs in the rear of the Senators. They were hoping against hope that the Democrats would effect a combination which would prevent the carrying out of the reorganization scheme. While their hopes were dashed to earth, they had the slight satisfaction of seeing the new masters of the Senate placed in a most embarrassing position.

The trouble started when Mr. Allen of Nebraska undertook to explain why the Populists had agreed to let the Democrats and Republicans fight out the question of reorganization. The new committee list had been submitted by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon on behalf of the Republicans, and it had been adopted by a vote of 30 to 28. Mr. Kyle, who now styles himself an "independent," voting with the Democrats.

Called the Roll.

The roll call had been demanded by Mr. Gorman in order, as he said, that the country might know that there were more Republicans than Democrats in the body.

Mr. Allen's explanation of the silence of the Populists, which was in effect that the Populist Senators had decided that their interests lay in standing aloof, brought from Mr. Harris, in tones of quiet sarcasm, the inquiry whether, holding as they did, the balance of power, the Populists had not agreed by keeping silent to give the Republicans control, and whether their silence therefore did not make them fully responsible for the transfer of power from the Democratic side.

Mr. Allen's answer, couched in terms meant to be offensive, to the Democrats, was not acceptable to the Republicans, for the reason that he accused them of fostering a do-nothing policy.

Mitchell Is Imprudent.

Mr. Mitchell was imprudent enough at this point to announce that the Republicans could not be held responsible for the acts of the Senate, and that from the beginning of the attempt to reorganize the Populists had refrained from making any expressions of opinion. This gave Mr. Harris another opportunity to express his contempt for the attitude of the Populists.

Reference has already been made in these dispatches to Rule 24 of the Senate, which provides that, while a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a Chairman of a standing committee, a plurality vote shall elect the other members thereof. This rule proved to be an engaging text for Mr. Hoar, who shook his fist at his colleagues across the main aisle, and grew very red in the face while asserting that even if they did not have a majority, the Republicans had a right to dominate the committees by reason of their plurality.

The Republican-Populist.

The discussion had grown very warm at this time, but it might have ended there but for the unexpected appearance in the arena of Mr. Butler, the Republican-Populist of North Carolina. Mr. Butler has not discovered yet that the Senate runs a free barber's shop. His whiskers are untrimmed and his hair has not been touched by a scissors in many moons. Starting out with the assertion that he felt averse to talking because he was a younger member of the Senate and a very young man, he soon convinced every person within the

Cold is dangerous in Summer but often terrible in Winter.

Cold causes more misery than fire that gets beyond all control.

Cold can be insured against as readily as fire and far more effectively.

Cold should be carefully attended to when it first makes it appearance.

Cold can be checked and all its evil consequences avoided if it is taken promptly and in time.

Cold can be counteracted by a pure stimulant and there is only one that is reliable—Duffy's Pure Malt.

Cold comfort awaits the man or woman who fails to act upon this suggestion whenever a chill makes it appearance.

Cold shoulder and even contempt should be shown any druggist or grocer who tries to sell you something which he says is "just as good." He is deceiving you.

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of course, will hold them to account for what shall be done in the upper chamber. The Populists glory in the fact that they hold the balance of power, and assert that it will be exercised in the interest of legislation which they favor.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Control of the Senate Placed with the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The debate to-day on the reorganization of the Senate was upon the resolution offered by Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) providing that Republicans take control of the standing and select committees of the Senate, "from and after Jan. 1, 1896."

The proposed committee memberships having been announced from the Clerk's desk, Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) opened the discussion. He said it was the universal custom in the Senate for the party in the majority to control the committees. To that there was no objection. It was the proper and orderly way of conducting the business affairs of the Senate.

But, owing to the fact that it was well known, prior to the assembling of this Congress, that neither of the great parties, Republican or Democratic, was likely to have a clear majority in the Senate, a resolution was adopted by the Senate continuing the old committees until otherwise ordered by the Senate. Continuing, Mr. Gorman said:

"We are perfectly aware that the Democrats are in a minority in this body. We have not a clear majority of all the Senators elected. We do not know as yet that the Republicans have a clear majority. That can only be decided by a vote on the propositition. If they have, they unquestionably are entitled to the adoption of the resolution and to the entire charge of all the principal committees of this body. Then the country will understand perfectly who are to be held responsible for the conduct of the business of this body. With a view of ascertaining that fact, I shall demand the yeas and nays on the adoption of this resolution."

Silence Gives Consent.

The vote was taken, and the resolution fixing the membership of the committee was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 28. Five of the six Populists reserved their votes, namely: Messrs. Allen of Nebraska, Jones and Stewart of Nevada, Butler of North Carolina, and Peffer of Kansas. Senator Kyle of South Dakota voted nay.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) declared that the Populist Party had no affiliation whatever with either of the old parties. The Populists had realized, before the meeting of this Congress, that there was a clear majority of the Senate in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver, and they had been perfectly willing to unite in bringing about the passage of a free-silver measure. They had sent out invitations to the free-silver Senators, but with the exception of two or three of them, they had not met with the Populists; and, therefore, the Populist Party had resolved, as a matter of policy, to take no part whatever in the organization of the Senate.

The Populists felt that the Republican Party was, as between itself and the Democratic Party, in the ascendency, and that the responsibility for legislation should belong to the Republican Party, in both houses as speedily as possible. The Populists had felt that it was due to themselves as a party that they should take no hand whatever in the organization of the Senate, and should refrain from voting, thus leaving the Republicans and the Democrats to settle the question of organization among themselves.

The Populist Party in the Senate and in the House and in the country was a distinct political entity, having its organization in every State and Territory, and having a popular vote within 200,000 of the number which landed Mr. Lincoln in the Presidency in 1861. The Populists were a distinct organization, and they proposed to maintain it in this and in future Congresses.

A Sharp Interrogatory.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.,) asked Mr. Allen whether the Populists Senators—an annex of the Republican Party—had not determined deliberately to allow, by their silence, a Republican organization of the Senate, and whether, therefore, the Senator from Nebraska did not understand and know that the Populists were responsible for the result of the vote as if they had cast their votes for the resolution instead of sitting silent.

Mr. Allen replied that when the Populists came to consider the question they realized that they held the balance of power in their hands; and he added with much emphasis that they were going to utilize it to its fullest extent, as they went along. The Democratic Party, he continued, had proved itself absolutely incapable of legislation. It had claimed to be in favor of tariff reform, as embodied in the Wilson bill; but its tariff bill came before the Senate last session, it proved to be loaded, at both ends and in the middle, for protection. He had no faith in the Democratic Party, in its capacity, or its disposition to relieve the country—not the slightest. He wanted the responsibility for legislation to begin now, and that the people would see that the do-nothing policy of the Republican Party resulted in about the same thing as the policy of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) remarked that the Republicans were not in a majority in the Senate when he offered his resolution, and were not in a majority now. The Senate was composed, when "full," of eighty-eight members; but it was not "full" now, having only eighty-seven members, there being one vacancy from Delaware. Of these eighty-seven, the Republicans had forty-two, the Democrats thirty-nine, and the Populists six. If that state of the case gave a majority to any political party in the Senate, it would require some kind of figuring of which he had no knowledge.

Artful Dodging by Republicans.

Mr. Allen said that every important committee of the Senate was completely in the control of the Republican party; and he hoped that the distinguished Senator from Oregon would not undertake now to "back water" and say that his party was not responsible for the measure it would present.

"The Republican party," Mr. Mitchell interposed, "will be responsible for measures whenever it has enough Senators to pass them, and then, and only then."

"You have the committees now," said Mr. Allen, "and you can present those measures."

"Certainly, we can present bills," Mr. Mitchell assented, "but so long as Republicans have only forty-two votes in the Senate they are powerless against the majority."

"Whenever," said Mr. Allen, "you present a respectable measure that will be for the relief of the people of the country you may count on the Populistic votes."

"I hope so," said Mr. Mitchell, "and I hope that when the Republican party presents a respectable measure, not only the Populists, but the Democrats will vote for it. I should hope so, but that is, perhaps, 'hoping against hope.'"

Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) reverting to the vote on the committee resolution, asked whether the Populist position of non-action and silence was not as satisfactory to the Senator from Oregon, from the Republican standpoint, as if the members of the Populist Party had voted with the Democrats and Republicans.

"I am always ready," Mr. Mitchell replied good humoredly, "to be satisfied with whatever the majority of the Senate does. But, so far as I am personally concerned, I was not advised, when I offered the resolution, and before the vote was taken, as to whether the result would be a majority in favor of the resolution."

Hoar Tries to Make a Point.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) said that Mr. Harris's remarks were likely to give a wrong impression to the country, and that the fact was that the committee memberships required not a majority vote, but a plurality vote.

"Does the Republican Party," Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) broke in, "decline to be responsible for the committees?"

"That question," Mr. Hoar replied, "does not relate to anything that I am saying at present."

As to Mr. Harris's remarks about the Populist Party being an annex of the Republican Party, Mr. Hoar remarked that the Populists had voted in the past, and would probably vote in the future, ten times with the Democratic Party for the once that they had voted or would vote with the Republican Party.

In reply to Mr. Palmer's question, he then said:

I suppose the Republican Party expects to be responsible in all reasonable bounds. If the committees should report—as they ordinarily do—measures based upon principles which the Republican Party believes in, the Republicans will accept the responsibility for them. If any Republican Senator should dissent from the committee reports and act on his own responsibility, he could, of course, do so. The Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Gorman,) the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Harris,) the Senator from Nebraska, (Mr. Allen,) and the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Palmer,) know as well as I do that the Republican Party is not in a majority in the Senate.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) broke into the debate and made an impetuous speech in defense of the position taken by the Populist Senators. Addressing his remarks to Mr. Harris, who had asked him whether he did not hold his seat by co-operation with the Republicans in his State, he said:

I hold my seat by such co-operation for the simple reason that the party to which you belong had got to be so corrupt in my State that all decent men condemned it. Your party could be, to-day, in power in North Carolina if it had stood by its pledges and promises. The Populists had either to vote to-day with the Democrats to organize the Senate, or they had to vote with the Republicans. They preferred to vote with neither, but to stand alone.

Kyle the Only One of His Kind.

The vote of Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.,) against the resolution having been alluded to, Mr. Kyle announced himself as "an independent all the way through" and not bound by any caucus.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) remarked that the Republicans in the Senate were in a plurality, but had no power of carrying any measure by their own votes alone. He referred to the vote on Mr. Mitchell's resolution, and said that if all the Populists had voted with the Democrats the result would have been 30 yeas and 33 nays and the Republican programme would have tumbled to pieces. The same thing that had occurred to-day would occur again and again—the Populist Senators having the balance of power. All discussion, therefore, as to whether the responsibility for legislation lay with the Republican Party was outside of the domain of discussion, and was in the domain of the concrete.

"The concrete of the whole matter," Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) broke in, "is that the Populists remained silent, and allowed the Republicans to take charge of the committees, because the Finance Committee, as now constituted, has a majority of one of silver coinage men. It has been stated that that committee consisted of six Republicans, six Democrats, and one Populist; but the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) was put upon it by the Republicans with the understanding that that would give a majority of silver-coinage men on that committee. That is the concrete in this whole business, and without that arrangement we never would have seen our Populist friends sit dumb as oysters when this thing was carried through."

Leather and Prunella.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) remarked that the complexion of the Finance Committee had not been changed from what it was in the last Congress. Its number only had been increased. "No matter what we may say here," remarked Mr. Allison, "it is known that that committee was and is in favor of the free coinage of silver; and it is also known that no organization of this Senate could have been made without, practically, that being so. And therefore it is that we are dealing here to-day with 'leather and prunella,' as respects this whole question.

"It is well known," Mr. Allison added, "that a majority of that committee, as organized, would be in favor of the free coinage of silver—every Democrat on it being understood to be in its favor. So that, as respects the selection of Mr. Wolcott, or as respects the selection of the new Democratic member of the committee, we do not deceive each other."

Confession of Incompetence.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) confessed his amazement at the distinguished Senator from Iowa proclaiming to the country, after he and his party friends had shown so much anxiety to get control of the committees, that they had no power to carry out the decrees of their party. Said Mr. Gorman:

Senators on the other side are responsible from this time henceforth for the legislation of both branches of Congress. You came here knowing that you had not a clear majority in the Senate, and we had made provisions last session for that condition of affairs. We made that provision on the most liberal terms as between the two parties, on lines which would have secured for the country the consideration of measures by the best thought of both sides of the chamber and without reference to the third party.

After all, Mr. President, the country will hold either the Republicans or the Democrats responsible for the Government for the next two years. It is a divided responsibility. You are in a large majority in the other house, and there is in the Executive Chair a gentleman who was elected as a Democrat, and therefore it was suggested in the last Congress that we would co-operate here in the Senate. But in the desire of power, the anxiety to control committees, has made you take a step which will enable you to throttle legislation. But you have taken the responsibility—meet it. Meet it as we did in the last Congress, when we had a majority of only one.

A Plea of Disability.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) asked Mr. Gorman if he could suggest a single measure or doctrine of principle which it was in the power of the Republican Senators to pass without the aid of Democratic votes. To this Mr. Gorman replied:

That is true—I admit it—but the Senator from Massachusetts knows as well as I do that when you take possession of every great committee, putting Democrats in a minority on all of them save one, you put yourselves in a position to affirm legislation or to stop legislation. It is the responsibility of the majority that you assume. If you had carried out the idea suggested by the resolution adopted last session—making liberal concessions on both sides—you would have been able to bring together the better thought of the Senate, so that men who had the best interests of the country at heart would have controlled the committees. I think we would have had better legislation than we will have now, when the great Finance Committee is, by the action of the Republican Senators, controlled by the Populist Party.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Gorman to explain what he meant when he spoke of the best thought of the Senate being brought together on the committees. On what issue did he mean? Was it on the money question or on the tariff question, or what? And if on the money question, would that Senator explain how it happened that when the Finance Committee was increased by two members, to one of which the Democrats were entitled, they put in another silver man, when they had five silver men already?

Here Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) broke in with the remark that he would like to

Have YOU Tried Cuticura the great SKIN CURE?

Its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: Newbery, 1, King Edward-st., London. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Mr. Gorman said that, as the Republican Senators assumed the right to control the majorities on the committees, and had proceeded to assign to the free-coinage men seven members and to give to the sound-money men six.

Teller Tells the Truth.

Mr. Hale reminded Mr. Gorman that if the Democrats had chosen a sound-money man for their additional member on the Finance Committee, the anti-silver men would have had a majority on it; and that, when they refused to do that, the whole control of that committee was given over to the silver men.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.)—As to the Democrats putting two "sound-money" men, which I call "unsound-money" men, on that committee I want to say that if that had been done, there would have been no reorganization of these committees.

Mr. Gorman—That is true. That is the full explanation of the matter. That is precisely what the country ought to know. That is the reason why the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Allen] sat quiet in his seat—a man whom it is difficult to keep quiet. It is the mistake which you [addressing the Republican side of the chamber] have made. But you have made it. The attention of the country will be called to it by this debate.

You ought to stand up and take the full responsibility. It is yours. It is not ours any longer. I think it was an error of judgment on your part. I think that in the interest of the country you ought to have subordinated your desire for the control of the Senate until you had a clear Republican majority. For there are pending any number of important questions, not only affecting the business interests of the country, but affecting interests far reaching as the boundaries of the world.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) came into the discussion, and directed his shafts of ridicule at the Democrats in general, but at Senators Gorman and Harris in particular. He did not think that Mr. Harris's reference to the Populist Party as an annex to the Republican Party was wise; but he hoped that at some future day the Senator from Tennessee again would have the honor of being elected President pro tem. of the Senate. As to the pretension of the Senator from Maryland to be a representative of "the best thought of the country," he suggested that Mr. Gorman would not have as many votes on the Democratic side of the chamber as he would have if he united with the Populists.

A Challenge to Chandler.

Mr. Allen—Will the Senator from New-Hampshire be kind enough to designate the Senators on his side of the chamber who represent the best thought of the Senate?

Mr. Chandler—I am afraid that the number of Senators on this side who would be entitled to be considered as leaders of the best thought of the Senate would not be any larger than on the other side—certainly not larger than the Populist Party. The only Senator who is willing to get up on either side of the chamber and assume to represent the best thought of the Senate and of the country is the Senator from Maryland.

After considerable more badinage of the same character Mr. Chandler resumed his seat, and Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) in the most solemn and earnest manner, apologized to the Senate for having by his interrogatory addressed to Mr. Allen provoked the long discussion to which the Senate had been listening, and vowed that he never would ask another question of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) introduced a concurrent resolution, which went over till to-morrow, providing for a recess from to-morrow till Tuesday, Jan. 7.

After an executive session the Senate at 4:50 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow.

TINKERING THE TARIFF.

A Proposition to Re-enact the McKinley Bill with Decreased Duties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Tariff bill passed by the House promises to be a wedge that will open wide the doors of debate in the Senate. Already there are mutterings among Senators whose constituents have been neglected in the House, and it will be a wonder if the whole tariff question is not opened up in the Senate. The amendments already offered by Senators Burrows and Quay show that those tariff experts believe the scheme of the House too narrow. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon is ready to offer another amendment providing for the re-enactment of the McKinley wool schedule in toto.

Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, mindful of the interest of the beet-sugar growers of his State, will offer an amendment intended to revive the sugar bounty, a proposition upon which the Republicans themselves are divided, and to which the Democrats have declared their undying hatred.

A prominent Senator from one of the Middle States has a scheme in contemplation, which, however, will bring at once to the front the whole subject of the revision of the tariff along Republican lines. The argument has been made that the McKinley rates were too high, many Republicans agreeing that the argument was sound. The amendment will strike out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and re-enact the McKinley law entire, with the exception of the sugar schedule, but with this modification, to wit: That the rates levied shall be 75 per cent. of the duties named in the McKinley act. Such an amendment would transfer from the free list to the dutiable list everything transferred by the Wilson bill, change all duties from ad valorem to specific, and would have the effect of re-enacting the reciprocity section of the old law. The only schedule left untouched would be that relating to sugar.

This scheme would meet the objection to the high rates in some cases in the McKinley act, and would, its author thinks, obviate the necessity for an extended debate. For this same reason, there would be no need of hearings, for the whole ground has been gone over.

The author of this proposed amendment had been investigating the matter, and finds that he will have a very considerable number of Republicans with him from the start. He takes the position that as much is known now as there was in 1890 on the tariff question, and debate would be unnecessary, unless indulged in by those who seek to filibuster. His proposition, he believes, could be passed through the Senate as speedily as could the bill that came from the House. At all events, the Senate will be confronted with this amendment.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) will move to-day in the Senate this afternoon to an amendment to the Tariff bill increasing the duty on china, porecian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including toys, ornaments, &c., not ornamented or decorated, from 30 per cent., as provided in the present bill, to 40 per cent., and on the same articles decorated in any way, from 30 to 45 per cent.

Mr. Squire (Rep., Washington,) offered an amendment fixing the duty on coal at 75 cents per ton.

Mr. Shoup (Rep., Idaho,) offered an amendment increasing to 1¼ cents per pound the duty on lead ore, and to 2 cents per pound the duty on bar lead.

A RECESS IMPROBABLE.

The Senate Likely to Remain in Session Through the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, refused to pass the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Cockrell providing for an adjournment from to-morrow until Jan. 6. After the confirmation of a large number of nominations, against which no objections had been made, Mr. Cockrell's resolution came up on the suggestion of Senator Hill of New-York and Senator Berry of Arkansas, both of whom said they thought the Congress, in view of the message of the President, ought not to take a recess for any length of time.

Mr. Hill made a speech in which he went over much of the ground of his speech the other day. He called on his associates to stay here and endeavor to pass some legislation that would give the Treasury relief.

Mr. Hill was reminded that nothing the President had asked could be got through the Senate, and it was nonsense to ask the Senate to stay and make an effort to do that which everybody knew was impossible.

In view, however, of the objections that had been raised, Mr. Cockrell withdrew his resolution, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN

Mrs. Mary Ligget of Westfield Swallows Strychnine.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Mary Ligget swallowed a quantity of strychnine last night, and put an end to her existence.

The girl was less than sixteen years old, and had figured in the newspapers during the past year because of her secret marriage and her subsequent kidnapping from her husband by her stepfather. Little is known as to the circumstances surrounding her death.

The girl was taken from her husband by her stepfather just after her marriage. She had been kept in the house ever since. She wanted to go to church last night, and, her request being refused, she swallowed poison.

Diphtheria in Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 30.—Diphtheria appeared in the home of T. Frank Price, Jr., to-day. Dr. Hartranft immediately quarantined the building to prevent the spread of the disease.

Venezuela Dispute the Result of a Misunderstanding.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE EXPLAINED

England's Boundary Policy Has Been Dictated by Greed—Democrats in Sympathy with the Senator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—In a speech delivered in the Senate to-day on the subject of the Monroe doctrine and its application to the Venezuelan boundary question, Mr. Lodge presented a series of historical facts and apt allusions which will be read with interest on both sides of the Atlantic. The controversy was due, he acknowledged, to the mistaken idea in England of the temper of the American people. The question, he contended, was one to be treated with the utmost gravity, for it involved the safety and honor of the United States.

The speech is generally regarded by Senators as a fair exposition of the principle of the Monroe doctrine and its relation to the boundary dispute. Mr. Lodge spoke from printed slips for more than an hour, and had the closest attention. He frequently was interrupted by Democratic Senators with questions which disclosed their sympathy with his position.

Mr. Lodge spoke upon the Monroe doctrine. He said that he had intended not to do so until the joint resolution introduced by him giving to the declaration made by Mr. Monroe in his message of December, 1823, the formal sanction of Congress had received the consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations. But since, the President had sent in his message on the Venezuelan difficulty, and Congress, without a dissenting voice, had authorized the commission which the President requested. This action had led to much wild talk and cries more vocal than numerous from those who believe we should never do anything to clash with England's interests. This outcry, coupled with London's attempt to frighten Congress by producing a stock panic, had tended to confuse the issue. He, therefore, thought a little cool explanation would not be out of place.

Two cardinal principles, he said, had always governed the United States in its relations with foreign nations. The first was Washington's neutrality doctrine, as laid down in the farewell address. The second was the Monroe doctrine, the history of which he traced in detail. The only attempt heretofore made by outside powers to break through that doctrine was the joint intervention of England, France, and Spain in Mexico in 1861. A second case has now arisen, and the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is again threatened, as it was by the French in 1862. This second attack upon the principle of the Monroe doctrine comes from Great Britain, and is made under cover of a boundary dispute with Venezuela. In order to show the importance of this controversy, which has now reached a crisis affecting most gravely the honor, the interests, the rights, and the well-settled policy of the United States, he sketched the history of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and of the negotiations between the two countries. He continued as follows:

It will be observed, from this brief outline of the dispute, that no new rights have come to England or to Venezuela since 1814, i. e., since the declaration of President Monroe. They have the rights of Spain and Holland, respectively, nothing more and nothing less, and are entitled to exactly what those inherited rights give them. In 1836 a British Minister acknowledged that Point Barima belonged to Venezuela by asking the Venezuelan Government to erect a lighthouse there. In 1840 a British court in Demerara declared the territory of the Moroco, far to the east of the Orinoco, to be Venezuelan territory. In 1841 an English engineer laid out a perfectly arbitrary line running from the mouth of the Orinoco in a southerly direction until it reached the southern boundary of British Guiana. Lord Aberdeen disavowed this line, and proposed another starting at the River Moroco and running further into the interior. Lord Granville proposed another reaching further to the west. Lord Rosebery another inside the Schomburgk line, but coupled with the free navigation of the Orinoco. In 1886 he proposed a second line, and meantime Lord Salisbury had extended the British claim while he was Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Every British Minister has offered a different line, and Great Britain would not consent to arbitrate, and every British Minister has gone beyond his predecessor in making fresh claims to territory beyond the line which he offered. At first sight this seems to denote inconsistency on the part of the British Government, but in reality their course has been just the reverse. There is apparently just as much support for one line as another when they pass beyond the Valley of the Essequibo. From Schomburgk down, every line was entirely arbitrary, and the constantly growing claims beyond the various lines offered was in entire keeping with the policy of the British Government. Their object was to get as much new territory as they could if the matter ever came to a settlement, which they have used every artifice to delay.

Asserting his belief that Great Britain had no good claim to a foot of land beyond the Essequibo, Mr. Lodge laid down the principle that if England, with no authority but a disputed claim, seizes territory, and declines arbitration upon it her action does not differ from seizing territory by right of conquest. The seizure of this South American territory by England, he asserted, was an absolute violation of the Monroe doctrine. He said:

At the last session of Congress I called the attention of the Senate and of the country to the manner in which England had absorbed the islands of the Pacific and to the necessity of our controlling the Hawaiian Islands, a necessity which now becomes more pressing with each succeeding day. I ask you now to look at the Caribbean Sea. I ask you to note the strong naval station which England has established at St. Lucia. Follow a line thence to the westward, and you will find Trinidad, the development of which has been strongly pushed of late years; then Jamaica, and finally British Honduras. That line faces the South American coast. This territory, claimed from Venezuela, is being pushed steadily to the westward along that coast, and the point at which it aims is the control of the mouths of the Orinoco, one of the great river systems of South America. The purpose of all these movements is written plainly on the map. If successful, they will give Great Britain control of the Spanish Main and make the Caribbean Sea little better than a British lake.

We have seen British forces at Corinto. We know the attitude the British assume in Venezuela. They are attempting to take land on the Alaskan boundary. They have just denounced the modus vivendi and reopened in that way the perilous dispute of the Northeastern fisheries. It is not by accident that these events have all occurred or have all come to an acute stage within the past year. They are not due to us, for we have committed no aggression upon anybody. Of all these difficulties which are now upon us, the most immediate is that involved in the dispute with Venezuela. They tell us that this territory is remote and worthless. It is remote, perhaps, but it is not worthless, for if it had been the Venezuelan possession of it would be undisturbed. But it matters not whether it is worthless or valuable. The tea tax was trivial, but our forefathers refused to pay it, because it involved a great principle, and the attempt to collect it cost Great Britain her North American colonies. The American people believe to-day just as firmly in the principle of the Monroe doctrine. They deem it essential to their honor, their safety, and their interests as a nation, and they are prepared to defend it when it is assailed.

Mr. President, who is responsible for the unhappily strained relations between England and the United States? As I have pointed out, we have not been the aggressors on any of the points now in dispute, whether in Alaska or Venezuela. What then has strained our relations? The peremptory refusal to arbitrate this question of boundary. Who gave that refusal? Great Britain. We have appointed a commission, not to arbitrate between Great Britain and Venezuela, but to inform us, after careful investigation, what the true divisional line, in its opinion, should be. Who has drawn an arbitrary line of boundary and declared that they would not arbitrate to the east of it? Not the United States, but Great Britain. Ultimatums are what strain relations, and they have come from Great Britain and not from us. I believe that this question will be peacefully settled by the good sense of the representatives of England and the United States, but I am very clear that such settlement can only be reached by action on the part of Congress and of the President which shall be as temperate as it is firm, and which shall maintain the Monroe doctrine absolutely wherever it justly applies. The doctrine is as important to us as is the balance of power to Europe, and those who maintain the latter must not attempt to break down the principle which guards the integrity of the Americas and protects them from the interference of foreign powers.

In the course of Mr. Lodge's historical review of the Venezuelan boundary question he was asked by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) whether Venezuela had ever, at any time, refused arbitration.

"Never," Mr. Lodge replied.

"I refer to that," Mr. Hill explained, "on account of a published interview with Mr. Lincoln in a Chicago newspaper, in which it was stated that Venezuela had refused arbitration."

"I never met," Mr. Lodge said, "with any instance in which Venezuela refused arbitration. So far as I am aware she has sought arbitration constantly. She has rejected one or two of the compromises offered by Great Britain. She rejected one of them because Great Britain insisted on free navigation of the Orinoco. I do not think that Venezuela has ever rejected arbitration. On the contrary, she has always sought it."

At another point in the narrative Mr. Lodge was asked by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) whether he had discovered any trace of the Indians with whom treaties had been said to have been made.

"I have not," Mr. Lodge replied. "They must be concealed in the British 'case.'"

At the close of Mr. Lodge's speech the correspondence on the subject of the Vice Consulates at Erzeroum and Kharpoot was laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

JUDICIAL CHANGE EXPECTED TODAY

Mattice of Otsego the Probable Successor to Martin—A Struggle for the Broome County Judgeship.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The resignations of Rufus W. Peckham of Albany as Judge of the Court of Appeals and of Celora E. Martin of Binghamton as Justice of the Supreme Court will be handed to Gov. Morton to-morrow. Judge Peckham will leave Thursday for Washington to assume the duties of United States Supreme Court Justice. Justice Martin will be here to-morrow to bring his resignation, and upon its acceptance will immediately be sworn in as a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The vacancy in the Sixth Judicial District caused by the election of Justice Martin will be filled by the appointment of County Judge Burr Mattice of Otsego. Judge Mattice was here to-day, as was also a large delegation of Otsego County Republican politicians, headed by Senator-elect Walter L. Brown, urging the appointment of James W. Barnum of Cherry Valley for County Judge.

It is said that while these gentlemen have been making a stiff claim that Mr. Barnum had no opponent, a quiet canvass has been going on for William H. Johnson of Oneonta, one of the Governor's commission to revise the code, and that he stands a good chance of securing the favorable consideration of the Governor.

Emory R. Close and ex-Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo came here this afternoon to urge the Governor to appoint ex-Attorney General Hamilton Ward to the position in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, made vacant by the transfer of Justice William Rumsay to the First Department. The gentlemen did not see the Governor.

DID NOT ENJOY THEIR TRIP

Two New-York Boys Arrested in Poughkeepsie and Sent Home.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Two New-York boys, quite anxious about the reception they would receive at home after two days' absence, were passengers on the Hudson River train from this city this afternoon.

Their names are Thomas Starr of 226½ West Sixty-first Street and George Mulcahey of 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. One works in a shoe store, and the other is a messenger boy. They boarded a freight on the Hudson River Railroad Sunday at Seventy-ninth Street, in New-York, to ride to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The train did not stop, and they rode seventy miles to Poughkeepsie on the bumpers between two freight cars.

When they got here an officer took them into custody. They were dirty, hungry, and weary, but plucky. At the police station they gave Sergt. Walton a wrong address.

Both boys promised the Recorder never to do it again, and were let go. Their parents telegraphed Chief of Police Platto money enough to pay their fares home, and he sent Officer Sheedy to the station with them to see that they did not get astray again.

Baltimore and Ohio Got Money.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—The way the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad secured the money with which to meet its January obligations and tide over its immediate needs was told to-day for the first time by one of the best-known financial men in Baltimore. He said:

"When the question of meeting the January interest on the bonds and dividends on the preferred stock first began to agitate the Directors, it was decided to appeal to J. P. Morgan & Co. of New-York to advance the funds. That firm, after due consideration of the matter, promised to aid the company conditionally upon being allowed to make a thorough examination into the condition of the property, both financial and physical, also naming the next President. J. P. Morgan & Co. intimated that if their proposition was accepted they would name as executive Major Alexander Shaw, at present Chairman of the Finance Committee. The proposition was rejected, and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, and one of the new Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio, undertook to raise $4,000,000.

"Gen. Fitzgerald interested the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New-York and the Garretts of Baltimore, and they subscribed the amount. This money is now on deposit in New-York, and is available at any time. In consideration of the part Gen. Fitzgerald took in raising the money, it is supposed that he will be allowed to name the President, although there was no agreement to that effect."

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE WASHING COMPOUND THE GREAT INVENTION FOR SAVING TOIL & EXPENSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TEXTURE, COLOR OR WARMTH. NEW YORK

It bristles with good points.

And the minute they spy dirt they rise up and go for it. No matter what it's on—linen, laces, silk, woolens, flannel, marble, china, glass, wood, metal, or your own person, Pearline will get the dirt off with the least trouble and labor.

It saves that ruinous wear and tear that comes from rubbing. But there's another point to think about, more important still:

Pearline is absolutely harmless to any washable substance or fabric.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 640 JAMES PYLE, New York.

"SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

Justice Brewer Said to be Chosen for the Commission.

NO CONFIRMATION AT WHITE HOUSE

The President Finds It Hard to Excuse the Men He Wants to Investigate Venezuela's Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, it is announced positively in a local paper, has been offered and has accepted a place on the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. Justice Brewer is silent on the subject, and at the White House it is stated that none of the names of the Commissioners to be selected by the President will be announced until all the members have been chosen.

An impression has been given by a Cabinet officer that the make-up of the commission will be submitted at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting, and that after the names have been considered in that meeting the commission will be announced to the public.

It is learned that the President has sent out many communications on the subject to leading citizens who would, if they would accept, command a large share of public confidence, but that many of those whom the President was disposed to select were unable, by reason of ill health or urgent private business demanding constant attention, to take up this important public work.

From this report the inference is drawn that the commission will have less rather than more than five members.

ARMY OFFICERS' INTERVIEWS.

Hints from the War Department Said to Have Been Bestowed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—There is much gossip in the War Department these days concerning an alleged reprimand unofficially bestowed upon Gen. Miles for his outspoken comments on our defenseless condition. The remarks of the head of the army were in the form of interviews, some of them published in these dispatches, on our methods of meeting attack, suggested by the Venezuelan incident.

Gen. Miles did not in these interviews divulge any information not already public property. He confined himself to statements he had repeatedly made in his official reports and public addresses. He did not give out any secret plans or confidential projects for a campaign, but his comments are known to have occasioned surprise in the War Department.

Gen. Miles talked more freely to his personal friends than to the interviewers. To the former he expressed himself as certain of American victory in a war with England, for instance, and to at least one prominent Senator he described a general plan for crippling the British Government, an operation which he promised to do within ten days, if occasion should arise. In time of emergency, or during a discussion of international subjects, it has been deemed impertinent to add to public controversy anything which would be calculated to compromise or embarrass the Government. It is reported that some of Gen. Miles's remarks, while not contributing to the novelty of the situation, attracted the attention of the State Department people and led to a discussion at the White House as to the wisdom of allowing army and navy officers, especially those of prominent command, to talk too candidly of the possibilities of war with England, at least while there was pending a diplomatic question between this country and the British Foreign Office.

The conditions, as regarded by the State Department, were unfavorable to any such outspoken assertions and admissions as have been credited in various interviews with Gen. Miles and other army and navy officers. It was pointed out that had British officers of either army or navy made assertions similar to those quoted as coming from Admiral Jouett, Admiral Fyffe, Gen. Merritt, or Gen. Miles, there would be very proper occasion for complaint from Americans, and the candor might lead to a formal protest from our representatives in London. The warlike tone of prominent Government officials may seriously hinder the satisfactory termination of this international incident and embarrass those engaged in the negotiations. It is understood that the Secretary of War took occasion to quietly remind a number of talkative army officers that, under the circumstances, there was no justification for loquacity.

BAPTIST MINISTERS FOR PEACE.

The Armenian Outrages More Important than Boundary Lines.

At the meeting of the Baptist Ministers' Conference last week a resolution deprecating war between the United States and Great Britain, offered by the Rev. F. R. Morse of Calvary Baptist Church, was laid on the table, because the preamble seemed to criticise President Cleveland's action in the Venezuelan matter. After the resolution was rejected, a committee, of which the Rev. A. C. Dixon was Chairman, was appointed to present peace resolutions yesterday.

The committee reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in our opinion war with England in the present circumstances would be a crime against the English-speaking people, against Christian civilization, and against God.

Resolved, That we regard the Turkish massacres of Armenians as a very much more urgent subject for investigation by this Government than the disputed boundary line of Venezuela.

The regular business of the meeting was the continuation of the series of talks by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur on his "Impressions in the Orient."

Chamber of Commerce Plans.

It is expected that the January meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held next Thursday, will be largely attended because of the prospect that the Venezuelan situation will be discussed. The Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, of which F. B. Thurber is Chairman, will make a report, and, unless plans are changed, its author will be ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt.

Mr. Hewitt is not a member of the committee, but his skill as a writer is said to account for his selection. The committee intends that the report shall present the subject thoroughly and in terms of courtesy and respect toward all interests. Should the subsequent discussion provoke any one to criticise the President, stirring speeches on the other side may be expected.

Many members of the Chamber deprecate action, unless it may indorse the President's position and commit the Chamber to a strong expression of loyalty. If divergence from this tendency may appear, it will no doubt be emphatically characterized.

Approves the President's Course.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The Assembly Herald, an official organ of the benevolent and missionary work of the Presbyterian Church, and having a circulation of 150,000, in its leading editorial article of January strongly supports the course of the President and of Congress in regard to the Venezuelan issue, claiming that steadfast maintenance of the American position in the present emergency is the best security for the present and future peace of our country.

Awarded $12,000 Damages.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 30.—The Consolidated Traction Company was again mulcted in heavy damages to-day. The complainants were Jacob and Ruth Newberger. They were driving through Ocean Avenue, Sept. 16, when their wagon was struck by a motor.

Mrs. Newberger's leg was broken and she also suffered severe internal injuries. Her husband received a number of severe contusions.

They brought suit for $40,000. After a trial that lasted three days the jury awarded them $12,000.

No Sunday Saloons in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERN

POLICE SUSPECT SERVANTS

Think There May Have Been Collusion in Burden Robbery.

MAKE NO HEADWAY IN FINDING GEMS

Value Reduced $14,000 by Correct Cost of Necklace Furnished by Mrs. Burden—What One of the Detectives Says.

At least one, and very likely two, of the servants of Isaac Townsend Burden, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, are thought to have been in collusion with the bold and cunning thieves who robbed Mr. and Mrs. Burden's strong-boxes of $45,000 worth of diamonds and jewels last Friday night while they were at the opera.

Such was the theory of the Burden robbery announced yesterday by the police, and such was their announced conclusion as to the thieves who got the gems.

Much beyond this theory and this conclusion the Headquarters detectives apparently did not get. They swarmed about the Burden house all day and far into the night, examining members of the family and the servants, and they scoured the "Tenderloin" precinct for clues, but at the last they were as puzzled as ever. Mr. and Mrs. Burden were pestered all day by cranks. So far as learned no negotiations were opened for the return of the diamonds.

Some of the rich people up town who remember how quick the police are to catch the thieves when the police themselves are the losers, and how slow the police sometimes are to catch the thieves when only the property of private citizens is involved, are said to be thinking seriously of depositing their diamonds and jewels in the station houses or at Police Headquarters.

Police Captain Thompson a few days ago. The Captain set out in his stocking feet and caught the thief in almost no time. The fellow who stole articles from Police Headquarters was, likewise, quickly ferreted out and pounced upon.

The police settled down comfortably yesterday to the opinion that the robbery was the work of one or more experienced "professionals." One of the Headquarters detectives said: "Our idea that two of the Burden servants were in collusion with the thieves is founded on what we regard as the suspicious actions of the servants. On the evening of the robbery, William Burden, one of the sons, sat in one of the rooms reading a book. Two servants were constantly in the hall during the evening, going up and down the stairs, bringing one thing after another to William, and giving him no chance to leave the room for anything. They seemed to be anxious that he should not be disturbed by any want, and should have no occasion to leave the comfortable chair in which he was sitting. It was while he was thus pleasantly engaged, and was being waited on in this unusual manner that the robbery occurred.

"The other thing that makes us think that there was collusion on the part of the servants is that neither of the two small iron safes, in which were the jewels and securities, was touched with a chisel or any burglar's tools.

"Mrs. Burden now says she is not sure she locked her diamond safe before she went to the opera. She thinks she did, but she is not certain. Of course, if she did not, all that the thief had to do was to open it with his hands, punch the diamonds from their settings, toss the settings through the window into the area, and slip the gems into an inside pocket or into a bag inside his shirt bosom.

"Mr. Burden still insists that his safe was locked. At any rate, he had the only key in his pocket when he discovered the robbery, and the box was locked when he opened it and found his loss.

"So you see it is clear that at least one of the boxes was opened with a false key. The only way the thief got his false key was by making or getting somebody in the house to make a wax impression of the good key. No thief ever went there with only one false key. If he was prepared to open one safe, he was ready to open the other the same way. So you may be sure he had two false keys, both made from wax models.

"Both safes were provided with regular burglars' locks, that no ordinary keys would open. If the thief had taken a bunch of skeleton keys as big as his head with him, he wouldn't have stood any show with those locks.

"The key to Mrs. Burden's box was long and peculiarly shaped, with many fine notches. The key to Mr. Burden's box was shorter, and had a queer-shaped hole. The locks were entirely different. We have ascertained that all of the servants were in the house at the time of the robbery. Not one was out."

Mr. Burden told the police yesterday that in the first excitement over the loss of the diamonds, Mrs. Burden had given the value of the necklace as $80,000, whereas it cost only $16,000. This reduces the value of the articles stolen from $45,000. There will be a further change in the estimate of value after Tiffany & Co. have appraised the lost gems, which work they are to undertake in a few days. Mrs. Burden said yesterday afternoon that most of the jewels were bought in Paris, and that very recently they were cleaned by Tiffany & Co. From the record they made when they did the cleaning and from the bills, &c., of the Paris houses, Tiffany & Co. will be able to make a pretty close estimate of the value of the stolen jewels. Mrs. Burden said last night that he did not suspect any of his servants. The butler said that Marie, the former servant, had not been found. She it was who went to the house a little while ago and attempted to go up stairs, but was prevented.

A score or more of cranks called yesterday at the Burden mansion to offer their opinions and their services.

A man who gave his name as George Clark, but refused to disclose his address, rang the Burden bell last night at dusk, and offered Mr. Burden a perfect description of the robbers. "I got on a Ninth Avenue elevated train at Forty-fifth Street this afternoon," he said, "and at the next station two well-dressed men entered the car, sat behind me, and began to talk loud. 'That dog,' said one of the men, 'was dead easy. After I got over the fence behind Burden's house the dog never opened his mouth.' I got off the elevated at Thirty-fifth Street, and hurried here to tell you the news."

The Burden butler remarked that there was no elevated station at Forty-fifth or Thirty-fifth Street, and suggested to Clark to come again some other time. Clark went away, indignant, and took his description of the robbers with him. To a reporter the butler said:

"Mr. Burden will not see any newspaper men to-night. None of the servants have been arrested, and Mr. Burden says he suspects none of us. He has no clue to the thieves. We've had a houseful of cranks all day—nothing but cranks and detectives."

Policeman Mongan, special detective at the Hotel Brunswick, said yesterday:

"It is nonsense to say that the men who robbed the Burden house passed through this hotel. They did nothing of the sort. They got in the Burden house either by way of the stable or through the front door. I believe there was collusion between the thief or thieves and some of the inmates of the Burden premises—some of the servants.

"No one could have reached the extension to the Burden house except by going up the back stairs behind the hotel office and opening the window in the hall. The clerks knew personally every man who lodged in the hotel on Friday night, so there is no possibility that the thief or thieves were among our lodgers.

"I was on that back staircase three times Friday evening. I was there from 5 to 7, while supper was in progress. I was there again at 10 o'clock, and again at 11 o'clock. The head waiter was in full view of the stairs at 10 o'clock, eating his supper.

"Our waiters and servant girls were almost constantly using these stairs, and if they had seen any stranger there they would have stopped him, as all of our help have strict orders to let no strangers and none of our guests use those stairs. The stairs are only a few feet from the hotel office, and the door between the stairs and the office was open until after 11 o'clock Friday night."

IN DEFENSE OF THE POLICE.

What Commissioner Parker Says of the Force and the Recent Crimes.

Commissioner Parker declined to concede yesterday that the series of robberies, murders, and other crimes within the last few weeks presents any cause for criticism of the efficiency of the present police force. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said:

"The crimes that have been happening lately are not so unusual in their nature or their frequency as to cause any harsh criticism. Nor would there be any such criticism under ordinary circumstances. But just now there are a great many people who feel very sore because the present board has insisted upon rigorous enforcement of the excise law. They are anxious to divert attention from themselves, and consequently are not slow to criticise us and to use the material furnished by these robberies.

"Taking my experience in the District Attorney's office, and other experience, I believe I can go back over the past ten years and show that the present crimes have been paralleled. This is merely an outbreak such as will come to the best police force at certain intervals. I can take you down Broadway to the dozens of merchants and can show you that many great robberies have been committed, reported to the police, and never given publicity, because the police were unable to catch the thieves or find the goods.

"I do not see how men of intelligence can entertain the idea that our enforcement of the excise laws and other laws tends to render the police less efficient when dealing with criminals. Because a man prevents a saloon keeper from selling liquor on Sundays, is that any reason why he should be made unable to prevent the robbery of a house on Monday or Tuesday? I do not see where the logic comes in.

"The present force is about the same as that which has had such a reputation in the past. We have changed the heads of it and put in some new men, but the force which does the work is about the same. Capt. O'Brien is a good detective. It was admitted by all in the department that there was none better on the force. He has a practical knowledge of the ways of thieves and is intelligent enough to work.

"The Burden robbery may prove successful. The thieves may go scot free and the jewels may never be recovered. All that is entirely possible. But if they do, it will not be the first time in the history of the Police Department that such a thing has happened. In these cases the thief always has the greater chance, because he can take what course he likes, while the detective must follow in his footsteps.

"A case almost parallel with this is the Boody robbery, which happened about two years ago. The thieves entered the house, took about $20,000 worth of diamonds and other jewelry and escaped. Mr. Boody was a brother of ex-Mayor Boody of Brooklyn and lived on West Fifty-eighth Street.

"The entire detective force was put to work on this case. Every resource of the Police Department was exhausted to catch the thieves or recover the jewels. Yet to-day the case still remains a mystery. There were no strong comments then on inefficiency. It was recognized that the case was one where the police were working at a great disadvantage.

"As to murders, you must remember the Caesar murder, which happened under the old organization. The Detective Bureau did everything possible to unravel the mystery. The best skill was put forth, but it was not until a newspaper reporter made a discovery that we were able to get at the truth. Deectives are not infallible. They are like other men.

"Even as late as last February we had an example of the inability of the police to get at the bottom of a mystery. You remember the series of fires which took place, one right after another, within a certain locality. They all bore evidences of incendiarism, and yet the police were unable to get at the facts, until at length an insurance men pierced the web.

"I might go back for ten years and cite case after case. Many of them never were known outside of Headquarters. They were reported. They were worked upon, and when it was found impossible to do anything no information was given out."

"Do you think there are more thieves in the city now than there were before the reorganization?"

"There may be. I have no doubt as I said the other day, that many have been drawn here by misleading reports that this is a good city in which to work. But if any have come with that idea we will soon teach them that it is wrong."

"Can you dispense with 'stool pigeons?'"

"If you mean by the term stool pigeons thieves from whom we can obtain information about the ways and doings of thieves I will say no. Whoever has any such idea is entertaining an absurdity. We realize that a great deal of our information must come from these people. But under old conditions to thieves was given immunity from arrest in consideration of the information they would give. A policy shop or a green goods shop would go unmolested on that corner, because its proprietors could be used against other criminals. That is what we have determined to do away with. So long as this board is in power no criminal will be afforded immunity from arrest.

"If a thief has some information which might be of assistance to us we will help him. We will give him 50 cents for a meal or will help him to get work and make an honest living. But we will not allow him to commit any crime. I think this policy will prove far better for the city in the end."

Capt. O'Brien said yesterday: "Give us time. We are working. We cannot do everything in such a short period. There have been robberies before now in New-York as mysterious as this Burden case that have been cleared up. We are doing all we can to clear up this one.

"The public will rise up soon and demand that thieves and criminals get the punishment they deserve when they are brought into court. Before now we have arrested crooks, and they have been let off with a light sentence. What is the use of working? We may get these men, and they may get off easy."

BARNES ROBBERS NOT CAUGHT.

Some Other Cases Which the Police Have Not Cleared Up.

The police were as much in the dark yesterday in the Barnes robbery case as they were in the Burden case. They got no clue to the thief or thieves who entered the residence of Mrs. Francis N. Barnes, 239 Central Park West, last Friday night, while she was at dinner, and stole $7,000 in jewels from a case in an upper room, besides a sealskin cape and $80.

The police have never found a clue to the men who killed Ferdinand Harris, the colored butler in the house of M. C. D. Borden, 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, May 27, this year.

Nor has any clue been found by the police leading to the men who raided Walters's saloon, Brown Place and the Southern Boulevard, Nov. 7 last and killed Richard Pope.

Nor have the police found the persons who robbed Brentano's store in Union Square, Nov. 23, last, of $1,700.

The police have not yet found out who blew open the safe Christmas night in the office of Dr. G. H. Modemann, 504 Third Avenue, within a block of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House.

Caught a Would-Be Burglar.

The Morrisania police reported to Police Headquarters last night that they had in custody John Dempsey, a rough-looking fellow, living on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between Lincoln and Alexander Avenues, who had been caught in an attempted burglary.

Dempsey, it was learned, attempted to enter the second-floor apartment of the flat house 494 Bergen Avenue by means of the fire escape shortly after 6 o'clock. He was seen by William Frazier, the janitor, who tried to seize him. Dempsey made for the janitor with an axe, and then jumped from the fire escape into the yard, breaking his leg. He was taken in an ambulance to Harlem Hospital.

West 14th St.

1838 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1897

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Warm Up a Room

with their bright, cheerful and lasting colors. No dull, undesirable patterns here; our buyers are experts and keep a sharp lookout for the latest fads. You run no danger of getting a carpet that fades, as they are all wool and no shoddy. Ours are the day-in-and-day-out, steady-wear kind, and our peculiarly low prices are caused by taking the market at its ebb, before the rapid rise in wool and wages. Our contracts are fast giving out, so to take advantage of the low prices you must come soon, as after these contracts have expired our prices, too, must go up.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

SMOKE DROVE OUT OCCUPANTS

Fire in Wholesale Paper District Does $40,000 Damage—Losses of Firms in Duane Street.

The wholesale paper district had another fire last night in the old five-story iron-front building in Duane Street, near Broadway, formerly owned by "Boss" Tweed. The building takes up half a dozen numbers. The fire began on the fourth floor of Nos. 79 and 81.

Louis C. Wagner has a cigar-label business on the third and fourth floors, and the burning goods created a great quantity of smoke, which made its way over the building. This was what alarmed five employes of the Amberg Letter File Company, on the second floor, who were working overtime. Miss Christie, the typewriter, became greatly frightened, and almost went into hysterics. She was guided down stairs by two of the office boys, while Frank Mitchell, the assistant shipping clerk, and Charles Tyrrell, the bookkeeper, remained behind to put the books into the safe.

When they had finished, the smoke on the stairway was too dense to dash through. It was getting pretty thick in their office, and they were driven to the front windows. They there climbed out on the ledge, and easily got to a window of the International News Company, next door, and thence to the street.

The flames were kept to the fourth and fifth floors. The premises and goods of the other occupants were damaged by water, some to a great extent, such as Gane Brothers, bookbinders' supplies, who, with Wagner, are the heaviest losers. W. H. Butler, agent for the Diebold Safe and Lock Company; the International News Company, Bulkeley, Dunton & Co., paper, and Kaufmann & Strauss, advertising novelties, also lose by water. The total damage is estimated at $40,000.

An incident of the fire was the discharge of a pistol on the street, twice, just before the fire started. No one could be found who had seen a person with a revolver, though several persons heard the shots.

POLICEMAN HURT AT A FIRE.

Dwellers in a Double Tenement Forced Out—The Damage Not Large.

Two policemen were injured at a fire early yesterday morning at 207 East Seventy-sixth Street. Thomas Reilly of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station fell over a hose line and sprained his ankle. Peter Devlin of the same station was almost overcome by smoke, and made so sick that he had to go home. Reilly is in the Presbyterian Hospital

Emma Wetzel, the little daughter of the Wetzels, who live on the first floor of the house where the fire took place, was the discoverer of the fire. She was awakened by the smell of smoke about 3:30 o'clock. The rest of the folks were called, and Mr. Wetzel ran to the engine house, in Seventy-fifth Street, to notify the firemen. An alarm was sent in. Chief Duane, who arrived with the first engine, seeing that the house was a double tenement, and knowing that it contained at least seventy-five persons, sent in a second alarm. Though greatly frightened, the inmates were guided to the street without anybody being injured.

The fire, which began in the cellar of Anton Schlitt's saloon, took to the airshaft. It caused a great amount of smoke. The firemen took hose lines up to every floor and poured water into the airshaft. Nearly every family in the house suffered from the water or smoke.

Policemen Devlin and Reilly were sent into the building to make sure that every one had left. The smoke was too much for Devlin, and he had to run out on the fire ecape, where he became unconscious, and was taken away. Reilly, in going up stairs, fell over a hose line, and sprained his ankle.

The flames did not spread any, except a little on the top floor. The total loss is about $2,500. Schlitt loses $500, and others from $50 to $100 each.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON

Dinners Given to Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant—Secretary and Mrs. Olney Entertained —Plans for New Year's.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A dinner was given to Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant by Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris tonight. Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Stewart, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whittemore, and Assistant Postmaster General Jones were guests.

A dinner was given last night by Senator and Mrs. Elkins to Col. and Mrs. Grant, at which the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Minister and Mrs. Romero, ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson, Senator Jones, Mrs. Audenried, Miss Gorman, and Miss Jones.

Mrs. Sheridan gave a luncheon to-day to Mrs. Fred Grant, at which Mrs. Lamont and others in the official circle were present.

The Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero gave a handsome dinner to-night in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney. The other guests were Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Postmaster General Wilson, the Chilean Minister and Mme. Gana, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonca, the Guatemalan Minister and Mme. Lazo Arriga, the Venezuelan Minister and Miss Andrade, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Pioda, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Rengifo, and the Costa Rican Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Calvo.

Senator and Mrs. Quay will give a coming-out party for Miss Susan Quay, Monday, Jan. 6, from 5 to 7. It will also be a house-warming for their new mansion on K Street.

Mrs. Leiter will sail for England this week to spend the coming month with Mr. and Mrs. George Curzon in London.

Mrs. Thomas Gordon Hunt and Mrs. A. Kirtland Michler gave a tea this afternoon, which pleasantly engrossed the social world from 5 to 7. Assisting Mrs. Hunt and her daughter were Mrs. Guzman, Mrs. Jourin, Miss Miles, Miss Poor, Miss Clagett, Miss Hagnor, with Capt. Michler and Mr. Henri de Sabourg.

Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the Vice President, being in deep mourning, will not attend any social events this Winter, and has therefore sent regrets to all invitations. She will not receive at the White House New Year's, but her daughters will assist behind the line. The Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson will receive callers at the Normandie Hotel New Year's Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page had a large gathering at their house this afternoon to hear a talk on Wagner by Miss Burbank.

Purcell.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Purcell's twofold genius for composition—sacred and secular—asserted itself from the first. Wherever we look in his compositions, whether in anthem or in opera, we are immediately convinced of the exceptional power and genius that he possessed to mold either vocal or instrumental music. With Purcell it was a perfectly natural thing to compose. The traditions of the Abbey 200 years ago led older musicians to delight in the abilities of the youthful choristers, and no direction of talent was more regarded than that of compositions. Living in an atmosphere of music, and with great things expected of them, it was not uncommon for boys to be found capable of composing, as occasion required. Music was neither ground out of them, nor was it imparted with a niggardly hand.

These choristers were trained for, and expected to become, church musicians, without any fear and trembling as to how soon they would displace their masters. Hence the order of the musician evolved. During Purcell's pupilage there was another particularly clever boy at the Abbey—Pelham Humphrey—" capable of composing the anthem." Pepys is to be trusted, and his diary says: "The anthem was good after the sermon, being the Fifty-first Psalm, made for five voices, by one of Capt. Cooke's boys—a pretty boy—and they say there are four or five of them that can do as much."

FAILURE OF MARTINEZ CAMPOS

At the End of the Dry Season He Will Be in a Worse Condition Than at the Beginning of His Campaign.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—The excitement in this city is almost beyond description. For the first time the blind supporters of Spanish rule in the island realize that it is seriously threatened by the revolution. The shock has been the more severe as it was expected by those who have faith in the military abilities of Martinez Campos that the moment had arrived when the Cuban forces, if not entirely crushed, would meet with such a sudden check as to demoralize, scatter, and send them back flying to Camaguey. Instead of that anticipated result of Gen. Martinez Campos's plans, it is he and his whole army who are flying before the victorious enemy, whose progress seems to find no opposition and no obstacle.

It is impossible to ascertain how many times and to what extent the Spaniards have been defeated. The Government has so far succeeded in suppressing the news which must have reached Havana. It is said that the mail from the immediate vicinity of the field of operation has been withheld, and if any letters have been received by private courier, those receiving them are careful not to make the contents public, in order to avoid suspicion respecting their connection with the rebels. One thing, however, is plain; that is, that Martinez Campos's plans have been shattered, and that he has been compelled to beat a hasty retreat before the advancing enemy.

Mutterings from Spaniards who are supposed to be well informed in regard to what is occurring indicate that the situation is a critical one for the Spanish Government, while the reserve and moderation shown by some of the most outspoken and rabid peninsulars appears to be a confirmation of that fact. In the cafés and other public places the serious and grave miens of the Spaniards is a noticeable feature. Their long faces and their whisperings show that all is not well with them.

They will not, however, even acknowledge a fact that is plain to everybody—Martinez Campos's Winter campaign, from which so much was hoped, has utterly failed. Even if things with him and his army have not gone so bad as seems to be the case, there is no doubt now that this year there will be no sugar crop, and this means no revenue for the Spanish Treasury, which is already some $7,000,000 behind in its obligations. Moreover, should Gomez, having accomplished his purpose, withdraw from the territory which he now occupies, before Martinez Campos can again place his troops in position to commence active operations the rainy season will have set in, and he will find himself at the end of the dry season in a worse condition than at the beginning of it, and having to face an enemy greater in numbers, better supplied with arms and ammunition, and encouraged by success.

As an indication of the extent to which the Spanish commanders have lost their heads, their precipitate diligence in fortifying the approaches to Havana should be pointed out. No one not overcome by excitement could suppose that Gomez, at the present moment, would even dream of attacking this city. There might have been a possibility, although remote, of his making an attempt against Matanzas, not for the purpose of holding the city, for this he is no doubt aware to be beyond his power, but to secure such arms and ammunition as might have been found there.

Some of the newspapers here seem to find consolation in the fact that the canefields having been destroyed, the Spanish army will be able to operate with more freedom, while the rebels will not find where to hide themselves. They forget, or feign to forget, that the Cubans have been advancing over the burned fields, and therefore in clear sight of the Spaniards, who were retreating before them.

It is rumored that Gen. Pando has been called back from Santiago. His assistance seems to be necessary here, although there are several dozens of Generals on the field. At Santiago Gen. Pando has done nothing but increase the Cuban forces with several hundreds of men from that city who did not care to trust themselves to his humane instincts. He is one of the most brutal and sanguinary of the Spanish Generals.

Disraeli in 1867.

From "Table Talk of Shirley." Skelton.

With his olive complexion and coal black eyes, and the mighty dome of his forehead (no Christian temple be sure,) he is unlike any living creature one ever met. I had never seen him in daylight before, and daylight accentuates the strangeness. The face is more like a mask than ever, and the division between him and mere mortals more marked. I would as soon have thought of sitting down at table with Hamlet or Lear, or the Wandering Jew. They say, and say truly, enough, what an actor the man is! and yet the ultimate impression is of absolute sincerity and unreserve. Grant Duff will have it that he is an alien. What's England to him or he to England? There is just where they are wrong. Whig or Radical, or Tory don't matter much perhaps; but this mightier Venice, this imperial republic on which the sun never sets—that vision fascinates him or I am much mistaken. England is the Israel of his imagination, and he will be the imperial Minister before he dies.

Superstitions.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

If you drive through a Russian village about 10 P. M. you will be struck by the absolute quiet that pervades the scene. Not a creature, man or dog, is visible moving about; the place has the air of a deserted village. Suppose by some rare untoward chance you come upon a group of men standing together, apparently in conversation, you will notice that they speak in subdued tones and whispers, and wait so long as you please you will never hear them laugh. The cause is simply this: These Russian peasants believe in evil spirits, but, unlike the Chinese, they believe that they are attracted, not frightened, by sounds. And so, if some unlucky fate decree that the mujik be out of doors after 11 P. M., he is a painfully silent man. This feeling also extends to some of the southern towns. Kiev, the holy city of Russia, is a model in this respect. After 10 P. M. you may practically have the streets to yourself.

Quaker Wisdom

"You may row your heart out if the wind and tide set against you," but Quaker Oats makes the muscles strong for the struggle.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

PURCHASERS ARE WAITING

Active Preparations by Bankers for Taking Bonds.

A LARGE DEMAND ABROAD PROBABLE

But Investors in the United States Will Absorb All That Are Offered — The Money Market.

Although no development of bond issue plans appeared yesterday, preparations moved along actively among those who intend to purchase. The demand for gold, coupled almost invariably with the condition that it must not be taken directly or indirectly from the Treasury supply, enabled bullion dealers to advance commission charges from one-fourth of 1 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent., with the larger commission bid late in the day. Dealers then talked of three-fourths of 1 per cent. as likely to be to-day's charge.

Nothing formal enough to be called a conference occurred, but bankers sought each other to talk of what might be done. Interviews, in which participated men who were prominent in the last three loans, led to the belief late in the day that the reported magnitude of the coming issue had brought about a union of interest among bidders. Foreign bankers expressed confidence in a large demand for the bonds abroad. Reports that Russia and France might help the loan indicated, in Wall Street opinion, only an evidence of good feeling by those countries. It was not supposed that such offers would be accepted even if tendered, and the notion was not entertained that any necessity could possibly exist for other than public proposals to investors or for a syndicate arrangement to secure the disposal of the bonds.

Rumors circulated evidently for market purpose caused uncertainty in the money market yesterday. Rates touched 25 per cent. in the early afternoon. One loan of $50,000 was reported at that rate. J. P. Morgan & Co. then offered $1,000,000 at 6 per cent. The rate at once became normal and so continued. One of the stories to account for the course of the money market was that foreign houses had been instructed to demand payment in gold for dividends and interest coming due to-morrow, in retaliation for the policy of the banks to check gold exports. Interest and dividends abroad are always paid in gold, so that this talk was simply used for bearish effect. The bears also tried to make it appear that home interest and dividend payments would tighten money, as though such payments might not be made with as little disturbance as at any time previously. The financial district never awaits patiently what it expects, and, while bond talk is uppermost, calamity hunters work their small schemes.

The banks do not apprehend any stringency on account of interest and dividends. If they did, they would avail themselves of loan certificates. The Clearing House Committee is in session every day to receive applications. Not a bank has yet asked for a certificate. Frederick D. Tappen, Chairman of the committee, said the banks which have the largest payments to make in interest and dividends were plentifully supplied with cash for that purpose.

Opinions are not alike in regard to the date of the bond proposal or the terms to be offered. The only positive belief is that plans for placing the bonds will have been completed in advance of official utterance. Bankers seem to think the President will give the Senate ample time to act or to indicate that it will not act, and that no call or arrangement will be published in regard to the bonds until after to-morrow.

CANNOT DEPEND ON THE SENATE.

No Reason Why the President Should Delay a Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Republican Senators who hope to see the House Bond bill passed by the Senate are expressing the hope that the President will postpone selling bonds until after the Senate has had an opportunity to do something. After the Republican admissions of inability to do anything heard in the Senate this afternoon, it is not easy to see why the President should be deterred by any concern as to what the Senate may do. It will probably do nothing, but should anything be done, there is no party that can, according to Senator Allison, be properly held responsible for the action of it.

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) in the Senate this afternoon gave notice of an amendment to the House Bond bill providing for the coinage of all the silver bullion in the Treasury at the rate of not less than $2,000,000 a month, such coinage to be a reserve fund for the redemption of the additional issue authorized and all the Treasury notes heretofore issued. When they are redeemed, they are to be reissued and kept in circulation. The issuance of any interest-bearing bond, for any purpose whatever, without further authority of Congress, is prohibited.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) offered a bill making the issue of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury dependent upon the declaration of Congress that the issue is necessary and specifying the conditions thereof.

BOND TALK ACROSS THE WATER.

Various Reports in London and in Continental Money Centres.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—It is reported here that a syndicate is being formed in Berlin and London to take up the proposed United States loan. The story runs that the principal negotiations will proceed in Berlin for 4 per cent bonds issued at about par. The London firms reported to be taking part in the syndicate include all the prominent American bankers here. It is doubtful whether a public issue will be made in London. The completion of the contract with the syndicate, it is said, depends upon the view which President Cleveland may take about the issue price. The amount proposed to be taken is $200,000,000.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Berlin bankers profess to know nothing definite in regard to German negotiations looking to the taking of an American loan here. The Bleichroders said to-day that they understood German financiers had been sounded in the matter and that the general feeling was favorable to placing the loan in Germany, but they and all of the other bankers declined to express opinions upon any phase of such a transaction until they should be in possession of further information.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Dec. 30.—A report is circulating here that an American loan of $150,000,000 at 3¾ per cent is about to be negotiated here by the Morgans and the Deutsche Bank group.

Ready December 31st.

THE JANUARY CENTURY

Contains the first of

Marion Crawford's Articles on ROME

Illustrated by Castaigne.

It is entitled "A Kaleidoscope of Rome," and will be followed with papers on the home life of the Pope, St. Peter's, and the Vatican. Another notable contribution to this number is the story of the

First Landing on the Antarctic Continent,

By the Explorer

BORCHGREVINK,

With an introduction by Gen. A. W. Greely.

This is Borchgrevink's first account of his successful expedition in antarctic polar waters. It is not only of great scientific importance, but is a most interesting story of adventure and discovery, fully illustrated by the author.

OTHER CONTENTS.

Instalments of the novels "SIR GEORGE TRESSADY," By Mrs. Humphry Ward, Author of "Robert Elsmere"; and of "TOM GROGAN," By F. Hopkinson Smith.

A story by Ruth McEnery Stuart.

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New Subscribers who begin with this January number can have the November and December numbers FREE, and thus begin the volume and get first chapters of "Sir George Tressady,"

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NOVEL,

and of "Tom Grogan," F. Hopkinson Smith's story of the laboring class, illustrated by Reinhart. Price $4 a year. All dealers take subscriptions, or remittance may be made direct to

THE CENTURY CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

PASSED OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen Grants an Electric Light Franchise—War Records Resolution.

The Brooklyn Board of "Accidents," as the Aldermen of that city have been termed for the last two years, held its last public exhibition in the Common Council Chamber yesterday. The Aldermen did not retire from office until they had overridden Mayor Schieren's veto of Nov. 9.

Mayor Schieren vetoed the resolution granting a franchise to the State Electric Light and Power Company, on the ground that the franchise had been granted a year before, and that the company had shown bad faith in not keeping its agreement with the city.

Alderman Walsh has frequently attempted to override this veto, but never secured votes enough. He waited to the last minute, and yesterday, by the aid of the vote of Alderman Leich, the veto was overridden.

The State Electric Light and Power Company's petition asking the Aldermen to override the Mayor's veto was signed by Noah L. Cocheu, Lewis R. Stegman, Philip F. Lenhart, James Niblo, William R. Gear, and Frederick C. Gebhardt.

The vote to override was as follows:

In favor of the motion—Aldermen Clark, Cohn, Colson, Droge, Haubert, Hess, Jahn, Leaycraft, Leich, Roeder, Volimer, Dunne, and Walsh—15.

To sustain the veto—Aldermen Cary, Guilfoyle, Hennessy, Wallace, and Walkley—5. Alderman McGarry did not vote.

Patrick H. Flynn, President of the East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company, presented a communication, in which he said if his application for a franchise was granted he would charge only a four-cent fare upon the various lines operated by that company. It was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Alderman Walkley moved that the resolution handed in by the Special Committee on War Records be adopted. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the result of this investigation be communicated to the Corporation Counsel, and that he be, and is hereby, directed, forthwith, to submit a copy of this report, and the evidence received by the committee, to the District Attorney, and request such further proceedings and investigations as may seem to him best.

Alderman Guilfoyle moved to amend the resolution so as to read that the Corporation Counsel investigate and take such proceedings as deemed necessary. The amendment was lost by a vote of 9 to 9, Alderman Hess not voting.

The original resolution was then adopted by a vote of 9 to 8, Aldermen Jahn and Hess leaving the room on the roll call.

Alderman Roeder characterized President Wallace's action in stating the vote, while the Sergeant at Arms was looking for the absentees, as a high-handed outrage, mean and contemptible, and said it savored of gag rule.

President Wallace asked Alderman Roeder to take his seat and act like a gentleman.

Luck Money.

From Notes and Queries.

It is still almost universally the custom for luck money to be returned when cattle are sold by private agreement. In some neighborhoods the amount is one shilling per head for "beasts," and sixpence for pigs. This is returned when payment is made, without anything said. The amount for sheep is not fixed, but varies from a penny to sixpence, according to agreement. Even when cattle are sold by auction these returns are often made; in some markets, I believe, always; but in others a stand has been made against them, and the question of a return or no return has to be agreed upon beforehand. Retford Market, I am told, has been "ruined" by the refusal of farmers to submit to a return when selling by auction, to the great advantage of Gainsborough, where luck money is still allowed. It is the proper thing to spit on luck money.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, rain, probably turning to snow, southerly shifting to northwesterly winds, much colder Tuesday night. VERMONT, snow, colder, winds shifting to northwesterly. MASSACHUSETTS, rain, probably turning to snow, colder in western portion, much colder Tuesday night, southerly shifting to northwesterly winds. RHODE ISLAND, rain, probably turning to snow, colder Tuesday night, southerly shifting to northwesterly winds. CONNECTICUT, rain, probably turning to snow, much colder Tuesday night, southerly shifting to northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, turning to snow, decidedly colder, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, clearing and decidedly colder, winds becoming northwesterly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, clearing and much colder, westerly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, clearing in the early morning, colder, westerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, colder in eastern portion, westerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair and colder, westerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, westerly winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, generally fair, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, clearing, decidedly colder, winds becoming northwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN and LOWER MICHIGAN, clearing in the early morning, colder, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, northerly winds. MINNSSOTA, fair, warmer in northwest portion, light westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in northeast portion, westerly winds. NEBRASKA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and IOWA, fair, westerly winds. MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, OKLOHOMA, and KANSAS, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. LOUISANA, EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair weather, variable winds. MONTANA, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA and OHIO, clearing in the early morning, colder, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Jacksonville and section. The storm centre has moved during the last twelve hours from Tennessee to Lake Erie. An area of high pressure extends from the North Pacific coast to the Gulf of Mexico. Rain or snow has been general in all sections east of the Mississippi, and the weather is generally fair to the west. Rain or snow will continue in New-England, clearing and colder weather are probable in the Middle and South Atlantic States and lower lake regions, and generally fair weather in other districts. The temperature has risen rapidly on the immediate coast from Southern New England to South Carolina. In the East Gulf States there has been a sudden fall of temperature, freezing weather extending nearly to the Gulf coast. The temperature will fall decidedly in the South Atlantic States, and more moderately in the Middle States.

AN ARMOR PLATE INQUIRY

Senator Chandler Seeks Information as to Patents.

OF INTEREST TO COMMANDER FOLGER

The Present System Permits a Speculative Officer to Use His Influence at the Department and Go Unpunished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senator Chandler is sponsor for a resolution offered to-day in the Senate designed to asc

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Legal Notices	13
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.	13	Long Island Property.	15
Autumn Resorts	9	Meetings and Elections	13
Boarders Wanted	7	Miscellaneous	7
Business Notices	5	Proposals	13
City Items	5	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Recent Publications	3
Court Assignments	14	Referees' Notices	15
Dancing	7	Religious Notices	7
Deaths	5	Savings Banks	13
Dividends	13	Situations Wanted	16
Financial	13	Females	16
Furs Repaired	7	Surrogate Notices	13
Furnished Rooms	7	Teachers	7
Help Wanted	16	Travelers' Guide	14
Hotels	7	Winter Resorts	7
Instruction	7		
Lectures	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BIJOU—The Schoolgirl—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Twentieth Century Girl—8:00.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—New Superba—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Queen's Necklace—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ferdinand's Marriage Contract—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
A Tame Legislative Opening.
Anti-Platt Men's Plans.
Severe Snowstorm in the West.
Talk of Another Message to Congress.
The Senate Reorganized.
Fourteenth Street Ferry Sold.
Effect of Japan's Cotton Spinning.
Utah's Legislature to Meet.

Page 2
Senator Lodge Looks for Peace.
Purchasers Waiting for Bonds.
The Venezuelan Commission.
Decision in Favor of Music Hall Men.
Judicial Changes Expected To-day.

Page 3
Police Suspect Burden Servants.
An Armor Plate Inquiry.
Passed Over Mayor Schieren's Veto.
Smoke Drove Out Occupants.

Page 5
An Appeal for Armenia.
Cuban Army in Retreat.
New Theatrical Bills.
Troubles in the Transvaal.
Reform in China's Big City.
Cabral Persecutes the French.
Turkish Troops Starve.
Corea's Condition Serious.

Page 6
Women Students of Pharmacy.
The Dunraven Investigation.

Page 7
Chief Consul Potter's Report.

Page 8
Brooklyn Aldermen Enjoined.
New-Rochelle Fears Hydrophobia.
Poor Pistol Shots by Policemen.

Page 9
New Trial for Ex-Capt. Stephenson.
Hallenbeck Tried Hard to Kill.
To Sign the Big City Budget.
End of Common Pleas Court.
Telephone Case May Linger.
Russia's Reason for Hoarding Gold.

Page 10
Laws of a Century Ago.
Death of Mrs. Runnett.
End of Oyer and Terminer.
Dingley Expects a Short Session.

Page 11
Commercial Prices Higher.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12
Lower Prices for Stocks.

Page 14
Decision Against Frank W. Sanger.
Opposed to Prohibition in Kansas.
Woman's Husband Causes Her Death.

Page 15
Bank Superintendent's Report.
News of the Railroads.
Real Estate Transactions.

Page 16
France's Great Library.
New-England Towns Unprotected.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	17	41	39
6 A. M.	18	41	40
9 A. M.	18	42	40
12 M.	23	40	41
4 P. M.	26	52	52
6 P. M.	26	55	55
9 P. M.	26	54	55
12 P. M.	27	57	57

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....47.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....47.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....22.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....33.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, Turning to Snow, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REPUBLICAN-POPULIST BARGAIN IN THE SENATE.

It was a curious debate that was carried on at great length and with much solemnity in the United States Senate yesterday afternoon. We doubt whether it will be read carefully by any large number of the people of the country, or whether it could be clearly understood by the average reader, if he should toil through it. Yet it was an important debate, and, in some respects, more so than was suspected by the Senators who took part in it.

The Senate consists of eighty-eight members, when all the seats are occupied. At present one of the seats from Delaware is vacant, and there are eighty-seven Senators. Of these forty-two are Republicans, thirty-nine are Democrats, and six are known as Populists. Neither of the two great parties, therefore, controls an actual majority of the Senate. The Republicans have a plurality, which depends, for any opportunity to take positive action, entirely on the assent of the Populists. If these can be induced on any terms either to vote with the Republicans or not to vote at all, the Republicans can have their way, but on no other condition. This was brought out yesterday in the "reorganization" of the Senate; that is to say, in the rearrangement of the committees. The scheme for this purpose had duly been arranged in caucus by the Republican Senators and in conference with the Populists. When the resolution agreed upon was submitted to the Senate it passed by a majority of two. All but one of the Populist Senators refrained from voting, and the Republicans had their way.

On what terms did they secure it? By assuring to the Populists, among other things not specifically described in the debate, a free-silver majority on the Finance Committee. Here is the brief passage that explains the whole matter:

"Mr. GORMAN said that forty-two Republican Senators assumed the right to control the majorities on the committees, and had proceeded to assign to the free-coinage men seven members and to give to the sound-money men six.

"Mr. HALE reminded Mr. GORMAN that if the Democrats had chosen a sound-money man for their additional member on the Finance Committee, the anti-silver men would have had a majority on it; and that, when they refused to do that, the whole control of that committee was given over to the silver men.

"Mr. TELLER, (Rep., Col.)—As to the Democrats putting two 'sound-money' men, which I call 'unsound-money men,' on that committee I want to say that if that had been done, there would have been no reorganization of these committees.

"Mr. GORMAN—That is true. That is the full explanation of the matter. That is precisely what the country ought to know."

This is how the Republicans have secured majorities on the various committees. It is by a bargain, and a vile one. It carries with it the control of a certain amount of "patronage," which also had a good deal to do with the combination. It leaves the Republicans practically responsible, and yet practically helpless. They cannot deny the measures the Populists oppose, and they cannot maintain any logical or consistent attitude. They have "played politics," and at a very small and mean game.

What is most important in this debate, however, is the repeated assertion on both sides that no legislation for sound money can pass the Senate. The House Bond bill will never get any further, even in its present defective shape. Meanwhile, the credit of the country and the integrity of the currency will have been protected by the President by the use of his unquestioned authority. To say that he should wait until the Senate has taken action is simply to say that he should not act at all himself.

HAPPY HEIRS OF ANNEKE JANS.

We notice in The San Francisco Call of Dec. 20 some remarks about the estate of ANNEKE JANS. Our Golden Gate contemporary has news that is interesting, even if it be neither important nor true. The heirs of ANNEKE JANS on the Pacific coast, we are told, "will soon be in receipt of a portion of the vast fortune left by her." This fortune "is variously estimated at from $500,000,000 to $750,000,000, of which $80,000,000 is actual cash held by the Bank of Holland."

The Call also tells us that the Trinity Church Corporation of this city admits that it holds "no perfect title to the property," and that the San Francisco heirs "expect an opinion any day now"—a favorable one, of course—in a decisive suit against the Trinity holders. The most prominent and hopeful of these heirs are "the MONTANYAS, Major KIP, Mrs. MCGHEE, Mrs. HALSTEAD, and M. C. GEO."

We are also informed by The Call that "the Government" recently sued the Bank of Holland for "the $80,000,000 held by the bank," and was beaten. Therefore "it now only remains for the heirs to put in their proofs in order to receive what has so long been wrongfully withheld," and they "are getting their papers in shape." Representatives of the bank are coming over "in January" to examine the proofs and distribute the money. January may be a misprint for April 1.

The property here which "Major KIP, Mrs. MCGHEE," and their associates are getting ready to take "embraces Trinity Church, 192 acres in the heart of the city, and what is now known as the Bowery," and this San Francisco paper informs the people of California that "owing to the uncertain condition of affairs the Trinity Church Corporation has been unable to collect rents since 1889, at which time the ninety-nine-year lease expired."

By such pleasing tales as this are "Major KIP, Mrs. MCGHEE, the MONTANYAS," and other sympathizing residents of the Pacific slope encouraged to anticipate the happy day, now so near at hand, when the $80,000,000 shall be distributed and every heir of ANNEKE shall have a broad homestead on the Bowery or in Wall Street.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE PROPERLY ASSERTED.

Senator SHERMAN is unlikely to speak heedlessly or without thought upon so grave a question as the President's message concerning the Venezuelan boundary. He declares that the President's "assertion and definition of the Monroe doctrine is a correct one."

When the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs expresses his belief not only that Mr. CLEVELAND has correctly defined the Monroe doctrine, but that his assertion of it as applying to Venezuela's boundary dispute with Great Britain is also correct, the amateur publicists and even some of the prancing professors must feel just a trifle less confident about the positions they have so airily assumed.

Mr. SHERMAN is evidently confident that the dispute will eventually be settled by arbitration. Great Britain will not insist on her refusal, and the United States "will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of any fair tribunal that may be agreed upon between the two countries interested."

This is the just and honorable ending of the difference for which the President opened up the way by his message, which was, perhaps, not more positive in its tone than the situation demanded. This is the ending that has been foreseen by that part of the American people, about nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the whole, who have not got excited about "war" or the condition of the stock market.

The things sober-minded men have needed to keep fully in view during the past two weeks are these: (1) That the President's attitude, being taken on an appeal for arbitration, was peaceful, not warlike; (2) that the most powerful pacific influence was the influence of the American people united in support of the President, since England would be most likely to persist in her refusal to arbitrate when she saw the Americans divided, and (3) that mean abuse of Mr. CLEVELAND, as having used the Venezuela situation merely as a counter in a third-term game, and the drumming up of "peace meetings" to censure and hamper him, whether in the Chamber of Commerce or in Cooper Union, was one of the surest methods of encouraging England to ignore the message and proceed with her designs in Venezuela.

Senator SHERMAN has seen clearly enough what some New-Yorkers of more or less prominence have not. Even now that the light of American wisdom has been turned on and that the full power of American sentiment has made itself felt, there are those here who neither see nor feel. They are still talking about "meetings."

Will these people keep it up until it really becomes necessary to get up a meeting of New-Yorkers who sustain the President in order to show the true feeling of the city?

THE LATEST LYNCHING.

It has been pointed out again and again that the chief reason which has retarded the development of the South and Southwest by immigration is the levity with which the inhabitants regard the unlawful taking of human life. Whether it be the case of a negro, who is killed by torture for "the usual offense" imputed to him by a mob, or a Chief Justice who resents a published criticism upon his judicial course by "opening fire" on his critic, the effect is equally to deter industrious and peaceable persons from a country in which life seems to be so insecure.

A more horrible example of the murderous lawlessness which goes unpunished and almost unrebuked at the South has not been furnished than the story that is told of the murder in Kentucky of a man by shooting and a woman by burning alive because their relations were disapproved by "a mob of 100 White Caps." In a Northern community the scandal might have been resented by a "horning." In an extreme case, the censure of tar and feathers might have been invoked, and the least reputable members of the community might have united to apply this method of resenting a blot upon its "fair fame." In Calabria the man concerned would have run the risk of being stabbed or shot by the man he had injured. But none of these proceedings would have shown so savage a state of society or so inhuman and brutal insensibility as was shown by this mob of Kentuckians who burned down a house in order to drive from it a man, whom they promptly killed, and a woman, whom they would have killed, if she had not feared them more than fire, and remained where she was burned to death. The stolidity with which these avengers of the "honor" of a community withstood the pleadings of the child whom they were making an orphan does not belong to civilized life. It is worthy only of a band of Pi-Utes. It already appears, however, that the community thus disgraced does not even feel itself to be disgraced, for the Coroner has returned a verdict that the murdered man and woman came to their death "at the hands of persons unknown." The precedents warrant us in believing that this will be the end of the matter, so far as the law is concerned. They also warrant us in believing that the perpetrators of this horrible and cowardly crime consider that they have been doing something rather fine.

WHAT NEXT?

The latest grievance of the new opponents of the President is the rumor that he is going to appoint as a member of the Venezuelan Commission one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The suggestion of the commission made by the President was in itself an offense. Had he consulted these gentlemen, who have wisdom "to burn," they could have told him that the commission would only make a bad matter worse; that Great Britain would pay no attention to it, furnish it with no evidence of British claims, and leave it to make an ex parte report which would command no respect in impartial minds; that if the commission reported that Great Britain was entitled to what she claimed, the President would be made ridiculous, and if it reported the contrary, every one would say that it was prejudiced, and the country would not support it.

The President having received authority by a unanimous vote of both branches of Congress to appoint a commission entirely at his own discretion, shows no signs of abandoning the functions of his office to his disgruntled critics, but insists on finding for his Commissioners men of the highest reputation for ability, experience, impartiality, and sound judgment. It has been reported that among them he may include one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Thereupon, his critics pounce upon him with the assertion that he is recklessly embarrassing the court, which is far behindhand with its calendar. They call attention to the fact that long interruption to the work of the court was caused by the "factional quarrel" over Mr. CLEVELAND'S appointments—a "quarrel" for which Mr. CLEVELAND was in no way responsible, as these critics at the time maintained, and that to make a further interference with the court will be substantially a denial of justice to the litigants before the court.

It is quite true that there will be some inconvenience caused by the withdrawal of one of the Justices from the Supreme bench. No one doubts that. But that such inconvenience should weigh seriously with the President if, in the exercise of his discretion, he selects one of the Justices for the commission, is absurd. It is preferring the less to the greater. There is no urgent question involving the interpretation of the Constitution or any broad and permanent interest of the whole people now before the Supreme Court. Its work is always important, of course, but some of it is less and some more so, and none on which it is likely to be engaged compares in importance with the work of the commission. One of its members was taken for the Paris arbitration of the relatively insignificant Bering Sea dispute, and no one thought of complaining. One can very well be spared for the Venezuelan Commission, and his services on that commission would greatly outweigh any he could render on the bench of the Supreme Court.

The fact is, and the sooner the captious and cross-grained critics of the Administration discover it the better it will be for them, that the President is engaged in a task of the highest character, affecting the welfare of the whole Nation. He is entitled to the aid of all who can aid him. And it is a pitiful mistake to snarl at everything he does, as if the matter were one of petty partisan politics. If he were to refrain from appointing one of the Supreme Court Judges, we have no doubt that he would be accused of willfully neglecting the opportunity to make the commission as authoritative as it might have been made.

GRADUAL CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. LAUTERBACH, who appears latterly to have become the mouthpiece of Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT by virtue of being his Chairman of the Republican County Committee, seems to have been brought to the conclusion that gradual consolidation is the thing for Greater New-York. A while ago he saw no reason why the Legislature that comes into being to-morrow should not have a charter framed out of hand for the whole big municipality, and have it adopted before the session ends. He seemed then to harbor some deep design for getting rid of an unmanageable Mayor, but he has apparently concluded that it will not work.

Now the idea which he expresses, whether his own or that of his lord and master is not evident, is that there should be a gradual consolidation, beginning with the departments of police and of public health. As, according to his notion, health and disease are the same thing in New-York and Brooklyn, and he can distinguish no difference between crime in one city and the other, he thinks the Health Departments and Police Departments of the two cities might be consolidated without much delay. Perhaps he may have in mind two kinds of violation of law in New-York and Brooklyn, or two ways of dealing with certain kinds of violation of law, and he may still harbor some deep design with reference to a certain Board of Police Commissioners. Somehow, it does not come natural or easy to credit Mr. LAUTERBACH with any purpose in the interest of the public or of good government. Whenever he favors anything, it is an inevitable inference that it is for some partisan or personal or corporate end, regardless of its relation to the welfare of the community.

The idea of gradual consolidation is sound enough, and it is the idea of the commission which has been considering the problem for the past five years and more. It can probably be applied most readily and speedily to those departments whose functions are the same, without regard to local conditions or differences. But even with reference to these there should be deliberate and well-considered action, and no heed should be paid to considerations of party or faction. The gradual working out of a harmonious system of administration for the Greater New-York is a task of statesmanship and not of small politics, and the end should be in view from the beginning. The charter legislation should doubtless be gradual, but it should be systematic, and it should be the result of careful study by competent men.

There is a plain course for the Legislature to pursue in this matter, and it is that recommended by the present Consolidation Commission in its report of last Winter. The consolidation should be declared in pursuance of the "verdict of the people" at the election of 1894, and then the present commission, or a new one, should be empowered to make the necessary investigations and frame the needed acts of legislation, to be submitted when fully matured. It is not likely that it would reach definite conclusions, even with reference to the Health or Police Department, in time for action at the coming session, and it is not desirable that it should if there is any design on foot for turning it to political account. It is certain that the Legislature cannot properly do anything in the way of charter legislation for the Greater New-York, except as the result of recommendations from a competent commission, and the only duty with which it is confronted at present is that of providing for the work of such a commission.

THE LEARNED PESSIMISTS.

Once when Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON was moping and taking on most horrible because English society went to see Buffalo Bill's show, Mr. LOWELL, then our Minister to England, tried to cheer him up a bit by writing him that it was unlikely that society "in its better sense" was among the patrons of the show; and anyway he had been assured that Buffalo Bill was not at all a bad fellow. If Mr. LOWELL were alive we feel sure that he would again try to cheer up the professor, who is now in about the deepest despair of his whole learned, beautiful life. Hear him on the President's Venezuela message:

"The shout of brutal applause which has gone up from every part of the country at this gratuitous menace of a friendly people, to whom we are bound by closer ties than to any other, is a frightful revelation of the ignorant and barbaric spirit spreading among us."

Mr. LOWELL was a much more eminent man of letters than his friend NORTON, but while he had the same high exclusiveness and was no more fond of rubbing shoulders with the crowd, his mind was more rounded and robust, and he had a becoming sense of politics—in the broader sense—which NORTON has not. LOWELL would not have written of the people of his country as a brutal, ignorant, barbaric mob. He was amused by "the English genius for thinking all the rest of mankind unreasonable"; he would not have failed to see the humor of Prof. NORTON'S assumption that he and the few who hold his view are alone "rational and right-minded," while all the rest of the American people are brutes, ignoramuses, and barbarians. Americans who are even slightly familiar with England's historic attitude toward Turkish outrages upon Christians will be unable to restrain a grin at the professor's childlike belief that the message has "immensely weakened the capacity of England to afford an effectual remedy to the sufferings in Armenia."

Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON is no more capable of understanding the feelings and aspirations of the American people than the humblest of them is capable of appreciating the excellence of his translation of DANTE'S Divine Comedy. We should rate his judgment upon a question of politics at about the same value as the judgment of Mr. FREDERICK S. GIBBS upon Prof. NORTON'S Dante.

To speak in the material sense, there is an economic loss in this relation of cultivated minds to the National life. They should have a visible influence upon their time, and most of them do. But men who spend their years in accumulating learning that ends only in impotent and fruitless dilettantism make no imprint and leave no void when they go.

The momentary anger that Lord DUNRAVEN'S charge caused in this country seems to have been succeeded by something not much unlike pity. Coming from a country where it is not considered quite good form to beat a nobleman in contests of any kind, he naturally took defeat bitterly, and, sure that he had been the victim of discourtesy in that he had not been allowed to win, he said the first thing that came into his head, just to emphasize his displeasure. He will apologize, in a day or two, and then all will be forgotten.

We learn with pleased emotion from an English weekly which is devoted to financial matters and, therefore, must be very accurate, that "a Yankee derives the most exquisite pleasure from twisting the British lion's tail"; also that "the great art," in performing this operation, lies in "knowing when to stop," for he who twists too hard "may get dangerously scratched"; also, that "usually, when the royal beast gives an unmistakable growl, the Yankee drops the tail and gets behind a tree." The Londoner is really too kind. Why does he say "usually," and why not "always." A few unconsequential occasions when the Yankees twisted good and hard, listened to growls of the most awful kind, and yet did not seek the protection of a tree, are hardly worth taking into consideration. "Always" was the word to use.

ART NOTES.

—The Art Amateur starts the new year with much promise, the January number being unusually full of good things, both in letterpress and in the matter of illustrations. The latter include the much-written-about portrait of President Cleveland by Percy Ives; a design for a delft plaque by Charles Volkmar; a colored supplement by Veyrasset; some portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Peter Lely, and Thomas Gainsborough, and a composition by George Morland, "The Milkmaid's Mishap." Then there are drawings by Rixens, Joseph Israels, and Fabres; designs for Dresden panels, and no end of suggestions for carved woodwork, china painting, and embroidery. The exhibitions are all attended to, while Montague Marks is always entertaining in his notebook, where anything of a charlatanical nature in an art way is sure to be handled without gloves, and where the latest art movements are fully treated. The rest of the letterpress has much to offer to the amateur, the art student, and the general reader. (New-York: Montague Marks, 23 Union Square.)

—The Ladies' Home Journal recently gave in Philadelphia an exhibition at the Art Club of the drawings that have been made from time to time by well-known illustrators for that periodical, comprising some of our best men and, it may be remarked, some of their best work as well. Subsequently the entire collection went intact to Boston, to the Art Club in that city, where it was seen by no less than 30,000 people. The show now comes to New-York, and will be seen at the Waldorf Hotel, the large ballroom of that fashionable hostelry having been secured for three days for this purpose. As in the other cities, the exhibition will be free, and cards will be distributed at places to be announced later. The opening will be Jan. 15. Afterward, the pictures will go to the Auditorium Hotel, in Chicago, to remain a week. William Martin Johnson, who has charge of the art department of The Journal, is managing the exhibitions.

—Sir Edward Burne-Jones is said to be causing considerable amount of sensation among Italian artists by his works in fresco executed for the American church at Rome. The work is among the boldest specimens of the art in modern times, and has created no little enthusiasm among the artistic population of the Eternal City. The various compositions of the famous English painter are executed in mosaic at the great works at Murano. This mosaic style of reproduction is looked upon as the renewal of an art which has been too long neglected. There is something curious in the manner in which this venerable style of decoration is transported from London to Rome for the adornment of a Protestant church by English artists who originally adopted the art from Italy.

—Lincoln's monument at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., completed in 1874 at a cost of over $200,000, is said to be crumbling away. An investigation has been made by competent persons, and there seems to be but one opinion—that the old monument association was badly imposed upon; that instead of receiving from the builders a substantial monument constructed out of solid blocks of granite they turned over instead a brick monument constructed on the outside with a veneering of granite slabs not more than three inches thick. The veneering is becoming loose and the slabs are becoming displaced. Thirty thousand dollars has been appropriated for repairs.

—The publisher of The Art Student has acquired the good-will and interest of The Limner, which has been published in the interest of art students, and hereafter his journal will be called The Art Student and the Limner, and it will give, in addition, to its regular department devoted to free-hand drawing and illustrating, a large amount of space to art school news and art school literature.

—The Directors of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association have purchased a lot adjoining the rear of the library building, where they will erect a structure to afford accommodations for the classes of a new art school to be established, together with a collection of plaster casts. A fund of $5,000 was recently given by the Horace Smith estate, with which to purchase the latter.

—Five statuettes in cast bronze, the work of Meissonier, have been added to the Luxembourg Museum. They were the gift of Mme. Meissonier. They represent two men on horseback, one on a wounded horse, two caryatides which Meissonier designed for the mantelpiece of his hall, and a woman fastened by a long chain to a block, and dancing. The latter is symbolical.

—J. McNeil Whistler took the seventh prize, of $500, at the recent international exhibition at Venice, the only prize awarded to an English-speaking artist. The first prize, of $2,000, went to Paolo Michetti. The exhibition was a great success. It consisted of about 500 paintings and sculptures by artists of all the leading schools in Europe.

—The Newton Club, an art organization in the town of that name, near Boston, will hold its Winter exhibition from Jan. 22 to 30. The show last year by this club was a success, and efforts will be made this year to increase the number and quality of the contributions.

The Times the Paper for the Home.

From The Catskill Recorder, Dec. 27.

Why should good Democrats and good Americans longer tolerate The New-York World? Surely, its political utterances are no less obnoxious than the sensationalism and nastiness to which its news columns are given over. The World really is a paper not fit to be read by women and children, nor by manly men, true Democrats, and true Americans. Its real news—news with sensationalism, mush, and rot squeezed out of it—is not a whit more plentiful or more interesting than that provided the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, for example; and THE TIMES, besides, is clean, wholesome, sensible, and loyal to party and country. THE TIMES can with safety and with profit be admitted to one's home. It imparts all the information worth gaining that one can in reason expect to gain from a daily journal. It never "fakes"; never is sensational. And it is true to Democratic principles and policies. We believe that no Democrat who shall give THE TIMES a trial the coming year will regret it.

The Best in the United States.

From The Georgetown (Ohio) News-Democrat, Dec. 26.

All things considered, THE TIMES is the best paper published in the United States. Its editorials are masterpieces, and the tone of the paper throughout is pure and elevating. It covers every department of legitimate news, and "if you don't see it in THE TIMES, it has not happened," or, happening and not noted, it is of such a character as to render it unfit for publication in a respectable family paper. In making out your list of papers for 1896 include THE TIMES.

All the Leading Topics of the Day.

From The Waterloo Observer, Dec. 25.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is known and recognized as one of the leading journals of the age in which we live. Its news each day is up to the last hour of publication, and its opinions are gracefully and forcibly presented by talented editors. It is growing in favor, as it deserves. Those who read THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be well posted on all the leading topics of the day.

GRAND PERFORMANCE OF "FAUST"

Melba, Scalchi, the de Reszkes, and Maurel Appear in a Superb Presentation of the Opera.

That "Faust" is held dear in the esteem of the public was once more demonstrated last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. An audience filled every section of the auditorium. All the well-known arias brought forth applause, and in not a few instances were repetitions demanded.

The cast is sufficient to show that the performance was excellent, but even such recognized artists as the de Reszkes, Melba, and the ever-popular Scalchi appear more advantageously on some occasions. It was one of those occasions last night, when this famous quartet was in superb vocal trim, and the result was a musical treat of the highest order.

Mme. Melba charmed her auditors by her beautiful vocalizing and her naïve acting in the first part of the opera, and her strong characterization in the latter portion. She sang with a freshness of voice and a mastery of style that stirred the audience. The floral tributes were, as last week, many and beautiful. In the final act her marvelous lyric and dramatic achievement was hailed with shouts of approbation.

A cordial reception was given to Mme. Schalchi, who made her first appearance with the company this season. She was in better voice than usual of late years. Each of her prominent solos received hearty encores, and she, too, was the recipient of some handsome bouquets.

Maurel, who was the Valentine, was not in good voice, and on this account his first aria was rather ineffective. But he conquered in the death scene, in his high art of acting won for him numerous curtain calls.

Jean de Reszke was all that could be desired as Faust, both as to singing and acting, while Edouard de Reszke was an impressive Mephisto. These two consummate artists can always be relied on for excellent work. They acquitted themselves creditably throughout, and received their full share of the applause.

The staging of the opera deserves praiseworthy mention, and especially commendable was the rapidity with which the acts followed each other. The apotheosis was of a novel order, it being what might be called a moving living picture. It was well gotten up, and effective. The performance in its entirety was superb, and it will linger long in the memory of music lovers as one of the most artistic presentations Gounod's opera has received in this city.

The subscribers were out in large numbers, and the boxes were filled with prominent men and women of New-York's foremost social circles.

"Lohengrin" will be given in Brooklyn to-night, with Nordica, Brema, Plancon, Vaschetti, and Cremonini in the cast.

PERSONALS.

—A laborious genealogist announces, as the result of years of minute labor, that Queen Victoria has had nine children, of whom she has lost two; forty-one grandchildren, of whom eight have died, and twenty-three great-grandchildren, all of whom are living. She has, therefore, sixty-three descendants living—seven children, thirty-three grandchildren, and twenty-three of the next generation. Her eldest great-grandchild, the Princess Feodore, of Saxe-Meiningen, is now nearly seventeen, so that in all probability her Majesty will live to see her grandchildren's grandchildren. Few English sovereigns before Queen Victoria have seen grandchildren grow out of infancy; and none ever saw a great-grandchild.

—W. S. Gilbert has just been through a rather amusing experience. The Countess de Brémont, who is a "lady poet" as well as a "lady journalist," wrote to the famous librettist, asking him to give her an interview about the approaching performance of "His Excellency." He replied that he would gladly do so—for 20 guineas. Thereupon the Countess retorted with a note in which she said she would take great pleasure, some day, in writing his obituary from data that would cost her nothing. Mr. Gilbert sent the correspondence to the papers with satirical comments of his own, and was thereupon sued for libel. The jury found in his favor without leaving the box.

—Miss Williams, Professor of English at the Normal School of Sèvres, has founded a "Franco-English Guild," the object of which is to make French girls who have learned English acquainted with the views of American and English women through lectures and meetings in Paris, or by correspondence. Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago has lectured before the society on the work of women in the United States.

—Ernest Reyer finishes as follows an appreciative review in Le Journal des Débats of "Xavière," the dramatic idyl drawn from Fabre's novel by Louis Gallet, and set to music by Theodore Dubois: "While I was writing the last leaves of this review, an amiable neighbor, whose piano resounds through the wall, was playing the score of 'Faust,' almost entire, with a single finger—always the same 1, therefore, claim the indulgence of my readers."

—Knackfuss, the painter, explains Kaiser Wilhelm's extraordinary picture of "Civilization in Peril." He says that the Buddha and the Dragon do not represent an impending invasion of Mongolians, but indifference for Christianism and anarchy. Symbolism is to make abstract thoughts clear, but Kaiser Wilhelm is not the first artist whose emblems were misunderstood and needed interpretation.

—Emile Ollivier's father, Démosthène Ollivier, was an excessive demagogue. He said once in Rochefort's presence: "People say that I am not a Republican enough. I have eaten pork every Jan. 21 for twenty-five years in celebration of the execution of Louis XVI. What other Republican can say as much?" His son was then the French Minister to Napoleon III.

—Mrs. Langtry's daughter attracts much attention at the Niagara, London's new and fashionable skating rink, where she is frequently seen. Her skill on the ice is more than ordinary, and her beauty rivals that possessed by her mother in the days when the phrase "Jersey Lily" was invented.

—The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes declares that "never in his history of political treachery has Lord Salisbury's perfidy toward the Armenians been surpassed. In the avenging providence of God, England's turn may come some day. When that day comes she will perish unpitied."

—Mrs. George Augustus Sala has intimated that she proposes to write the story of her husband's life. The announcement is made to prevent the publication of unauthorized biographies.

—Whistler, the artist, is in a state of health which gives some anxiety to his friends.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

EVERETT—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field.

ALBEMARLE—Congressman Franklin Bartlett.

CLARENDON—Dr. J. M. Colt of Concord, N. H.

NORMANDIE—Congressman Henry H. Bingham of Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy and L. Z. Leiter of Chicago.

WALDORF—Joseph K. Rickey of St. Louis and Dr. Charles Peabody of Cambridge, Mass.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia and ex-Senator Frank Hiscock.

MURRAY HILL—Senator Amasa J. Parker of Albany, Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y., and Prof. L. Clark Seelye of Northampton, Mass.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

HAMILTON—Mrs. John Newton and Miss Newton, New-York.

COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Patterson and J. H. Hollins, New-York.

WILLARD'S—D. G. Phelps, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Woodruff, Brooklyn.

PAGE'S—Mr. and Mrs. D. Hayman, W. R. Fry, New-York; Louis Stroeble, Brooklyn.

RIGGS—Charles A. Danforth, C. D. Wood, C. W. Dungan, and J. E. Dudley, New-York.

EBBITT—G. M. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Allen, New-York; Mrs. S. B. Sinly, Miss Sinly, and Miss S. B. Sinly, Brooklyn.

SHOREHAM—William D. Hoxie, E. M. Ford, David C. Luch, Jacob Gammel, John Linnaman, Mr. and Mrs. James Short, S. Mallet Prescot, New-York.

ARLINGTON—William C. Brown, Mrs. Demerit Clapp,

APPEALS TO CIVILIZATION

The Armenian Relief Association Pleads for Help.

REPORTS RECEIVED OF OUTRAGES

Money Sent, but Something More than Money Needed—England Urged to Stop the Massacres.

The Armenian Relief Association yesterday issued the following statement and appeal:

"The direct information received from various parts of Armenia depicts so appalling a condition of things that words cannot possibly convey an idea of it. However great the sufferings of the peasantry, the people of the West may possibly approach in imagination what the sufferings must be of the people who were living in comparative peace in cities like Harpoot, Diarbekir, Sivas, and Gurun, and upon whom came suddenly the unheard-of calamity of a massacre initiated and consummated by the Government that was to protect them. There men are murdered or imprisoned, their possessions seized, and their houses burned, and not only are they exposed to the terrors of famine, with the severe Winter threatening to exterminate them, but even a merciful death is denied them and the reign of terror is still upon the land, arrests and tortures still continuing.

"That the powers of Europe are not moved by any feeling of humanity in dealing with the Turkish question is no more doubted, but it is impossible for us to believe that the conscience of the English people will not ultimately be shaken from its unparalleled dullness and do honor to the ancient name of England as a defender of the right and the champion of the oppressed."

Recent letters telling of the massacres in various cities contain items of information that help to explain many points in the awful outbreak of so-called Mohammedan fanaticism. A letter from Trebizond, giving the testimony of eye witnesses, states:

"Bahri Pasha, Governor of Vanhad, started to come to Constantinople, and it was learned that he was bringing with him four of the fairest young maidens of Sassoun, who had been spared in the massacre, to make an acceptable present of them to his Sultan. This aroused the Armenian people of Trebizond to a frenzy, and it was impossible to restrain the young men, the more daring of whom, as the newspaper dispatches have already stated, fired upon Bahri Pasha when he was going about in the city, wounding him. After he was cured, as is known, he carried out his infernal mission to Constantinople, and was honored with the highest decoration and appointed Governor of Adana, in spite of the nerveless protest of the Ambassadors.

"Afterward the Pasha of Trebizond, calling twelve of the leading men of the city, demanded that they should hand over the young men who had attacked Bahri Pasha, or give them just a few hours in which to carry out his order. But the chiefs of the people did not go to him until the next day, and then only answered him that the Government must find out and arrest the offenders, but they had no means of finding out. The Armenians, not suspecting anything, went as usual to the stores in the market, but the Pasha had already begun to communicate with the Sultan by telegraph, and calling the commanders of the soldiers, ordered them to be ready at 5 o'clock. (10 A. M.)

"When the mails had arrived and the people went toward the Post Office the trumpet was sounded three times, and both the soldiers and the mob rushed upon the people. It is impossible to describe the horror of the scene—the roar of the murderers, that of wild beasts, the shrieks of the women, from whose arms husbands and sons were torn and murdered before their eyes, and universal tumult added to the sighs and groans of the dying. And this we know is only one, and not even the most terrible of the massacres over all Turkey.

"News from Diarbekir report unutterable suffering among those a short time ago well-to-do. The same from Gurun, where not an Armenian house has been left standing, where a large community was to be seen only a few weeks ago. From every part of Armenia comes the call to Armenians who are out of their country, begging that money should be sent to the survivors of their families without delay, as they have neither food nor fuel, nor scarcely any clothing. No men are allowed to travel from city or village, and as to many regions it is impossible even to send money from abroad, the members of the Armenian colony of the United States are in an agony of distress. That which brings the grief of the Armenians to a climax is the fact that in all the cities where the Armenians were slaughtered by thousands numbers of maidens are missing and known to have been carried into the harems of the Turks and Kurds. When we consider the apparent concern of Europe to learn the facts of the Sassoun massacre, we may well state that such outrage has never before been committed upon the conscience and sense of decency of the civilized world as this blody aftermath of slaughter and abduction.

"It is not possible that the American churches should hear without serious concern not only of the destruction of American property, but especially the cold-blooded murder of Armenian Protestant ministers and their congregations. It is well enough to point to political barriers and international treaties, but there are questions of humanity and moral right that must be weighed with the great people of the United States, whose Christian commonalties have started and carried on for over half a century the Christian enterprise that has claimed to have done so much for the elevation of Armenian communities, and this Nation will certainly have something to say in the final settlement of the horrible barbarities committed upon an inoffensive Christian nation.

"The Rev. Mr. Antreasian, whose heroic martyrdom, together with his congregation, has been reported, was an Episcopal clergyman of the Diocese of Massachusetts. Some four years ago, on a Sunday, Bishop Potter came down from Saratoga to confirm at the afternoon service in Grace Church an Armenian young man to become a lay reader of the parish. The Rev. Mr. Antreasian was there, with Dr. Huntington, taking part in the service, having already led the first Armenian service in the chantry. He was known as a devout man and an active worker, and was laboring successfully in a neighboring village of Harpoot. It is impossible not to see that the whole aim of the Turkish Government in this bloody movement has been to extirpate American Christian influence from Armenia, because the Sultan finds that influence to be an enemy of oppression and an impulse toward advancement and civilization.

"In view of the revelations as to the actual political conditions in Europe influencing the fate of the Armenian people in Turkey, the Armenian Relief Association has cabled to The London Times and to The London Daily News:

To the Editors of The London Times and The London Daily News:

SIR: Europe pushed Armenia into the mouth of hell and turned to celebrate Christmas. If the Continental powers are dead to honor and conscience, can England forget justice? Does she not believe in Almighty God, that she waits for help before stopping the wholesale assassination of Christian ministers and their flocks and the ravishing of maidens? We send thousands of pounds to Grosvenor House Committee. But what avails food when fire and sword exterminate? Shall we advise Armenians to apostatize? Surely the wrath of God and the blessing of the Christ have still a significance for the men of England. Does she no more expect them to do their duty? Christian America will support England.

"The Armenian Relief Association cables to-day £600 to the Duke of Westminster, making a total of £1,000, having received urgent appeals from the London committees. The association will send its funds for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in Armenia through the Red Cross Society as soon as it is assured that the society will reach the region of the famine to take the needed relief.

"J. BLEECKER MILLER, Chairman.
"MERAT M. KIREETCHIAN, General Secretary, Armenian Relief Association.

AMERICAN CLAIMS IN TURKEY.

Damages to the Property of the Missionaries Must Be Repaired.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Additional information to that obtained last night concerning reported demands made by Minister Terrell upon the Turkish Government for injuries to American property in Turkey is to the effect that $100,000 has been estimated as the amount due already for ascertained damages from Turkey, but that there are other damages to be accounted for, amounting, it is believed, to four or five times the amount already ascertained, and that as fast as the damages become known demands will be made, so that in the end Turkey may be confronted with a bill amounting to more than $500,000 for neglecting or violating treaty stipulations.

These demands should not be surprising to the Turkish authorities. When the first news of troubles in Armenia were heard the Minister directed the attention of the Porte to the necessity for increased Turkish protection to American property, and if these admonitions, with suggestions of a strict demand for compensation for failure, had been heeded, all possibility of injury to our interests might have been avoided.

It is believed that the representations of Minister Terrell in favor of the early payment of the damages already ascertained, and supposed to be covered by the request for $100,000, will serve quite as well as the sending of ships of war to the Turkish ports to impress upon the Government the determination of our Government that injuries are not to be permitted without a settlement in full for all losses suffered through the inadequacy of Turkish protection. It is not likely that an urgent demand will be made until the losses can be lumped by the American Minister, but the Turkish Government has been informed that the losses suffered at Harpoot must be made good, and those at other points will be submitted as the basis of further requests for indemnity.

The expectation that the indemnity would be asked is not a new one, and the Turkish authorities cannot plead ignorance of our intentions, for months ago it was made the subject of a statement to the Porte by our Minister, and the Turkish authorities were afforded a chance to save themselves from expense and the American residents of Turkey from loss by a little care in the policing of American property.

AMERICAN CONSULS' EXEQUATURS.

Report of Secretary of State on Return of Chilton and Hunter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The President sent to Congress to-day a report from the Secretary of State in response to the resolution adopted by the Senate last week calling for a statement about the refusal of the Turkish Government to grant exequaturs to two United States Consular officers. The report follows:

"The Secretary of State has the honor to receive by reference from the President a Senate resolution of Dec. 21, which is in the terms following:

"'Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate whether the exequaturs of the American Vice Consuls duly appointed to the Consulates of Erzroum and Harpoot have been withheld or refused by the Turkish Government, while exequaturs were granted to the Consuls of other nations at the same points.'

"The facts respecting the new Consulates at Erzroum and Harpoot—temporarily filled by the appointment of Robert S. Chilton, Jr., as Vice Consul at Erzroum and of William D. Hunter as Vice Consul at Harpoot—have been fully set forth in the reports of this department annexed to the special message of the President of the 19th of the present month.

"Since the making of the report, however, attention has been called to an error of slight importance, but which it may be well to take the present opportunity to correct. Instead of Messrs. Chilton and Hunter departing for Turkey early last Autumn they were commissioned in June, immediately started on their journey, reached Constantinople in July, and, after waiting there for two months for their exequaturs, were, on Sept. 11, directed to go to their respective posts without them.

"The statement of the same report that Consulates of Great Britain and France are already established at Erzroum and Harpoot was made on the authority of early advices. It has since been ascertained that no foreign Consular representation of any kind exists at Harpoot. That town lies in Koordistan, a district comprising the vilayets of Harpoot, Diarbekir, Sort, Moosh, and Van. It is embraced in the Consular journal of a British Consulate for Koordistan, the residence of the principal officer being at Erzroum, (which, however, lies in Armenia, north of Koordistan proper,) with subordinate Vice Consuls at the towns of Diarbeker and Van.

"At both these latter places, as also at Mosul, in the eastern part of Koordistan, Vice Consulates of other powers are established, although as regards lack of foreign trade they are in much the same case as Harpoot. At Erzroum Consulates are maintained by Persia and Russia and Vice Consulates by France and Italy."

TURKISH TROOPS ARE STARVING.

Disease in Syria and Desertion into Brigandage in Asia Minor.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent saying that the Turkish soldiers who are investing Zeitoun are suffering terribly from the cold. On an average fifty deaths from exposure occur daily among the troops.

The condition of the army everywhere, except that portion of it stationed in Constantinople, is deplorable. The men have not received any pay for many months. Their clothing is tattered, and their food is poor and inadequate.

The 60,000 troops serving in Syria are being decimated by disease. Numbers of the reserves are daily deserting, taking their arms and ammunition with them. This means that these deserters will take to brigandage in the near future. All the Christian gendarmes in Asia Minor have resigned, owing to the fact that they have not been paid.

HAITIAN TROUBLES EXPECTED.

Alexis Nord and Exiles Against the Rule of President Hyppolite.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 30.—A steamer arriving here from Aux Cayes, Haiti, to-day brings a report that a rising took place there on Christmas Eve, but that the Government promptly arrested the leaders, and succeeded in restoring order and quiet. The steamer also brings news that Alexis Nord, at the head of a strong party in the north of Haiti, has openly declared himself against President Hyppolite.

Three boatloads of Haitian exiles here have sailed for Haiti, presumably to meet the expedition against Hyppolite. The elections will take place in Haiti Jan. 10, when trouble is expected.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Henry Bradford.

William Henry Bradford, eighty-three years old, of 21 Washington Place, died there last night of pneumonia. Mr. Bradford was a descendant of Gov. Bradford, who was for twenty-one years President of the Plymouth Colony. Mr. Bradford was an importer during his early life, but retired from business about thirty years ago, since which time he has devoted himself to the collection of paintings. He leaves a wife and two children—a son, William Henry, and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Edward Phelps Blodgett, during fifty-one years pastor of the Congregational Church in Greenwich, Conn., died Saturday, at his home in Roslindale. Mr. Blodgett was born in East Windsor, Conn., in 1815. He entered Amherst College at the age of nineteen, being graduated in the class of '36. After teaching a year in Hatfield Academy, he took a course in theology in Andover Seminary, and immediately after graduation, went to Greenwich, preaching his first sermon there March 5, 1843. He was ordained July 5, 1843.

—Russell Arnold Ballou, aged sixty-eight years, died at his home in Newton, Mass. He was ordained to the Universalist ministry, and for twelve years occupied the pulpit of the Universalist Church at Augusta, Me. During that period he was editor of The Banner, a paper published by the Universalist Society. He resigned his pastorate to accept the editorship of The Christian Leader, published in Boston. He resigned his editorship in 1868, and entered the real estate business.

—John T. Kay, brother-in-law of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Edward J. Simons, 108 Concord Street, Brooklyn, Sunday. He was a resident of Newton, Sussex County, N. J. Apoplexy was the cause of death. He was fifty-seven years old. He was nominated by the Democrats of Sussex County for Sheriff six years ago, and was elected. He came of the celebrated New-Jersey family, who have lived in Sussex County over 200 years.

—Thomas Cluney, Chief of the Jamestown (N. Y.) Fire Department, died yesterday, aged fifty-nine years. During the civil war he was an officer in the Forty-ninth New-York Infantry.

Gouged Out a Man's Eye.

Columbus McCall and Patten Green, both colored, who lived at the Canterbury Hotel, Boston Road, had a fight there yesterday. Green stabbed McCall in the right eye, gouging it out. He also burned him about the head with a poker. Green escaped, and McCall was taken to the Fordham Hospital. His condition is serious.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—4:35 A. M., 207 East Seventy-sixth Street, A. E. Schlatt's saloon, and others; damage, $4,500.

—10 A. M., 236 East Fifty-fourth Street, John Salon, tenement; damage, slight.

—11:40 A. M., 45 Essex Street, Phillip Denewitza tenement; damage, slight.

—5:50 P. M., 79 and 81 Duane Street, Louis C. Wagner, bookbinder, and others; damage, $40,000.

CUBAN ARMY IN RETREAT

Marin Will Try to Intercept the Main Body of Insurgents.

PANDO'S HARSHNESS AT SANTIAGO

Defeat of Col. Macias Between San Luis and Palma Sorrento—Burning of Sugar Estates Increasing.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana, under to-day's date, says that the main army of the insurgents is retreating rapidly before the Spanish forces.

A later dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that the main insurgent army has recrossed the Hanabana River, re-entering the Province of Santa Clara at a point a short distance north of the Cienaga Oriental de Zapata. Gen. Marin, in command of a strong force, has started from the City of Santa Clara to intercept them on their retreat eastward.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 20.—Since Lieut. Gen. Pando began his campaign here, the imprisonment of prominent persons of this city has increased considerably. In consequence of this harshness, men join the insurgents by hundreds, thus strengthening the Cuban Army, which is already large in this region.

The Spanish Army has lately received a terrible blow. Col. Macias, who left San Luis for Palma Sorrento Dec. 18, with 900 men, had a disastrous engagement that day between the two towns, with the insurgent leaders Demetrio Castillo and Pancho Sanchez, commanding 500 rebels. The insurgents' attack was so impetuous and they so fiercely used the terrible machetes that the Spanish Colonel ordered a hasty retreat, leaving on the field 40 killed and 114 wounded. The Spaniards also abandoned ten mules laden with provisions and munitions. Seventy Spanish soldiers deserted to the Cubans. The Spanish wounded were cared for by the rebels, whose loss was insignificant.

The burning of sugar estates in this district and Guantanamo is increasing in a most alarming manner, and the planters have abandoned all hopes of grinding sugar-cane.

SEVERAL INSURGENT DEFEATS.

Perera, Navarro, and Valdes Gain Battles with the Rebels.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Two thousand rebel cavalry who were ambushed on the Godinoz estate, near Cilamete, Province of Matanzas, attacked a Government column of 800 men commanded by Lieut. Col. Perera. Though taken by surprise, the troops made a brave resistance. The rebels charged upon them twelve times, but the troops held their ground and the rebels finally retired.

A strong rebel force under Gomez and Maceo were attacked at Datey by Government troops. The rebels had taken up a position which they had barricaded with rails and boilers from plantations. They made a desperate resistance, but were dislodged after a fight that lasted three hours. The Government loss was two officers and eighteen privates killed and one office and thirteen privates wounded. The rebel loss was 200 killed or wounded. The rebels retreated.

Col. Navarro's column had an engagement that lasted one hour with a rebel band. The insurgents were dispersed. They left five dead on the field. The loss on the Government side was one Sergeant wounded. The rebels, upon reaching the cemetery at Manquito, met the column of Col. Valdes, which was countermarching, and found their line of retreat cut off.

At 8 o'clock this evening a train arrived bringing the dead and wounded from Col. Perera's column. The dead will be buried to-morrow.

The Red Cross Society has furnished thirty beds for the wounded.

TROUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Second Attempt of British to Obtain the Richest Gold Country.

Great Britain is after the richest gold-bearing country in the world, and this is her second attempt to obtain it by insurrection since gold was discovered in the Witwatersrand district in 1887, the first attempt occurring in March, 1890, when President Kruger, who was visiting Johannesberg, was compelled to leave the city at 4 in the morning to escape a mob of British malcontents. The plans failed, the Boer Government using prompt measures. British speculators and adventurers, headed by Barney Barnato, had gained practical possession of the entire gold fields, not only at Johannesberg, but at Klerksdorp and at Barberton, and demanded concessions from the Government. One man wanted the exclusive right for electric lighting, another for a railroad, another for a street car line, still another for the manufacturing the necessaries of life.

The Government, with cute Boer shrewdness, granted the concessions to its adherents. The Britons denounced the conduct of the Government. Johannesberg had grown, and a railroad was needed to connect it with the coast. The Government was petitioned to build it, but, fearing a British invasion, refused. Then the newspapers, the majority of which were English, began to agitate for a revolution. President Kruger thought it wise to go to Johannesberg, and he arrived there March 4, 1890. The same afternoon a mass meeting was held in the grounds of the Wanderers' Athletic Club. A mob of 20,000 persons was present. The English speakers demanded a railroad, and threatened violence if it was not forthcoming. President Kruger was greeted by a storm of jeers, mingled with a few cheers from his adherents. He spoke in moderate tones, counseling against violence and promising any reforms that were needed—not a railroad.

Then he went to the house of a friend in Church Square. When darkness came, the mob began a demonstration, tore the Transvaal flag from the staff, and started to lynch the President. The police were powerless, but somebody said that the President had returned to Pretoria, and the mob scattered. But the President granted permission for railroads to enter the republic.

The output per year in ounces since gold was discovered in the Transvaal is as follows: 1887, 28,754; 1888, 245,286; 1889, 906,023; 1890, 479,302; 1891, 727,912; 1892, 1,150,519; 1893, 1,361,128; 1894, 1,837,778. This means that the increase in the world's output is due to the extent of 56 per cent. to the Transvaal mines.

Cecil Rhodes is too ambitious to be stayed by any question of morality in the furthering and attaining of his ends. He wishes to unite the Cape Colony, the Transvaal, Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Native States of Africa lying south of the San Besi River into a great republic of which he shall be the head. He has the money, and is backed by every Englishman and by many native-born whites, but it is doubtful whether he can succeed against Paul Kruger. Time and again Mr. Kruger has defeated England, not only in war, but in diplomacy.

In the present struggle the Transvaal will have the active support of all the foreign element except the British, of a great majority of the native-born whites, of the Orange Free State, and of the thousands of natives who cordially hate the English.

BOER BURGHERS IN READINESS.

Mines Closing, Breadstuffs Costlier, and Refugees Increasing.

PRETORIA, Dec. 30.—The Transvaal Government has ordered the Boer burghers to hold themselves in readiness to be called upon to suppress rebellion.

The trouble between the foreign residents of the Transvaal and the Boer Government is increasing in intensity. The leading mines are closing, and the price of breadstuffs in Johannesburg has risen greatly. Trains leaving here are filled with refugees.

REFORM IN CHINA'S BIG CITY.

Innovation in the Form of a Club Founded by the Rev. Gilbert Reid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Charles Denby, the United States Minister at Pekin, has written to Secretary Olney that a reform club has lately been started among the censors at the Chinese capital. The credit of the initiation of this movement belongs to the Rev. Gilbert Reid.

In his capacity of missionary to the upper classes, he has interested some of the literati in the scheme. Regulations for the government of the club have been printed and distributed, and 10,000 taels have been raised for expenses. Of this sum Chang-Chi-Tung gave one-half.

The plan includes a daily paper, a reading room, to be supplied with papers and books bearing on science, politics, and progress, a library, and a lecture room.

Mr. Reid has been invited to assist the club, and he has consented to do so. Other foreigners, says Mr. Denby, will, no doubt, interest themselves in a movement which is entirely novel in China, and promises good results.

CABRAL PERSECUTES THE FRENCH.

His Pretension to Fighting for Independence of the Territory.

GEORGETOWN-DEMERARA, British Guiana, Dec. 11.—Private correspondence from Cayenne, French Guiana, confirms the report of Cabral's continued persecution of all French subjects within the contested territory between French Guiana and Brazil, and it is now considered unsafe for subjects of France to reside within the area of land in dispute.

Veiga Cabral, the self-appointed Dictator of Mapa, makes no secret of his determination that no subject of France will hold land within the territory; the independence of which, to use his own language, he is "vindicating." Cabral is now pursuing hostile measures over the whole area of "le territoire contesté." He anticipates trouble before his desire is fully accomplished, but, should the necessity arise for his doing so, he will, he says, fight hard for the independence of the whole of the territory between the Amazon, St. Vincent, and Oyapock Rivers.

Cabral has also publicly announced that he declines to take any cognizance of the European arbitrators, nor will he be dissuaded from his purpose by any decision that may be given in connection with these proceedings. This, it is believed, is merely a fence, providing against the possibility of the decision of the arbitrator being favorable to France, for, while it is generally believed that Cabral is not in any way recognized by the Brazilian Government, he is believed to have all through this matter of ruling the disputed territory acting with the connivance, if not the actual assistance, of the Government of the Province of Para.

Cabral has recently increased his forces, and his recruits are undergoing a strict course of drill and rifle practice; fortifications are being erected, and provision is being made for the storage of arms and ammunition at various points within the contested territory. Cabral is likely to cause a great deal of trouble in the disputed region, and he has already opened his campaign by sending a band of men to take possession of the gold fields of Carsevenne.

Another report has been received by the authorities at Cayenne that the miners already settled at Carsevenne are being subjected to acts of atrocious cruelty at the hands of Cabral's followers, but the Government of French Guiana is absolutely powerless, and is awaiting instructions from the National Government at Paris. Meanwhile, the French Guianese are loud and bitter in their complaints of the apathy that is being displayed while the lives of the subjects of the nation are being imperiled and sacrificed.

VERDICT AGAINST THE TERRIER.

Damages Obtained in Demerara by Owner of Schooner Eagle.

GEORGETOWN-DEMERARA, British Guiana, Dec. 12.—An action was brought in the Admiralty Court of this colony by J. T. Pollard, owner of the schooner Eagle of Barbados, against the owners of the steamship Terrier, a regular trader from New-York to the West Indies and Demerara, for a sum of $20,000 as damages in respect of the plaintiff's vessel having been run down by the Terrier off Demerara Lightship on the night of July 12.

The facts as developed by the evidence showed that the Terrier was proceeding on a voyage to New-York, the crew were engaged in lashing the anchor and handling the sails. Capt. Berg, the master of the steamer, was on the bridge, but left it for a few minutes, as he said, "to take a cup of tea," and when he resumed his place on the bridge the schooner—which had not been previously sighted—was so close upon the steamer that a collision could not be avoided. The schooner was struck amidships and sunk in a few minutes, seven passengers in the cabin going down with her.

The court, in a judgment just issued, holds that the steamer was entirely at fault, no look-out having been kept on board the steamer during the absence of the Captain from the bridge; considerable diversity of opinion as to the value of the schooner was given, at the hearing, and the court has given judgment for the plaintiff for $11,000, with costs

DEATH OF A FAMOUS ACTRESS.

Career of Lady Fanny Gregory, Known in Stageland as Mrs. Stirling.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Lady Fanny Gregory, who some years ago was one of the most accomplished and versatile actresses on the English stage, died to-day.

Lady Fanny Gregory, better known to the theatrical world as Mrs. Stirling, was the daughter of the late Capt. Hehl of the Horse Guards. She was born in 1817 and was educated in a convent in France. On her return to her home from France, she found that her family had fallen into financial difficulties, and although she was but sixteen years old, she determined to try her fortune on the stage.

Adopting the name of Miss Fanny Clifton, she obtained an engagement at the East London Theatre, at which her reception was encouraging, attributable in no small degree to her handsome person and musical voice. This was followed by better engagement at the Pavilion, where she met Mr. Edward Stirling, the stage manager, to whom she was soon afterward married.

Mrs. Stirling's next professional engagement was at the Liverpool Theatre, where she remained one season. She then went to Birmingham, and soon afterward returned to London and played at the Adelphi in "Victorine," "The Dream at Sea," and other plays. About this time she accepted an engagement under Macready at the Drury Lane Theatre for three years. Here she obtained important parts and won her way to popularity.

Her next engagement was at the Princess's Theatre, where she took leading Shakespearean characters, both tragic and comic, and among these her Cordelia was regarded as the most successful, though in Rosalind, Desdemona, and Portia her talents were displayed to great advantage. Her engagements at the Olympic and Strand Theatres under Mr. Farren, and her later performances at the Haymarket, Adelphi, and St. James's Theatres were attended with great success, especially in the prominent parts of Lady Pearle in "The School for Scandal," Lady Gay Spanker, Mariana, the Widow Green, Mrs. Bracegirdle, in "The Tragic Queen," and Peg Woffington.

Her later rôles were in "Romeo and Juliet" and Martha, in "Faust." She retired from the stage in 1886, and in 1884 married Sir Charles Gregory, Consulting Engineer to the Colonies of Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, Western Australia, and Trinidad.

COREA'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

The King Surrounded by Japanese Spies and Guarded by Americans.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—The Vladivostock correspondent of the Novoe Kremya telegraphs that the situation in Corea is serious.

The King is surrounded by Japanese spies and is in fear of his life. Two American missionaries guard him every night. The representatives of the powers are concerting measures for his safety.

Russian Troops on the Frontier.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai saying it is reported in that city that Russia is massing troops on the Corean frontier in readiness for any emergency that may arise. Owing to alleged assaults on Russian subjects in Corea seventy Russian officers and soldiers have arrived at Gensan, on the east coast of Corea.

Roosevelt Will Sail for America.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, will sail for New-York on the White Star Line steamer Majestic, which leaves Liverpool Wednesday next. He goes to America on a holiday trip.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Amalf, (Ger.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg Dec. 12 and Havre 15, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., strong breeze, south, heavy rain and fog.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Very Few Changes of Note in the City Playhouses.

THE RETURN OF MINNIE PALMER

"The Schoolgirl," an English Farce with Songs, at the Bijou, and Pantomime at Proctor's Pleasure Palace.

Minnie Palmer and a company of men and women, supposed to be singers, dancers, and actors, began an engagement at the Bijou Theatre last night in a farce with songs called "The Schoolgirl." George Manchester wrote the words, and Albert Maurice made the music—but that does not matter. "The Schoolgirl" is divided into three acts, and is performed with great energy.

Minnie Palmer appears as a coquettish young lady, a mischievous schoolgirl, and a French marquis. Sometimes she acts like a baby, and once like a monkey. In this last mentioned guise she is very lifelike. Her singing voice is of the old familiar quality. She is still slender and fairly agile. She looks older, and, in certain lights and attitudes, closely resembles Mr. Courtenay Thorpe.

Miss Palmer never had much talent. Her reputation was built up by a skillful manager and advertiser. But before the "My Sweetheart" days she was occasionally well placed in plays. As Minnie Symperson in "Engaged" at Abbey's Park Theatre she was particularly good. After she became famous, however, she ceased to be a subject of serious criticism. Wherefore it would be improper to criticise her present performance. She is here, and about the same as ever. A mention of St. Paul's epistle to Minneapolis is the only gleam of humor in the text of "The Schoolgirl."

PANTOMIME AT PROCTOR'S.

Mlle. Pilar-Morin in a Christmas Sketch—Perugini Sings.

A new Christmas pantomime by Vance Thompson, the incidental music for which was written by Aimé Lachaume, was performed yesterday afternoon by the Pilar-Morin Pantomime Company in Proctor's Pleasure Palace.

The sketch is called "A Japanese Doll," and the programme announces that it "is at once moral and modest, though it would be all the better for a marriage license." What the last part of that statement means it would be hard to tell, for all the characters in the piece, except the doll, are children; opinions will decidedly differ as to the first part.

The story is told of a boy and girl whose father sent to them from Japan a tiny doll of that country, accompanied by the advice to go to bed early and grow big like papa. The children apply the advice to the doll, but in the end find papa's paraphrase of an aphorism applies to dolls as well as to children. The grown doll, when wound up, does many wonderful things, for a doll, including drinking whisky to delirium tremens and making love, and the grown doll does wonderful things in the lovemaking line for a child of her age. The doll finally runs down, and getting back to bed shrinks into papa's original gift.

Mlle. Pilar-Morin as the doll was very clever, and so were Mlle. Severin, the girl, and Master Bertie Harrison, the boy. There were very many pretty bits in the incidental music.

Signor Perugini made his first appearance in a variety hall late in the afternoon and received hearty applause for two of his selections. Other good numbers on the programme were Charles B. Ward, "the Original Bowery Boy," in sweet songs, some of his own composition; Elsie Adair, skirt dancer; Sherman and Morrisey in their funny sketch, "A Jay Circus," and Filson and Errol in a comic sketch called "Men vs. Women."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Koster & Bial's.—The Marlo-Dunham trio in a triple horizontal bar act aroused a good deal of enthusiasm at Koster & Bial's last night, and Pearl Andrews, a dialect mimic, made her first appearance here, being received with hearty applause. The Martinetti pantomime troupe continued its pantomime, "A Terrible Night," and the Kilanyi Glyptorama was exhibited as usual. Manager Cline has provided an excellent New Year's entertainment for the many patrons of this house.

—Keith's Union Square Theatre.—Segomer, the clever ventriloquial comedian, is the chief star at the Union Square Theatre for New Year's week. He was received yesterday with hearty applause, and his specialties gave great entertainment to large audiences. Among others in the bill are Thorne and Carleton in "The Country Politician"; Inez Mecusker, Frances Harrison and her five black boys, and Salvator and Noel, strong men.

—Harlem Opera House.—Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night, presenting "The Queen's Necklace," the play which was seen early in the season at Daly's Theatre. The house was well filled, and the work of the stars was cordially appreciated by the large audience. The costumes and scenery of the play make it almost a spectacle, and they are all historically correct.

—Olympia.—At the Olympia Music Hall last night Yvette Guilbert began the third week of her engagement there to a crowded house, and will sing some entirely new songs. She has but two more weeks to remain, and after this she will go on a tour to other American cities. In addition to her Mr. Hammerstein introduces a number of meritorious vaudeville stars in his new Music Hall, and the performance as a whole is an excellent one.

—Eden Musée.—Keevessy's new orchestra has become very popular at the Eden Musée, where it gives concerts afternoon and evening. The selections yesterday were from the classical operas, and were rendered in a satisfactory manner to large audiences which listened to them. The wax works of the Musée are kept quite up to date, and next week a new group will be added, showing the important features of the Venezuelan trouble.

—Grand Opera House.—Hanlon's "Superba" came back to the Grand Opera House last night with many improvements over the original spectacle which had formerly been seen there. It drew a large house, and the audience appeared delighted with its tricks and devices. "Superbe," presents a number of transformation scenes which are very beautiful, and a ballet of thirty girls appears in the performance.

—Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum.—Wallace, the man-eating lion, is still the chief attraction in the Curiosity Hall of Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum. He has proved a great success, and his engagement has been extended. Many other attractions are found in the museum, in addition to a fine vaudeville performance, which was received with a good deal of applause at the performances yesterday.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—At Tony Pastor's Theatre last night a large audience assembled to greet the new stars. The bill included George P. Murphy and Kitty Kursale in "On the Farm," a very amusing sketch; Bessie Bellwood in new songs, Daisy Haines and her pickaninnies, Nellie McCarthy in parody songs, and Tony Pastor in new songs and parodies.

—Huber's Eighth Avenue Museum.—Many attractions are on exhibition in Huber's Eighth Avenue Museum this week, among them being Me and Him, funny burlesque boxers; Mlle. Delmore, the Fire Queen, and Prof. Herrmann in feats of magic. In the theatre a fine vaudeville entertainment is furnished. The audiences yesterday were large and appreciative.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Molly Fuller appeared at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in "The Twentieth Century Girl" last night and delighted a very large audience. The play has been greatly improved since it passed into Miss Fuller's hands, and it is now a very amusing piece of work. It is excellently acted by Miss Fuller's company.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 30.—Fire destroyed the leather board mill of G. Z. Collins at Ashland to-night. The mill was owned and operated by G. Z. Collins & Co. of Boston. The loss is nearly $20,000; insurance, $9,000.

ORILLA, Ontario, Dec. 30.—The Thomson Tipping Block, occupied by the Trades' Bank, the Y. M. C. A., Masonic Fraternity, and other tenants, was burned to-day. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The Post Office at Yorkville, a suburb of Utica, was burned yesterday. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,500.

Flint's Fine Furniture. | Those articles late for Christmas are at half cost of manufacture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

COMMENDS THE ADMINISTRATION

Harry Bingham, Leader of the New-Hampshire Bar, on the Monroe Doctrine.

At a reunion of the New-Hampshire members of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Littleton, N. H., on Thursday, the principal speaker was Harry Bingham, the leader of the New-Hampshire bar. Mr. Bingham devoted much of his speech to the Venezuelan question, and among other things said:

"A gold-bearing region has been discovered in Venezuela, and Great Britain claims it as within the boundaries of her dominion. This contention has raised a first-class controversy, which is now in full blast. Our Government is properly taking the ground that, according to its established policy, the gold-bearing region, if within the proper boundaries of Venezuela, cannot be taken from Venezuela without its consent, and that Great Britain must not encroach upon the territory of any of the countries upon this continent or plant new colonies upon it. Great Britain has also a controversy with one of the Central American States, in which her real purpose is more obscure.

"Gold having been found in Alaska, it is said that Great Britain, as usual, is about to start a controversy, in which she will claim that the newly discovered gold has been found within the limits of her dominion.

"England maintains impregnable fortifications at Halifax, Bermuda, Esquimault, and various other places on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of America as naval stations, whence she can send on a moment's notice sufficient force to bombard and burn our seaport cities, or like cities of any of our sister republics. It is certainly not pleasant for us and for the other American republics to realize that these fortifications that darken the coasts of America are stations for the colossal navies of Great Britain, and that ironclad ships, armed with all the modern implements of swift destruction, may issue from these stations, and within twenty-four hours after orders received assail and destroy the seaports of America. And it is especially unpleasant and embarrassing for us and our sister republics to be compelled to hold debates with Great Britain for the settlement of these constantly occurring controversies, while she stands with her arm of power uplifted, ready to strike us or them on the instant at a vital point.

"Our country in our dealings with foreign nations has had a wise policy that has been gradually developed according to circumstances. The present situation has developed circumstances that call for a further enlargement of that policy. The great nations of Europe are now maintaing immense standing armies and powerful navies, with all the materials necessary for immediate war on hand. It is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and we do not desire to maintain corresponding armaments and corresponding readiness for immediate war; but we must do so or stand at great disadvantage in settling the territorial questions that are constantly arising with European powers, especially with England. Hence it has become an object of great importance to us that the great powers of Europe, particulary England, should not possess dominions on any part of this continent. The growth which our foreign policy has had in the past should continue. Washington, that far-seeing man, initiated this policy by announcing that the United States would not interfere with the affairs of the Eastern world; that it would not make any offensive and defensive alliances there; that it offered to all nations alike friendly relations, conceding nothing to none, but did not consent to those of others. These ideas were embodied tersely in the mottoes of succeeding Administrations in these words: "Good will and friendship to all nations, entangling alliances with none." This policy was enlarged in 1823, and President Monroe then announced that European Governments must not plant new colonies, nor extend their existing possessions, nor interfere with existing Governments within the limits of the Western Hemisphere. This doctrine, called the "Monroe doctrine," has been indorsed and approved by our people without distinction of party.

"The time has now arrived when circumstances demand that in order that justice may be done, and the peace of nations preserved, there should be a further enlargement of our foreign policy. We ought to demand of the great powers of Europe relinquishment of dominion over any part of the western hemisphere upon such terms as in view of the present situation are just and equitable, to be determined by arbitration or otherwise. In making this demand we should not threaten war, but we should base our claim upon those broad and equitable principles that have been recognized already by the controlling nations of

WOMEN AS APOTHECARIES

They Rank Well with Men at the College of Pharmacy.

SUCCESS OF SOME OF THE GRADUATES

Three Young Ladies Now in the Senior Class—More in the Junior Department—Their Alumnae Association.

There is one calling in which women have been making slow but sure progress in the last few years without attracting much public attention. That is the calling of the pharmacist.

Perhaps their progress has attracted little attention because they met with little opposition. One of the best institutions for the study of pharmaceutics, the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York, has never refused admission to women since its foundation, in 1829.

The institution was a very small one at its foundation, and it is probable that women were not thought of in connection with its establishment. It now occupies a prominent place among the organizations of the city and has a fine building at 115 to 119 West Sixty-eighth Street, a great cream-colored structure, with gray marble pillars at each side of the handsome entrance. There are innumerable windows in the building, which is so arranged that the rooms are all admirably lighted, a very important point in securing satisfactory work in the chemical, botanical, physiological, pharmaceutical, pharmacognosy, and materia medica departments. The rooms for these departments are fitted up in the best possible manner, each for its own individual work.

Miss Julie M. La Wall,
One of Three Women Students in the Senior Class of the College of Pharmacy.

The institution has a valuable library, containing books of reference and other necessary works, and a spacious amphitheatre for lectures. The view from the building extends over the neighboring housetops to the Hudson River and a long distance over the banks beyond.

The young women are not numerous at any time in the college; in fact, there generally are so few of them that their presence is noticeable, in contrast with the crowds of young men who throng the classrooms and lecture hall. They occupy an enviable position, however. There is a greater demand for young college women assistants in pharmacies than can be supplied.

In the present senior class of the college there are three young women students. They will be graduated in the Spring, with as good an average rank, perhaps, as the young men. In Section One is Miss Eleanor M. Aschenbach, and in Section Two Miss Julie M. La Wall and Miss Madge O'Connor. They are bright, pretty girls, and are held in high esteem by the faculty and their fellow-students. Miss Aschenbach is not certain just now what course she will pursue when she is graduated. Miss La Wall and Miss O'Connor each expect to have a pharmacy. Miss La Wall has already had some practical experience in assisting her father.

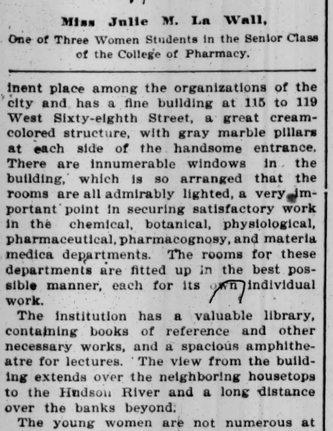
There are more young women students in the junior than in the senior class, and it is expected that in another year the number will be even greater.

The young women have a pleasant dressing room at their disposal out of class hours. In the regular work they pursue their studies under the same conditions as the young men. They take a lively interest in the general welfare of the college and their own classes.

The officers of the senior class are men, the President being Merton J. Coats, and the Vice President Orrin F. Ives.

"The class yell," one of the young women explained yesterday, "has not yet been decided upon, but," she declared, with enthusiasm, "it is to be horribly earsplitting."

"The primary, though not the sole, object of the College of Pharmacy is," Dr. Henry H. Rusby says, "to train the student to perform seven duties. These are (1) to obtain the crude materials from which his medicinal preparations are to be manufactured; (2) to make a judicious selection from among such preparations as are offered him by the manufacturer; (3) to properly preserve and store such materials and preparations until required; (4) to interpret the directions of the physician as expressed in prescriptions; (5) to correct



Miss Madge O'Connor.
A Student in the Senior Class of the College of Pharmacy.

the physician's mistakes so presented; (6) to carry out those instructions, and (7) to take professional action in emergencies, the most extreme cases being those in which he is compelled to fill the place of the physician, where no physician is to be had. To prepare the pharmacist to act in an emergency to save human life, and to decide how far and how practicable it is for them to go, is one of the greatest perplexities which attend the framers of a college curriculum. The pharmacist himself must exercise a rare degree of tact and judgment in observing the delicate requirements arising from his relations to the medical practitioner, to the patient, and to the law."

Botany is taken up in the junior course at the college, and there is every facility at the college for practical study. Among other things are flowers of mammoth size made carefully of papier-maché. Each part is detachable.

There are also students' cards upon which are arranged specimens of plants, showing the structure of each. These are used in the lectures, each student having one.

In the senior course of pharmacognosy more specimens are utilized. The college has a wonderful collection of specimens.

The students make a study of the gross and microscopical character of 250 drugs of vegetable and animal origin. The plant specimens are upon cards in some cases, both the wild and cultivated specimens being given. There are also specimens of roots to be studied.

In the chemical and pharmaceutical work in the laboratory the students and professor perform the operations simultaneously, the student repeating it later alone.

"The work is done on the principle of the kindergarten," says Dr. Elliott of the college, "and it is impossible for the student to shirk his work to any extent. He must use his own brain, and the method insures a certain degree of accuracy.

"There is nothing to say about the work of the young women in the college. They are obliged to do the work in the same way that it is done by the young men. We believe that in some ways they are better fitted for it, for they have a certain deftness and delicacy of manipulation which is required in the work. The young women do their work as well as the young men."

Dr. Rusby expresses very much the same thing of the work of the women students. "Women are particularly fitted for work in pharmacy," he says. "They are naturally neat and delicate in their handiwork. The average standing of women in the college is better than that of the average men, so far as can be judged by the small number who have so far entered the college. The women are hard students, perhaps because they realize that, being few in number, they have a record to make. It is very possible that if there were more of them they would not do as well. The best women are not up to the standard of the best men. They have not the ability of the men, for they have not had the years of training, which undoubtedly makes a great difference. It is the story of the tortoise and the hare. Industry will accomplish more than genius without it."

"There is one obstacle in the way of women securing good positions as pharmacists. There is always a chance of their marrying after a few years of service. A man who wants a clerk will be apt to say: 'A student is of no very great service, anyway, at first. A woman will do no better work than a man, and then, just as I get her well trained, she is going to be married and leave me. If I take a man, he will stay and become of great value.'

"So he puts the woman behind the counter or at the cashier's desk, where she will be attractive, and takes a man for his more serious work. Pharmacy is not now so attractive to men as formerly, because of the reduction in pay. That does not affect a woman so seriously. If she takes it up to make a livelihood, she is well satisfied to receive from $40 to $60 a month.

"More men than formerly are taking the course now as a preparation for the study of medicine. And women are also. It is an invaluable preparation for them. There is going to be a change in the professions. Physicians will be divided into two classes—those who have taken the pharmacy course and those who have not. The prescriptions of the first class will be much safer than those of the second class. There is not one physician out of ten now who is qualified to make a selection between different preparation of the same drug, and there is even a smaller proportion who can properly compound a prescription.

"There will also be two classes of pharmacists—one class who will make a specialty of the scientific side of their work, and will command more money than has ever been done in the business before, and another class who will be content to be tradesmen."

There are a number of graduates of the college who have done very well financially as pharmacists.

There are three college prizes of $100 each given to members of the senior class. The one for the best examination in materia medica and pharmacognosy was taken last year by Miss Agnes P. Mahony of New-York. This fact is told at the college as a refutation of the charge that women are not practical. It is the most practical of the three departments in which there was competition. Miss Mahony, however, had had previous practical experience as a nurse. For some time after she was graduated Miss Mahony conducted a pharmacy of her own in Brooklyn, but she abandoned it on account of ill health.

Dr. Amelia Fendler, a practicing physician, who is a member of a number of women's clubs in New-York, was graduated from the College of Pharmacy before she entered a medical college.

Mrs. Charles W. Brunner of Brooklyn is another graduate of the college. She was graduated in 1888, and for three years she conducted a pharmacy in Brooklyn. She was an honor student.

So was Miss Katherine C. Mahegin, who was graduated a year later.

Miss Mahegin is the manager of a pharmacy at 139 Broadway, Brooklyn. She is a very interesting and clever-looking young woman, with an exceedingly ladylike voice and manner. She has found the work of a pharmacist very satisfactory.

"I can only speak from my own point of view," she says. "I can hardly tell how I came to go to college. I drifted into it. I had been in the pharmacy for two or three years, and had taken a course of lectures here in Brooklyn. It was suggested that I go to the college, and I went. My previous experience was a great help to me there. The work is very interesting. There is something new to learn every day. You must keep on studying, for if a physician comes in and asks for something new in the market, you must at least know about it, or you will appear very stupid.

"The prescription work is the most interesting. It is responsible work, for you must know the character of the drugs you are putting up. If a physician should make a mistake and, for instance, give a large proportion of a very powerful drug and a small proportion of something of very little power, you must know he has by accident transposed the figures. That might happen easily, and serious results would follow if you were careless.

"Girls who come here often from college to ask me about taking the course. I tell them that if they are willing to concentrate their efforts upon the work and realize the responsibility, and make the sacrifice that the long hours require, I should advise them to take it up. It is not all bottles and show, I tell them.

"About the hours? If I stay until 11 o'clock and then close up the store, I do not get down until 9:30 o'clock the next morning; but, on other days, I am here at 7:30 in the morning.

"I take half a day off during each week. As for the pecuniary part of the work, I know that I receive more money than a great many men.

"I think it may be said that the women who enter this work are a picked class. A great many men take it up because they think one thing is as good as another. When a woman takes it up, it is because she has thought a great deal about it, and is thoroughly interested."

Miss Mahegin is the manager of the pharmacy she is connected with, and the proprietor is frequently absent, leaving everything in her charge.

The College of Pharmacy has an Alumnae Association with a room in the college building. Its object is to work for the good of the college and to assist under graduates. Miss Mahegin is Registrar. The social part of the association has not yet been very thoroughly developed. A ball on Jan. 22 is to be the first step toward more sociability. One feature for the young women will be that there will be at least enough partners to go around.

The Faculty of the college includes Dr. Charles F. Chandler, Professor of Organic Chemistry; Arthur H. Elliott, Professor of Chemistry and Physics and Director of the Chemical Laboratory; Dr. Henry H. Rusby, Professor of Physiology, Botany, and Materia Medica; Virgil Coblentz, Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy and Director of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory; George A. Ferguson, Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Mathematics; Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Professor of Pharmacognosy and Director of the Microscopical Laboratory; John Oehler, Instructor in Chemistry; Dr. George C. Diekman, Instructor in Pharmacy; Harry B. Ferguson, Instructor in Physiology, Botany, and Pharmacognosy; Richard J. Reilly, Assistant in Chemistry and Physics, and Analytical Chemistry; Charles A. Vroman, Assistant in Pharmacy, and Russel Marsh, Assistant in Pharmacy.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWARK

The Kinney Building Threatened with Destruction—Loss Will Be Heavy.

NEWARK, Dec. 31.—The Kinney Building, at the corner of Broad and Market Streets is on fire and probably will be destroyed.

It is a four-story building, having large frontage on both streets. Among the occupants are the Western Union Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Erie Railway, New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, Hayworth, Engle and Clark, clothiers; Gabel Serrings, cigar store, and Charles Charles, café and cigar store. Senator Michael T. Barrett's law office and other offices are in the building.

The loss will be heavy.

Pennsylvania Man Found Dead.

A policeman of the High Bridge Station found last night the body of an unknown man on the west side of the New-York Central tracks, between Fordham Heights and King's Bridge Road. It was on its side, with a leather strap around the neck. It was the body of a man about sixty years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighed about 200 pounds, had dark hair, mixed with gray, was slightly bald, with a gray beard of about two weeks' growth. From papers found on the clothing the body is supposed to be that of S. S. Mummert of 112 West Princess Street, York, Penn.

A Good Word for Justice Brewer.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Daily News, in its issue to-morrow, will say that the appointment of Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court as a member of the Venezuelan High Commission would be a sign that President Cleveland wished for a fair report to be made.

DEFECTS WILL BE REMEDIED

Ordnance Officers Propose Many Improvements in the Rifle Used by the Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Prominence has been given to reported defects in the new small arm with which the army is being furnished, and the intimation has gone forth that the rifle is a failure, and may be abandoned. It is true that the modified Krag-Jörgensen gun adopted by the army ordnance office is not a perfect weapon, and there are many defects in the piece which have appeared, as expected, when the gun came to be used in actual service.

Gen. Flagler, the army Chief of Ordnance, says the most serious defect developed by the trial of the gun in service has been the occasional rupture of the cartridge case near the head, causing an escape of gas, and interfering with the convenience and self-possession of the firer. This has been met principally by a change in the construction of the cartridge by thickening the base of the cartridge to remove the line of weakness. A good many officers complain of the inaccuracy of the sights. The principle of the present sights will not be changed, but an improvement will be effected by experimental firings at the armory to correct graduations of the sight and the fixed alignments for drift at the 500 and 1,000 yard ranges.

Many of the infantry officers have complained that the absence of a wind gauge on the gun prevents as close shooting as might be obtained with it, on the target range. Gen. Flagler says: "The object of all target practice is to enable the soldier to shoot better in battle. While it is obvious that the wind gauge might in some cases enable the marksman on the target range to hit the bull's-eye oftener, it is equally obvious that this would not train the soldier to shoot better in a battle, because he cannot and will not use the wind gauge in battle, except possibly in rare cases where special marksmen would shoot at an individual enemy at long range. It is much better that the soldier should be trained to use the rifle on the target range in the same condition that he will be compelled to use it in battle. Even in the exceptional case mentioned, it is probable that the soldier would obtain as good results by allowing for wind in his aim, as he could by unknown and estimated distance, and it is therefore better that the soldier should be trained to make this allowance on the target range. In nearly all firing in battle such allowance is not required, because at long ranges the soldier shoots at a long, horizontal line, not at an individual enemy, and at close range, where no allowance is necessary, the sight makes allowance for drift."

Among the improvements made are the raising of the safety lock pin, the replacing of the straight cut-off spring by a coiled spring and spindle, and the discontinuance of the bluing of the parts of the bayonet, as the latter had been found to injure the temper of the blade. Among the changes to be made are: The muzzle is to be rounded, inside and out, as on the Springfield rifle; in the cocking piece a cut will be made on the upper side so that the safety lock may be operated to prevent the belt from turning when the arm is not loaded, desirable especially for cavalry; the stock will be lightened by two holes bored in the butt and by a cut in the barrel bed beneath the position of the sight; the hand guard will be extended further to the rear over the front portion of the receiver, to afford better protection to the hand from the heated parts. There are a number of other changes too technical to interest or concern the average person, but all contributing to the efficiency of the weapon. A further change will be to substitute for the long wiping rod one in three sections, to be carried in the belt and inserted through a spring cap in the butt plate.

The department has encountered some difficulty in securing suitable steel for gun barrels. The manufacturers had some trouble in meeting the requirements which had been increased in severity over the old condition for similar material. The army rifle will not be abandoned in favor of the Springfield gun, as has been reported. If any change is made it will be made in the adoption of a still smaller calibre, although most ordnance officers maintain that the limit has been reached in the present, the .30-calibre rifle.

MEETING OF CITY MAGISTRATES

Committee Attends in Defense of the Wilde Act.

The City Magistrates held their regular meeting last night in Yorkville Court, Magistrate Flammer presided, and all the members of the board were present.

R. Fulton Cutting of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Mrs. Shaw Lowell of the United Charities, and R. R. McBirney of the Young Men's Christian Association, called on the board in reference to and in defense of the Wilde act.

Magistrates Simms, Crane, and Deuel explained to them that the Magistrates thought they, as administrators of justice, were better fitted to judge whether prisoners needed long terms in the workhouse than were the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who never knew the facts in the case.

John H. Duncan, architect of the new Magistrates' Court now in process of erection on the west side, displayed the plans and asked for suggestions for changes in the construction. It was decided to leave the suggestions to a committee of two to be appointed later.

Magistrate Deuel then presented the annual report, already outlined in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Magistrates Flammer and Mott reported that the Board of Estimate had allowed the appropriation asked by the Magistrates for the coming year. The appropriation is for $137,900, and calls for the salaries of nine Magistrates, seven clerks, eighteen assistant clerks, six stenographers, six interpreters, an attendant, and a Secretary. This means an increase of one clerk, three assistant clerks, and one stenographer, all of whom will be needed in the new court.

DINNER TO EX-JUDGE ARNOUX

Given by His Law Partners on His Retirement from the Firm.

Ex-Judge William H. Arnoux is to retire on Jan. 1 as a member of the law firm of Arnoux, Rich & Woodford, with which he has been connected for twenty-five years. At Delmonico's last night Mr. Arnoux was entertained at a dinner given by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Mr. Rich, his partners, and several of their friends.

The guests included Joseph Laroque, Joseph H. Choate, Wheeler H. Peckham, William B. Hornblower, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, and ex-Judge Reynolds of Brooklyn.

There were some very pleasant speeches, and the dinner was an unusually pleasant affair. Ex-Judge Arnoux will make an extended trip in Europe after his retirement from business.

EX-POLICEMAN DEFIED POLICE

Aided in Keeping Captain and His Men from Entering a House.

The proprietress of the disorderly house 70 Eldridge Street, with the help of an ex-policeman, made resistance when Capt. Kirschner and ten men from the Eldridge Street Station tried to force their way into the place last night.

The Captain, with several of his men, succeeded in getting through the first door, but go no further for some time. When they finally reached the rooms the inmates hid themselves. Seven of them and the proprietress, Elizabeth Hartell, were taken to the station house later and locked up.

The ex-policeman is Frank Hahn, who was discharged from the force about six months ago on account of his connection with this house.

The Plucky Sikhs.

From "The Relief of Chitral."

There were but a hundred of them in a garrison of nearly four hundred, but the officers said that without them they could never have held out, and that but for these Sikhs not one of them would have been there now. These Sikh soldiers only grew more enthusiastic as the siege became closer and times seemed harder. With calm self-reliance they stood proudly at bay like a rock with the waves beating against it. And so great was the sense of discipline which their stern old native officer, Gurmukh Singh, instilled into them, that when during an attack the sick struggled out of the hospital to join in the fight, he would not excuse even their impulsive bravery, but told them that a soldier's first duty was to obey, that they had been ordered to the hospital, and there they must stay. It was the discipline ingrained into these men that saved the garrison.

TESTIMONY IS NEARLY IN

Investigation Regarding the Dunraven Charges to End To-day.

THE DEFENDER'S CREW TESTIFY

They Emphatically Deny that the Ballast Was Changed—Capt. Haff Cross-Examined by Mr. Askwith.

For seven hours yesterday the investigating committee of the New-York Yacht Club listened to testimony of men who sailed on the Defender, and who appeared before the committee to show that Lord Dunraven made a grave mistake when he accused those in charge of the American yacht of fraud.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the club burgee was run up on the flagstaff over the clubhouse, signifying that the committee had begun its work for the day. At 1 o'clock a recess was taken for luncheon, and at 6 o'clock the burgee was hauled down. Although there were more than twenty witnesses ready to appear before the committee, it was thought that yesterday's session would be the last for receiving evidence, but those who had hoped for this were again disappointed, and the committee at 6 o'clock adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. To-day's session will be a short one, and then the committee will discuss the evidence and render a verdict. It is probable that it will be several days before the official result of the investigation is made public.

Nearly every one connected with the case was on hand early yesterday morning. Mr. Iselin was one of the first to reach the clubhouse. He remained there only a few moments, though, and then hurried away, returning at 10 o'clock. At that hour Messrs. E. J. Phelps, William C. Whitney, and George L. Rives, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, were present, and at once got to work. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan arrived a little later. He only remained during the morning session, and then went down town. Lawyers Joseph H. Choate and George R. Asquith were among the early arrivals, and Secretary J. A. G. Hamilton, as usual, carried a big black bag.

Archibald Rogers, John R. Busk, Latham A. Fish, Gouverneur Kortright, and A. Cass Canfield, members of the America's Cup Committee, were present at yesterday's session. This was the first appearance of Messrs. Rogers and Busk, and it was thought they were to be called.

Capts. Haff and Terry, the members of the Defender's crew, and the riggers and Captains of the Hattie Palmer and tug Wallace B. Flint, as usual, sat in the smoking room of the clubhouse, or the forecastle, as it has been named now.

Capt. "Hank" Haff, who was testifying when the committee adjourned Saturday, was the first one called yesterday morning. He was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Asquith. The English lawyer, it is said, dwelt for a long time on the work done on the Defender the night before the first race and after the yacht was measured. He took pains, too, to find out how many men slept on the yacht each night, and how many bunks, and how much other stuff it was necessary to move from the Hattie Palmer to the Defender each evening and back again in the morning. It seems to be the object of Mr. Asquith to show that, even if Lord Dunraven is unable to prove his charges of fraud, he had grounds for his suspicions.

It has been shown that men were working on the Defender nearly all the night before the race, that lead was out into proper lengths and stowed away after the yacht was measured, that bunks and bedding were shifted, and that the Hattie Palmer to the yacht each night and morning, and that the crew not being amidships when the yacht was off the Hook would alter her waterline length. All these points have been carefully brought out by the English lawyer, and in his address to the committee it is thought he will particularly emphasize them.

After Capt. Haff, Woodbury Kane, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Newberry D. Thorne were called. They formed three of the Defender's amateur crew, and testified as Mr. Iselin had, that it would have been folly to have put enough lead on board to sink the yacht four inches.

Capt. Terry was the next witness, and he practically told the same story that Capt. Haff did. Capt. Terry emphatically denied that any extra ballast was put on the Defender after the yacht was measured, or any taken off after the first race. The system of running things on the yacht was told, and Capt. Terry corroborated Capt. Haff in every detail.

At 1:15 o'clock all interested in the investigation went out for luncheon. Mr. Choate, counsel for the Defender syndicate, and Mr. Askwith, Lord Dunraven's counsel, walked out of the clubhouse arm in arm, chatting pleasantly. The two lawyers lunched together, and when the session was resumed, at 2 o'clock, they came back as they had left.

During the afternoon some of the Defender's crew and Capt. Taylor of the Hattie Palmer were examined. Capt. Taylor was an important witness. Lord Dunraven charged that the additional ballast was taken from the Hattie Palmer and placed on board the Defender on the night of Sept. 6, while the yacht and her tender were anchored in the Horseshoe, and that the lead was removed the next night while the two vessels were alongside each other off Bay Ridge. Capt. Taylor denied that any lead was taken from his boat to the Defender, or from the Defender to his boat, and said there never had been at any time a sufficient quantity of lead on board the Hattie Palmer to sink the Defender four inches lower in the water. Capt. Taylor keeps a log, and produced it to show that the night after the race the Defender was anchored off Bay Ridge, and the Hattie Palmer was no where near the yacht.

Mate Berry was the next witness. Then Second Mate Comat took the witness stand. Quartermaster Staples followed, and one by one the members of the crew were sent for, and each told the committee that no extra ballast had been placed on the yacht.

To-day Quartermaster Barbour, Riggers Byno, Bellman, and O'Neill, and a few of the crew will testify, and then all the evidence will be in. It is thought that this will not take long.

Mr. Iselin has engaged passage for himself and wife on the steamship Normannia, which sails on Jan. 8 for the Mediterranean.

This committee is not confining the investigation to the charges brought by Lord Dunraven against Mr. Iselin and those connected with the Defender. In his statement published in the London Field Lord Dunraven also made charges against the Cup and Regatta Committees, and, while these are not as serious as those against the Defender, the committee is finding out whether or not they were to blame for any of last Fall's troubles. The foul has been brought up, and both sides heard on this question. The question of officially marking the yachts when measured was also discussed, and when the Investigating Committee renders a verdict, it is expected that it will decide on every point touched on by Lord Dunraven in his now famous pamphlet.

Usefulness Preferable to Brilliancy.

From The New-York Ledger.

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst says that a lightning flash is brilliant to behold, but he would rather have a candle to read by. There are few lightning flashes and many candles in the world. A "brilliant" young man or woman isn't such an acquisition as some people would have us believe. The plodding habit of dogged toil can accomplish more than spasmodic freshets of enthusiasm.

The work of the world is done in its work shops, not its talking shops, conventions, and "enthusiastic" gatherings, whose enthusiasm never, by any chance, precolates into the adjoining street or slum.

The girl who is plain in face and homely of figure, but kindly of heart and tender and true, is to be preferred by an honest man for wifehood before her dashing, laughing sisters, rare and handsome, whose dainty fingers never baked a pie; whose hearts never bore another's burden. The light of the home is generally the quiet, humble, unobstrutive sister or brother who is not cursed with the waywardness of genius.

Beauty and talent have unequaled opportunities when combined with directing character. But the plan of nature never intended that the many should trust to them, so they are given to the few. The majority of us depend on our power to be useful—determinedly useful—for our life's value. And the daily effort thus to live has made this world and our national heritage much what they are and give to us.

LOCOMOTIVES CRASH TOGETHER

A Wreck Occurs on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway—One Killed and Several Injured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30.—A bad wreck occurred at Cole City, on the Mississippi Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern to-night at 7:50 o'clock, in which one man was killed outright and eight injured, some of whom will die. The dead:

WILSON, ——; fireman, of Louisville, Ky.

The injured:

BINEKAMP, FRED, Aurora, Ind.; bruised.

BOUR, JACOB, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; internally hurt.

BROWNING, HIRAM, Vincennes, Ind.; severely injured.

EISBORN, ——, express messenger; bruised.

GABRIEL, JAMES, engineer, Cleves, Ohio; bruised.

PRUITT, ALONZO, engineer; internally injured, condition serious.

UNKNOWN TRAMP, fatally hurt.

VOIGHT, T. M., express messenger, Cincinnati; probably will die.

The wreck was caused by a collision between two passenger trains, through a mistake in train orders. The engines came together at full speed on a hilltop and were, together with the express cars, completely demolished.

DINNER GIVEN TO JOHN FOX

Guest of Democratic Club—Ex-Gov. Flower Praises President Cleveland—Rally for Democratic Party.

A dinner was given last night at the Democratic Club to John Fox on his retirement from the Presidency of the club. The main dining room was used. The decorations consisted of a large centrepiece of American Beauty roses, with streamers of maiden-hair fern, interlaced with orchids, descending from the central chandelier. The pink dinner service of the club was brought into requisition.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who succeeds Mr. Fox as President of the club, presided, and complimented the retiring President upon his successful administration of the club's affairs during his incumbency.

Speeches were made by Robert B. Roosevelt, Perry Belmont, Surrogate Arnold, Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck, ex-District Attorney John Vincent, and Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer.

Among those present were James A. Briggs, Secretary of the club; Sidney D. Freshman, Treasurer; Charles W. Ridgway, George T. Davidson, Frederick H. Chapin, Charles F. Allen, Asa A. Ailing, Rollin M. Morgan, James L. Gordon, Joseph Blumenthal, Roger Foster, James J. Traynor, William E. Wyatt, Thomas E. Crimmins, and Arthur D. Williams.

Ex-Gov. Flower, in introducing the guest of the evening, spoke of the latter's long services in the ranks of the Democratic Party in the city, State, and country, and said that the Democrats of this city and State were proud to do him honor.

Mr. Fox responded briefly, thanking the members, and gave some reminiscences of early New-York politics.

Ex-Gov. Flower then, in a brief but forcible speech, which aroused the enthusiasm of the gathering, praised President Cleveland for his message on Venezuela.

"The Democratic Party," he said, "can win again with a platform embodying the principles of the Monroe doctrine. We have had enough war, and we will never have any more, because our firm stand in behalf of the Monroe doctrine will make the nations of the world respect us, and they will not dare to encroach on South American nations, and the integrity of those nations will be preserved.

"The message does not mean war, but it means we will have our rights. It will be the nucleus out of which the Democratic Party will rally stronger and more victorious than ever, and the City of New-York will get back to the days of John Fox."

MR. WURSTER REVIEWS THE THIRTEENTH

First Military Inspection by the Mayor-Elect of Brooklyn.

The Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, Col. W. L. Watson commanding, was the first of the local military organizations to be honored by Mayor-elect Wurster, who reviewed the regiment at the Sumner Avenue Armory, Brooklyn, last night.

Eleven commands of twelve files front assembled for review. The soldiers were attired in the full-dress uniform, and presented a fine appearance.

The armory was well filled, and the officers' gallery contained many handsomely dressed women, who took a great interest in the Mayor-elect.

Before the review, there was a band concert, in which the Col. Watson March, composed especially for the occasion by S. Snow, was rendered.

After the military ceremonies there was dancing. The affair was in charge of Col. W. L. Watson, Lieut. Col. C. H. Luscomb, Major George G. Cochrane, Capt. George D. Russell, Capt. George W. Rodgers, Surgeon Charles Jarrett, Adjt. A. S. Pierson, and Lieuts. Clarence W. Smith and James T. Ashley.

WAS TIRED AND RAN AWAY

A Ten-Year-Old Boy Left the Leake and Watts Orphan Home.

Frank Schroeder, ten years old, for five years an inmate of the Leake and Watts Orphan Home, near Yonkers, ran away Sunday and was captured late that night by Policeman John Dolan of the King's Bridge Station, who was suspicious over the actions of Schroeder and two other boys, who were walking along the tracks. The three were before the Morrisania Court yesterday.

When asked why he ran away, the boy said he had run away three weeks ago and he was captured and kept locked up for a week. He said the authorities were good to him when he behaved, but he was tired of staying here, and one day the superintendent, said the boy had run away four times before, and had been disciplined. He said he would not take the boy back until he had consulted with the Trustees.

The other boys said they were newsboys, and gave their names as Harry Vilott and William Weider. Magistrate Brann committed the boys to the care of the Gerry society until Thursday, when they will be examined.

ANOTHER MULBERRY STREET MYSTERY

Prisoner and Woman Brought in by "Angel" Dennett.

A small-sized mystery developed at Police Headquarters last night, which the officials refused to explain. At 10:30 "Angel" Dennett, Superintendent of the Society for the Suppression of Crime, accompanied by a short, stout woman, and closely followed by Detective Mason of the Central Office, to whom was handcuffed a male prisoner, entered the building and went into the Detective Bureau.

After an hour had passed, Dennett, the detective, and the woman left by the rear entrance and took a Third Avenue cable car down town. They refused to make any statement for publication. Acting Capt. O'Brien refused to talk about the case. He slipped out of the building by the back door about 11 o'clock, leaving word that the detectives had no news to give out. Detective Mason's prisoner, who was left behind at Headquarters, was a well-dressed man, of dignified appearance, and wore long Dundreary whiskers.

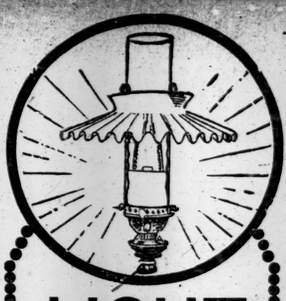
What Was Inside of Her.

From Good Words.

Having at one time a small stuffed crocodile in my room varnished and lodged on my mantel shelf, I was visited by an old woman of the humblest class, about some parish pay that had been cut down by the hard-hearted guardians, when her eye rested on the crocodile, and considering it for some time she broke forth with: "I reckon you got thickey [that] out o' somebody's insides."

"Most assuredly not," I answered considerably taken aback at the unexpected question. Then I added: "What in the name of wonder makes you think so?"

"Becos," she replied, "sure enough, there's one in me, as worrits me—awful! And I wish your honor'd go to the Board of Gardjins and take thickey baste along wi' you and show it to them gardjins and tell 'em I've got one just the same rampaging inside o' me, and get 'em to give me another loaf, and tack on a sixpence to my pay. I'd like to keep a pig, your honor, only how can I, when I've got a baste like that in my vitals as consumes more nor half o' what I have to eat. There ain't no offals for a porker. Can't be, nohow."



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FINAL WORK OF THE SUPERVISORS

The Kings County Board Will Meet for the Last Time To-day—Issue of Bonds Proposed.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors did not finish their work yesterday, and will meet to-day. They go out of existence at midnight.

At the session yesterday the County Treasurer was authorized to issue county bonds to the value of $550,000, of which amount $350,000 is to be used for the new hospital to be erected in Crown Street, opposite the King's County Penitentiary.

A motion was made to authorize the County Treasurer to issue bonds to the value of $2,500,000 for the proposed East River Bridge and the Newtown Creek Bridge.

County Treasurer Taylor said if the Supervisors passed the resolution the bonds would be sold by noon to-day, as he knew parties who would take them.

A motion was made to separate the two issues, and this was lost, and then the matter was laid upon the table until to-day.

NATIONAL PARKS ON BATTLEFIELDS

How Easily a Commendable Thing May Be Overdone.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Secretary Lamont in his last annual report warns Congress that the business of creating National parks out of the cattlefields of the war may be overdone and involve the country in a heavy permanent expense for their proper maintenance. There is force in this caution. There was an evident propriety in making a National park of Gettysburg, which was the turning point of the rebellion. Chickamauga and Chattanooga mark another critical struggle, and the National park there well deserves all that has been spent upon it. Congress is committed to the Shiloh Battlefield Park, and there is a strong movement to establish a park that shall include the ground occupied in the important movements that resulted in the fall of Vicksburg.

A bill has been introduced in this Congress to establish a National military park at the battlefield of Stone River. The battle of Stone River, or, as it is more commonly called, the battle of Murfreesborough, was a bloody battle, bravely fought and bravely won. But the forward movement of which it was a part and a feature culminated within a year in the battle of Chattanooga. The same troops to a large extent fought at Chickamauga and Chattanooga that were engaged at Stone River. To underrate the importance of Rosecrans's great victory, but if Tennessee is to have three National parks, commemorative of the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, and of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, how can the claims of at least a score of the great battles of the civil war be denied a like commemoration?

Those who fought in those battles on either side are, of course, anxious to have the fields set apart as parks and the lines of battle and the positions of commands properly marked. The location in which they are situated all want the local advantage of a National park established among them. But their interested persuasions ought not to weigh. Congress should take into consideration the whole scene of the late civil strife and decide which, if any more, battlefields shall be specially distinguished by being taken under National care. The relative importance of the battle and the tactical interest of the struggle should determine the question of the dedication of the battlefield as a park, and not the pressure of localities and the importunities of the survivors of particular battles.

He Wanted the Best, if Any.

From The Youth's Companion.

A little story, which emphasizes the fact that there is a great deal of human nature where one would scarcely expect to discover it, is told of an old Quaker. Many years ago, when church organs were regarded with disfavor by many people, it was proposed to introduce one into a New-England meeting house, one of the pillars of which was an old man of Quaker blood.

He was one of the most violent opponents of the plan, and expressed his views so strongly that the person who was collecting money for the organ, when it was at last decided to have it, did not venture to call upon the old Quaker for a subscription.

He met him on the street one day, and was greatly surprised when the old man took out a substantial-looking wallet, and presented him with a most generous sum to add to his collection.

"Why," stammered the young man, "I—I am greatly obliged, Sir; but I hardly thought you would care to be asked to contribute."

"My son," said the Quaker, with a suspicion of a twinkle in his serious eyes, "if thee will worship the Lord by machinery, I would like thee to have a first-rate instrument."

Approves the President's Interposition.

From The Christian Work.

We heartily approve the interposition of the President in behalf of Venezuela as an act of justice in behalf of a weaker State and an action carrying with it the quality of humanity. If we concede that the President might have assumed a less menacing attitude, we may also insist that Lord Salisbury might and should have been less exasperating and offensive in his dispatch to Mr. Olney, the rasping tone of which, with the protracted delay of five months in sending his reply, formed the immediate occasion, if it was not the efficient cause, of the President's action. But, however wise or unwise any of the parties to the present controversy may have been is a matter of the past, discussion of which would probably not be profitable. The important question for each of the parties is how to reach a settlement satisfactory and honorable alike to all. That may not be the boundary line determined by President Cleveland's commission, but assuredly neither will it be Lord Salisbury's arbitrary Schomburgk boundary line. Of this latter there can be no question. Happily, the way to peace seems open.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES

Subject Discussed Before City Club at a Dinner Given to Legislative Commissions on Cities.

The City Club last night gave a dinner in the clubrooms, 677 Fifth Avenue, to the Commissions on Legislation Affecting Cities of the Second and Third Class, appointed by Gov. Morton. There were about forty present. John E. Parsons, President of the club, presided.

The guests of honor were Michael E. Driscoll of Syracuse, Alden Chester of Albany, Arthur L. Andrews of Troy, all of the commission on second-class cities, and Frederick W. Kruse of Olean, R. F. Wilkinson of Poughkeepsie, Hannibal Smith of Watertown, Edgar A. Spencer of Gloversville, and Frederick W. Hollis of Yonkers, all of the commission on third-class cities.

Among others present were James D. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club; Alfred R. Conkling, Wheeler H. Peckham, Meyer S. Isaacs, Edmond Kelly, Frank D. Pavey, Horace E. Deming, Dorman B. Eaton, S. Carman Harriott, George H. Macy, Cortlandt F. Bishop, and Thomas Phelan.

The first speaker introduced after dinner by the Chairman was R. F. Wilkinson of Poughkeepsie. He contended that the refusal of well-to-do business men to accept positions of public trust was the cause of the disgraceful condition of the Common Councils of cities

CYCLE RACING CONTROL

New-York Wheelmen Want the League to Abandon It.

CHIEF CONSUL'S VIEWS SUSTAINED

Headquarters of the New-York Division Transferred to This City—League Membership Has Reached 10,000.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held by the Board of Officers of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen was the annual session held last evening at the Grand Union Hotel. Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter was in the chair, and the important business in hand was rushed through with commendable promptitude.

Among those present were:

W. S. Bull, Secretary-Treasurer; George E. Blackmam, William C. Vrooman, Henry E. Ducker, A. M. Jervis, Robert L. Stillson, G. W. Curran, John F. Fitch, James C. Miller, Ward J. Bingley, Dr. M. C. Rhein, Charles T. Raymond, Charles E. Loser, R. G. Betts, F. M. Frobisher, J. B. Townsend, J. H. Carpenter, Will R. Pitman, Dr. Henry E. Westbury, C. L. Jones, George C. Pennell, George R. Bidwell, D. B. Van Vleck, M. M. Belding, Jr., G. E. Stackhouse, Dr. F. A. Myrick, C. E. Sheehan, J. D. Chism, Jr., Bernard Schmidt, Jr., G. M. Millspaugh, J. E. Roosevelt, Walter S. Jenkins, Henry Strugnell, James Bradford, Edward B. Walker, William B. Phipps, L. P. Coleman, W. M. Honig, G. A. Roullier, Thomas W. Neary, Charles B. Benson, R. J. Wulff, and H. O. Folger.

One of the most important bits of business transacted was the adoption of a resolution transferring the permanent headquarters of the State Division of the league to this city. Hereafter the Secretary-Treasurer and the Chief Consul will have permanent offices in this city, the meeting authorizing the leasing of an office at an expense of $1,000, the payment of a salary of $2,500 to the Secretary-Treasurer, who was authorized to employ a stenographer at $750, and an office boy at $250. To the Chief Consul $1,200 a year was appropriated for the expenses of his office.

The following delegates were elected to represent—with the executive officers, who are delegates ex officio—the New-York State Division at the convention of the League of American Wheelmen, to be held in Baltimore next February:

M. J. E. Roosevelt, James B. Townsend, George C. Pennell, Dr. F. A. Myrick, A. G. Batchelder, O. P. Wilson, of New-York; G. E. Stockhouse, D. B. Van Vleck, A. M. Jervis, R. H. Walker, and Durant McLean of Brooklyn; G. A. Roullier of Flushing, C. F. Cossum of Poughkeepsie, C. B. Benson of Hudson, W. B. Phipps, and W. M. Honig of Albany, A. D. Wait of Cohoes, W. C. Vrooman of Schenectady, W. Pierson Judson of Oswego, W. M. Rebasz, Jr., of Rochester, W. S. Jenkins and J. Stewart Kelly of Buffalo.

Did Not Favor Cycle Racing.

Perhaps the matter of the most vital importance to the life and future interests of the league was the adoption of a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the New-York division of the league that the best interests of the body require that it shall dissociate itself from the control of cycle racing altogether. This was adopted with but three dissenting votes after a long discussion had been advocated by James B. Townsend, Dr. Rhein, M. M. Belding, Jr., J. E. Roosevelt, Walter Jones, all of this city; A. D. Wait of Cohoes, and W. S. Jenkins of Buffalo, who offered the resolution.

The point made by all these speakers was that the connection of the league with cycle racing was a detriment to the real purpose of the league—to secure good roads, to furnish members with protection and with information as to routes, the publication of road books, securing hotel rates and accommodation on railroads, the securing of protection against cycle thieves, and other matters of direct interest to those who ride bicycles for sport—was lost sight of in the unseemly squabbles about track racing, in which a few semi-professional bicycle riders were constantly getting entangled.

R. G. Betts and Will R. Pitman feebly opposed the passage of the resolution, and argued in favor of racing control by the league.

But the sentiment of the meeting was, with the exception of these two and one other, in favor of getting rid of the racing incubus. Later in the session, on motion of Chief Consul Potter, the delegates to the Baltimore convention (27 votes in all) were instructed to vote to eliminate from the league constitution and by-laws all provisions as to the control of cycle racing.

The resolution adopted by the division officers offered by Mr. Jenkins is as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Officers of the New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, recommend the National Assembly at its coming session, to be held on the second Monday in February, 1896, to take such action as will lead to the early relinquishment by the league of its jurisdiction and control over cycle racing, and that, with such recommendation, we communicate to such National Assembly the following statement of reasons which give rise to these resolutions:

First—That the League of American Wheelmen should be so constituted and its affairs so conducted as to make it in the fullest sense a body representative of the sentiments, opinions, and objects which belong in common to the great mass of cyclists within the United States; that its efforts should be directed to the protection of their rights, the advancement of their interests, and the supplying of those material needs and conveniences which make the use of the bicycle more enjoyable and more beneficial.

Second—That the control of bicycle racing is not an object in which the great majority of American cyclists have a common interest, and that the experience of our league in this department of its work has not been such as to commend it to cyclists generally, but has, on the contrary, subjected the league to much adverse criticism and aroused much unpleasant and harmful contention within our own ranks.

Third—That the experience of the league in the control of cycling racing, while being distinctly hostile to its growth in many directions, has been in no sense a substantial factor in aiding its increase of membership, even among racing cyclists themselves.

Fourth—That we believe that the true and certain success of the League of American Wheelmen will be found in a united effort for an enlarged membership and for the making prominent to all cyclists of the announcements of all those real benefits and advantages which the league professes to supply.

Big Increase of Membership.

Previous to these important business matters a telegram was read from Secretary Bassett of the league announcing that 77 names had been added to the roster of members of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, bringing the total membership up to 10,000. This announcement was received with cheers.

Secretary-Treasurer Bull's report was accepted. It showed a net expenditure of $11,916.25 for the year, an average of $1.20 per member; a balance on hand of $1,361.60, and an estimated income for next year of $18,071.25. The collections for the year were $14,961.09, and the total expenditures $18,599.47.

The report of Dr. G. E. Blackham of Dunkirk, N. Y., Chairman of the Executive Committee, recommended the change in administrative methods which resulted in the removal of the office of the Secretary-Treasurer and the headquarters of the State Division to this city. The recommendations were adopted as stated. The recommendation that the office of Secretary-Treasurer be made permanent in this State was approved, and a resolution was adopted asking the league to permit the change of the constitution so that this could be done.

Reports from all the standing committees were presented and approved, most of them being ordered printed in The League Bulletin. The one of most interest was that of Mr. Roullier on road books. It announced that six road books, covering the territory in six different parts of the State, would be ready for publication as soon as wheelmen had furnished the necessary information as to the details of good roads for riding over in the various parts of the State. Each member of the league will receive a copy of the routes nearest the city in which he resides, and can purchase any one or all of the others at a nominal cost. The plan is to revise the maps annually, giving all changes as to condition of roads, league hotels, local road regulations, &c.

Mr. Potter's Report.

Chief Consul Potter's report was read early in the session and was applauded when the salient points were reached by the reader. It is as follows:

The year's history of the New-York State Division for 1895 has been an interesting and prosperous one. Since our last annual meeting we have more than trebled our membership, which has now reached a figure several thousand in advance of that ever before attained by any State division, and New-York again holds the banner position in the League of American Wheelmen. In recording this pleasing fact, it is our first duty to give acknowledment to the faithful and enthusiastic work of many of our representatives and Consuls, who have done so much to accomplish it, and to the gentlemen of the press, whose liberal and indulgent treatment has brought so much of the prosperity which our State division now enjoys.

The work of appointing Consuls, as described in my report of last June, has been carried steadily along, and the Consular force in most of the counties is fairly adequate for the work in hand. As must necessarily happen where so many voluntary officers have been enlisted to undertake official work, sometimes the best and most competent men have not been called into service; but in the main our Consular list is an admirable one and the few changes now contemplated will so improve it as to make it still more effective in building up the membership of the league and pushing forward its work.

Two editions of the tour books, 1895, have been published, comprising about 11,000 copies. The distribution of these books has largely aided our increase of membership, and the demand for books showing popular routes has so steadily increased as to impress us with their value as a recruiting medium.

Early in the year, the newly appointed Road Book Committee undertook the collection of data for six new road books, referring respectively to the territory surrounding the Cities of New-York, Albany, Syracuse, Binghamton, Rochester, and Buffalo. Detail maps have been purchased showing the roads in all the various counties throughout the State, and the work of collecting accurate and full information in relation has progressed steadily forward. Unfortunately, the Chairman of our Road Book Committee, Mr. Schwarz, urged by business demands which could not be ignored, was compelled to resign his place on this committee, and the vacancy thus occurring has been filled by the appointment of Mr. G. A. Roullier of Flushing, N. Y., a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a road engineer of prominence and ability.

Chairman Roullier has taken hold of this committee work with a vigor which promises the best results, and if accorded the aid and co-operation which the importance of the work would seem to demand of every riding member, the books now in course of preparation under his guidance will be the finest that have yet been produced within the league. I earnestly hope that each member and officer of our division will find it his pleasure to make Chairman Roullier's work as easy and exact as possible. It will be difficult and burdensome under the best conditions, and it behooves us all to do our utmost to uphold the efforts of every officer upon whom so great a burden falls.

New Forms of Hotel Contracts.

New forms of hotel contracts have been devised and are being used wherever application is made for hotel appointments. The old form of hotel contract was in some respects, faulty, and its requirements were so constantly ignored that our system of league hotels has been the subject of most adverse criticism. It is believed that the contracts now being put in force will tend to lessen this difficulty and to add substantially to the benefits which belong to every wheelman who joins our organization.

The evils mentioned in my report of December last touching the attitude assumed by the railroads of the State in the matter of carrying bicycles have been aggravated and increased; so much so, indeed, that the time for vigorous action seems to have come. I recommend that it be referred to our Executive Committee to inquire in what, if any, manner a more liberal treatment of traveling wheelmen by the railroad companies can be brought about and that our Executive Committee be empowered to take such steps as may appear necessary to protect our members from the abuses of which they so justly complain. It is not improbable that by co-operation with the State Division of some of our neighboring States such remedy may be secured by legislation or by resort to the courts as will effectually settle the tendency of our railroad companies and their employes toward the imposition of unjust charges and inconsiderate treatment upon the wheelmen citizens of the country who make use of these roads.

Better Roads Favored.

A public sentiment in favor of better roads has been steadily growing since the league began its agitation for improvement in this direction, and within the last two years a substantial demand for better roads has been apparent in nearly every county of our State.

The Legislative committee appointed by Gov. Morton, Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel Winter to investigate and report with recommendations respecting good-roads legislation for the year 1896, has made a general tour of the various counties of our State, and will report in very general interest in the subject matter of their investigation. A bill has been prepared by this committee, which, it is believed, will meet the approval, not only of all wheelmen, but of all reasonable and conservative friends of the movement, and this bill will be introduced early in the session of the Legislature about to convene at Albany. Unless the provisions of this bill should be such as we have now no reason to anticipate, it will commend itself to the hearty approval of our organization, and will invite its zealous support.

Upon this point, communication will be sent in due time to representatives, consuls, and members of our State division, and to all cycling clubs and organizations, with such hints as may be necessary to bring about a unity of action in favor of the best results. The assessed valuation of property within our State now exceeds $4,000,000,000, and a trivial assessment necessary to begin and push forward the construction of improved highways is scarcely worth considering, in view of the enormous benefits to trade and agriculture, which the improved roads are certain to bring about. The experience of Massachusetts and New-Jersey, as declared by the official reports of the officers having charge of road improvement in those States, has been such as to more than warrant the predictions made by the friends of good roads before the work was begun, but it gives evidence of a great change of sentiment even among those farmers who, at the beginning opposed this improvement, and who are now loudest in their demands for the construction of improved highways.

In Massachusetts, the appropriation by the Legislature for state highways is increasing from year to year, and, notwithstanding this fact, it is already apparent that the appropriation of $400,000 for 1896 will be wholly adequate to meet the applications for improved roads filed in the office of the State Highway Commission by the farmers themselves. That the same enthusiasm will follow the construction of good roads within the State of New-York is assured by experience, not only of these neighboring States, but by that of every civilized country where good roads have been built.

Side Paths for Cyclers.

The general sentiment has been growing among the wheelmen of many of our counties in favor of the construction of side paths, or to express it differently and perhaps more accurately, they favor the improvement in many localities of a narrow strip of roadway, verying in width from three to six feet, so as to make it easily passable for cyclists at most seasons of the year. This sentiment is a reasonable one, and should be encouraged.

A miserable, and in many cases, inexcusable, condition of the roadway and the great and conflicting variety of regulations and ordinances in some cases forbidding and in other cases restricting the use of foot paths, have added to the difficulties of the cycling tourist, and have detracted much from the pleasure of cycling and from the practicable use of the wheel in many localities. It is too much to expect that any improvement in the roads will become so general as to remedy this difficulty within a period of many years in the future; and the use of the wheel has become so general among all classes of our citizens that some provision ought to be made by which a cyclist's journey from one part of the State to the other may be made with reasonable safety and without the necessity of resorting to railroad travel to take him beyond the limits of long stretches of impassable roads. With these facts in view, and having in mind the fact that the 150,000 cyclists within the State of New-York are being from day to day reinforced in numbers, it is not untimely for us to suggest the passage of a law providing that Highway Commissioners throughout the State, having charge of roadways, in common use by cyclists, and which are for considerable seasons of the year impassable for any ordinary style or form of vehicle, should be required to set apart and improve a narrow wheelway within the highway limits; and that they be required to do so in all cases where funds are contributed and supplied for that purpose. I commend this subject to the thoughtful attention of our members, and pledge the best support of our division to any reasonable measure which may appear to solve the difficulty.

In all the work of our State Division within the past year the question of increased membership has been held to be of the highest importance. A large membership means greater power and greater influence to accomplish every work to which the league has committed itself. The cyclists of to-day include thousands of citizens of mature age, men of experience in the affairs of life, public officials, taxpayers, and, indeed, all classes of citizens concerned in the management of State affairs. To invite these wheelmen within our ranks has been one of the chief ends to which our work has been directed, and in a large measure it has been successful.

The influence of our division was never so great as it is to-day, and its rapid growth has attracted public attention throughout the country. We have been called upon by officers of other divisions for suggestions and for information such as might aid them in the enlargement in their own memberships, and our experience has been, doubtless of some value to them, as we know it has been to us.

Increased Number of Wheelmen.

The increased number of wheelmen in many of our large towns and cities has made more apparent their wants and necessities and suggested many ways by which their interests could be served if the power of an organization could be placed more directly at their disposal. It is manifestly inconvenient, not to say impossible in many cases, for the interests of wheelmen in these various localities to be well served from distant headquarters, and this fact has suggested with great force the need of local organization.

It is the immediate need of the hour, and in no manner can our efforts be directed within the next few months that will so fully and profitably answer the interests of our membership at large, as by making provision for the formation of local consulates or associations in all cities where the league membership is large enough to warrant, and to empower these local bodies under a fixed form of constitution and by-laws to carry on league work within their special jurisdiction. Such a provision would not only expedite and make more thorough and satisfactory the work which the league was formed to accomplish, but it would fast tend to relieve the chief officers of the league from an accumulation of detail work which already threatens them beyond the possibility of accomplishment.

Racing Not for the League.

Through the medium of the public press and the cycling papers, it has been announced in language more or less accurate that the Chief Consul of this division is in favor of the proposition relieving the league of the management of cycle racing. A word of explanation would not be altogether out of place at this time. My objection to the league's control of this branch of athletic sport is the outcome of experience, and does not reflect my own belief more fully than it reflects the belief of hundreds of loyal members of our division, whose efforts have been exerted in the work of securing members during the past year. We began with the knowledge that the League of American Wheelmen comprised a comparatively small percentage of the cyclists of the United States, and that in seeking to be a representative body it had great need to invite within its ranks many thousands who for some reason had failed to apply for league membership. It was not difficult under these conditions, when an aggressive movement was begun, to ascertain the fact that a sentiment existed among thousands of prominent and influential cyclists outside the league that was not altogether in accord with the methods of our organization. In other words, in inviting cyclists to join the league, it is not so important for us to inquire regarding our own opinion as it is to ascertain the opinion and impression of the cyclists whose membership we solicit.

The extraordinary and fast increased attention given by the public press to athletic sports, and the enormous field for the making up of sensational articles supplied by the kaleidoscopic and gymnastic department of the league, at Philadelphia, impressed the great majority of the cycling public with the belief that the League of American Wheelmen is an organization maintained for the promotion of bicycle racing and so general is this belief that from my own experience it is not an uncommon thing for an article on road improvement to be committed to a place on the sporting page of a newspaper by the editor, who acts upon the well-founded belief that wherever comes from the League of American Wheelmen must necessarily pertain to some sort of cycling sport.

Cycle Racing Productive of Contention

These facts and the fact that cycle racing has been productive of contentions, disputes, unsavory charges and countercharges, in which league officials have been in some degree concerned, and that all this has been widely published, with threats and counterthreats, and that lawyers have finally been employed to drag the league into court to answer certain iniquitous complaints, have supplied a sort of advertising which has been distinctly hurtful in the league and embarrassing to its growth.

According to the concurrent testimony of all the workers for increased membership whose record of success is worthy of note in our division, the great stumbling block which has most interfered with recruiting work has been the belief generally expressed by cyclists that the league is largely a sporting organization, and that its experience is neither so attractive nor its benefits so apparent as to render an invitation to join its ranks irresistible. However, upon this question I have been favored by the expressed opinion of most of the members of this board, and am gratified to believe that it is in accord with the best interests of our division. To them for the present I leave its further discussion.

In closing, I thank you all for your kind and generous assistance in attaining the results in which we all take a just pride, and bespeak for our division a continuance of your good efforts.

Rewards for Stolen Wheels.

After all the reports had been listened to and disposed of, Mr. Raymond of Lockport secured the passage of a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to offer a reward of $25 for the arrest and conviction of any person who stole a bicycle belonging to any member of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen.

On motion of the same gentleman the Rights and Privileges Committee was instructed to draft some law to be presented to the Legislature making it a penal offense to steal a bicycle, and affixing a severe penalty for the offense. They were also instructed to have a conference with officers of the railroads in the State looking to securing some sort of uniform and reasonable rate for the transportation of wheels and for remuneration in case of damage.

The question of the protection of sidepaths for cyclists caused some discussion, as it was reported that wheelmen who have built such paths at their own expense have had them torn up by farmers and others, notably in Oneida and Albany Counties. Steps were ordered taken by the Executive Committee to secure protection for the paths by necessary legislation. The Executive Committee was authorized to appoint a special committee to consider the extension of sidepaths throughout the State, and raise a special fund for that purpose.

The Executive Committee was also authorized, on motion of Chief Consul Potter, to further the creation of local organizations of league members throughout the State to work in harmony with the league to secure rights and privileges for league members, and to further the interests of wheelmen generally. These are to be on the same lines as the Good Roads Association in Brooklyn, the Cycle Federation of this city, and the League of American Wheelmen Association of Buffalo. This was done as a makeshift until the by-laws could be changed to permit of such organization under sanction and control of the State Division officers.

Then the meeting adjourned, satisfied that a good night's work in the interest of wheelmen had been done.

YACHT UNION MEETING.

Vessels in the Sound Clubs to Have One Number for All Races.

The delegates from the yacht clubs composing the Yacht Racing Union met in Parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to formulate a uniform set of rules and transact other business which came before them. The Committee on Rules reported some changes in the rules of the various clubs, which were referred to the Council and ordered printed. They will be presented at the next meeting for adoption. The Committee on Regattas, consisting of F. Bowne Jones, E. Burton Hart, Jr., and O. E. Cromwell.

The Council consisted of the following gentlemen: O. E. Cromwell, Frederick E. Barnes, Nunyenna Wainwright, Oscar H. Chellberg, Le Grand L. Clark, E. Burton Hart, Jr., and Frederick Bowne Jones.

The delegates then adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound, in order to facilitate the work of the race committees, deems it expedient that yachts belonging to clubs which are members of the Union shall have a class number, which shall be carried through the racing season, and which shall indicate the racing length of the yacht, and so far as practical all other facts necessary to insure proper entry in a race, and that the Council formulate such rules as shall be necessary to carry this resolution into effect."

There were at the meeting from the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, O. E. Cromwell, C. W. Wetmore, Jarvis Hunt, and W. P. Stevens; Corinthian fleet, J. D. Sparkman; Harlem Yacht Club, F. Wimmer and J. D. Cregan; American Yacht Club, M. C. Parsons; Indian Harbor Yacht Club, F. F. Jones; Knickerbocker Yacht Club, O. H. Chellberg and F. B. Myrick; Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club, Ward Dixon; Sea Cliff Yacht Club, Le Grand L. Clark; Huntington Yacht Club, David A. Storey; Huguenot Yacht Club, E. Burton Hart, Jr.; Douglaston Yacht Club, F. E. Barnes; New-Rochelle Yacht Club, Charles P. Tower, and Atlantic Yacht Club, H. J. Below.

NEW-JERSEY DIVISION MEET.

League There Out of Debt and Largely Increased in Membership.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 30.—The annual meeting of the Executive Board of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen was held to-night at the Elizabeth Athletic Clubhouse, Chief Consul Robert Gentle in the chair and nineteen members of the board in attendance. The first business was the reading of the Chief Consul's report, which was greeted with applause. It was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Board: Since our last annual meeting the Chief Consul has endeavored to fill the requirements of his office to the best of his ability. The work was entirely new to him, and what has been accomplished has been done by following closely in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors and by carefully watching others to obtain ideas or suggestions that might be used to advantage in increased benefits to our membership.

"The result of the years work has been fairly successful, having increased our membership 80 per cent., the present membership being 2,443, which is the highest that New-Jersey has ever attained. For the coming year he has his own ideas as to how the work should be conducted to show, if possible, better results, and trusts to have the hearty co-operation of the State board, the representatives, and all the members. Our Secretary and Treasurer will present to you a detailed statement of our financial affairs, from which you will see that our affairs have been economically managed, resulting not only in the wiping out of our indebtedness, but showing a very handsome balance in our Treasury, which will furnish the means to do better work this coming year.

"The Chairmen of each of the various standing committees were selected for their ability as to the proper conducting of the work of their particular committee, and I can pay no greater compliment than state, with the exception of resignations, that the Chairman will remain the same for the coming year. Later on we will listen to their reports.

"It is the intention to appoint one or more Consuls in every village, town, or hamlet in which league members can be found, based on the principle that where there is one wheelman there are sure to be more. Those who have been appointed, with but few exceptions, have done good work, and their reports for the coming year just received from this, and take this opportunity of extending many thanks for their valuable assistance, hoping that those appointed and reappointed for the coming year will take greater interest in the work of recruiting and in the improvement of roads under the supervision of the representative in their district, who act as aid de camp to the chief, rendering a report of their work monthly.

"Tin boxes for application blanks have been forwarded to all local Consuls to place in every league hotel, with a request that the address of the Consul in that district be placed under or over it so that tourists or others desiring to see them will know where to apply.

The selection of hotels has been left to the local Consuls in that particular district, and certificates granted only on the positive assurance from the proprietor that the special rates granted would be given only to wheelmen showing their ticket for the current year, all others to be charged full tariff rates. Greater care will be taken in the selection this coming year, and I will endeavor to have reprinted on our list for distribution the regular rates and also the special to those showing their tickets.

From reports of local Consuls for the year I learn that the roads have been kept in pretty fair condition, that there have been forty-five miles of stone road built in the last year, and contracts have been or will be given out for 150 miles more to be built the coming year. Many new signboards, especially the helping hand, have been erected, and those already erected have been put in good order.

Heretofore very little has been required from the gentlemen who have held the office of representatives, it seeming to be an honorary position, but our membership has so increased that it will be necessary now for them to do considerable work. I have allotted to each one a section of the State, some larger than others as far as territory is concerned, in which they will ascertain and promote the interest of the division and assist the Chief Consul in carrying on the work of the organization in such a way as he may direct. They have each received an outline of how I should like the work conducted, and I hope it will meet with their approval, and that I shall have their hearty co-operation.

The National meet voted to the New-Jersey Division helped us very materially in our membership, to what extent we cannot positively say, but the league received at Asbury Park an increase of members amounting to 473 direct, as follows: New-Jersey, 232; New-York, 103; Pennsylvania, 54; scattered, 64; renewals, 20.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer James C. Tattersall showed the receipts during the year to have been $3,994.18, and the expenditures $3,-134, leaving a balance of $859.31 in bank, and the total assets of the New-Jersey Division to be $1,255, and the debts nothing.

Chief Consul Gentle announced the following Chairmanships of committees for the ensuing year: Rights and Privileges—Robert W. Knight, Newark; Highway Improvements—C. R. Zacharias, Asbury Park; Transportation—Theodore F. Merseles, Jersey City; Rules and Regulations—O. C. B. Holmes, Rahway; Racing Board—Fred J. Kop, Newark; Auditing—J. W. Dickinson, Newark; Press—E. R. Chiswold, Paterson. The question of transfers was left to the Committee on Rights and Privileges to bring before the National body.

The matter of preparing a bill to be submitted to the Legislature in relation to the carrying of lights on bicycles and other vehicles was favorably received and steps will be taken to have this done. The action of the Pennsylvania wheelmen in commending the action of such railroads as carried wheels without tolls was warmly approved, and it was decided that New-Jersey ought to take similar action.

A special committee reported in favor of a new road book for 1896, and that 3,000 copies be printed. The book will contain four maps and will cost about 52 cents each.

ATALANTAS' HIGH SCORE.

Rolled 892 in the Wheelmen's Tournament Against the Prospects.

The inclement weather of last evening did not deter the bowling enthusiasts of the Harlem Wheelmen, Prospect Wheelmen, and Atalanta Wheelmen from meeting at Reid's alley in Church Street to roll their scheduled games in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

The first teams to roll were the Harlems and Prospects, and the former won quite handily, the score being 764 to 668. There were rooters galore, all aspiring to the position of "star," consequently if there was a lack of expert bowling, there was not of noise.

The Atalantas and Prospects were next drawn, and the latter were not in form, as the Atalantas, ably captained by "Count" Olozaga, rolled 892, which is the highest score yet made in the tournament. The "Count" had several bad breaks, and was forced to be content with the very satisfactory score of 193. A few such games as this will place him within striking distance of Sawyer of the Golden Rods, who leads in the contest for THE NEW-YORK TIMES individual medal.

The best contested game of the evening was that between the Harlems and Atalantas. For eight frames the teams were not more than eight pins apart. The great surprise was the break-up of the Atalantas, who fell down completely.

The following is the summary:

HARLEM.			PROSPECT.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
Shaw	2	5 150	Kane	2	3 133
Valentine	2	6 149	Garlich	3	1 120
Dumahaut	1	5 139	Brush	2	5 145
Dubarry	4	3 155	Wempahl	2	4 147
Huson	3	4 165	Shannon	2	3 122
Total	12	23 764	Total	11	16 668

FRAMES.

Harlem	85	149	199	285	362	437	528	599	684	764
Prospect	68	151	206	267	328	387	448	495	589	668

Averages—Harlem, 152 4-5; Prospect, 133 3-5.
Scorers—A. Hempel and J. C. A. Gibbs, Jr.
Umpire—W. C. Hotze.

ATALANTA.			PROSPECT.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
Millar	5	3 183	Shannon	1	5 141
Halsey	5	1 154	Wempahl	2	3 132
Smith	4	4 181	Garlich	2	1 113
Terbell	4	4 191	Brush	2	5 159
Olozaga	6	1 193	Kane	2	3 186
Total	24	13 892	Totals	9	22 730

FRAMES.

Atalanta	85	171	284	383	449	541	628	704	808	892
Prospect	85	147	195	275	359	432	522	586	670	730

Averages—Atalanta, 178 2-5; Prospect, 146.
Scorers—R. J. Dumahaut and R. E. Shaw.
Umpire—W. T. Shannon.

HARLEM W.			ATALANTA W.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
Shaw	1	5 148	Millar	6	0 141
Valentine	4	1 158	Halsey	3	5 161
Dumah't, C.I	3	3 120	Smith	1	3 125
Dubarry	3	5 180	Terbell	2	2 124
Huson	1	5 144	Olozaga, C.	2	3 186
Total	7	22 723	Total	8	16 657

FRAMES.

Atalanta	72	125	191	252	341	406	469	539	609	657
Harlem	70	133	190	256	339	406	475	545	681	723

Scorers—J. Brown and A. Hempel. Umpire—N. McIntyre. Averages—Harlem, 144 3-5; Atalanta, 131 2-5.

PLAYED CLOSE GAMES.

Tourists and Roadsters Bowled Well in the New-Jersey Tournament.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 30.—The Union County Roadsters and Tourist Cycle Club bowling teams met on the Helvetia alleys here to-night, and two very close and exciting games resulted. The Rahway lads won the first contest, while Capt. Taylor just managed to squeeze the Tourists over the line in the second by the narrow margin of 1 pin.

Both teams had a bad attack of rattles and splits galore were the rule, Coombs of the Tourists and Black for the Union County proving very unfortunate. Capt. Chamberlain had determined to carry home the scalps of the tournament leaders, and led his team in the effort. The hope of the Tourists centred in Drew, who, by a phenomenal spare in the seventh frame of the second, managed to pluck victory from the jaws of defeat.

The Roadsters, flushed with success, had started off in great form with three strikes, and in the fourth frame led by 31 pins. The Tourists, with a superb rally, tied them in the next, and the tenth began with Rahway in the lead by 1 pin. The game appeared won by the Roadsters, and their club yell had rung out, when a mistake was discovered. Drew in the excitement had not been credited with a "double," and 27 credited instead of 17 reversed the verdict for the Tourists. The score follows:

FIRST GAME.

Tourist.			Union County Roadsters.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Scores	Name.	Str.	Spr. Scores
Coombs	1	4 158	Howard	4	5 149
Bryson	3	3 145	Martin	1	0 144
Dumphey	1	5 149	Cha'berlain	3	6 187
Drew	4	4 191	Mooney	2	3 136
Taylor	2	5 158	Black	0	4 132
Totals	10	21 779	Totals	10	28 788

FRAMES.

Tourist	77	154	239	317	387	449	531	619	704	779
Union City	72	128	222	315	396	478	565	641	713	788

Averages—Tourist, 155 4-5; Union City, 157 3-5.

SECOND GAME.

TOURIST.			UNION COUNTY.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
Coombs	2	5 164	Howard	3	3 158
Bryson	3	3 155	Martin	2	4 149
Dunphey	2	3 141	Chamberlain	6	3 162
Drew	3	4 160	Mooney	2	4 158
Taylor	0	6 144	Black	2	4 150
Total	10	21 778	Total	11	21 772

FRAMES.

Tourist	68	151	214	300	368	441	538	640	705	778
Union County	84	139	262	327	399	441	523	611	704	772

Averages—Tourist Cycle Club, 154 3-5; Union County Roadsters, 154 2-5. Scorers—E. A. Pelonge and C. F. Norwood. Umpire—E. L. Berdan.

HARVARD IN THE LEAD.

Played the Best Chess and Won in the Intercollegiate Tourney.

By taking one game from Columbia and drawing the other Harvard resumed the lead in the intercollegiate chess tournament yesterday.

The game which gave Harvard the position of honor was between Southard and Price. The former always had the command of the board, and eventually forced Price to give up a piece for a far-advanced pawn. Price continued to the fifty-sixth move before accepting the inevitable defeat. The moves were:

VIENNA OPENING.

White. Southard. Harvard.	Black. Price, Columbia.	White. Southard. Harvard.	Black. Price, Columbia.
P—K4	P—K4	K—K3	R—Q sq
Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	K—B4	Kt—B3
P—B4	P—B4	RxR ch	KxR
Kt—B3	P—Q3	R—Q sq ch	K—K2
B—B4	P—KR3	Kt—Q6 ch	BxKt
P—Q3	B—KKt5	PxB	Kt—R
P—KR3	B—R4	P—R5	Kt—B5
P—KKt4	B—Kt3	R—Q3	R—Kt sq
P—B5	B—R2	R—B3	Kt—R4
P—KR4	Kt—R4	Kt—R4	R—Kt4
P—Kt5	KtxB4	Kt—Kt6 ch	K—Q3
PxKt	B—Kt3	R—K3	RxRP
Q—Q3	Q—Q2	R—K7 ch.	K—Q sq.
P—QR3	B—R4	P—Q6	PxP
P—Kt4	B—Kt3	PxP	R—R7
B—KB3	BxB	Kt—B8	R—Q7
QxB	Q—B3	Kt—K6 ch	K—B sq
P—B5	QPxP	R—B7 ch .	K—Kt sq.
KtxKP	Castles QR	P—Q7	Kt—B8
QxP	Kt—K2	R—B8 ch.	K—R2
PxQ	P—KB3	RxKt	PxR
Kt—KB3	B—Kt sq	P Queens ch	RxQ
PxBP	PxP	KtxR and wins.	
QR—Q6	P—R3		

Ross and Ryder played a French defense. The game was, of course, watched with attention by the onlookers, mostly college men. Ryder had sacrificed a piece, and when his attack came to a standstill a sigh of relief went up from sympathizers with Columbia. But Ryder had the exchange and three pawns to compensate him for the piece, and, though two of these were doubled and he shortly had to abandon another, the fate of the day still was in the balance. On the thirty-sixth move Harvard, proposed a draw, which Ross reluctantly accepted.

Seymour of Princeton played a Scotch gambit against Arnstein of Yale. An irregular move by the latter prompted Seymour to venture a sacrifice of his bishop, which, while not correct, proved successful. On the nineteenth move Seymour won the hostile queen, and on the thirty-second move he finished off by announcing mate in two moves.

Elmer of Princeton also selected a Scotch against Murdoch of Yale, but was not so fortunate as his clubmate. He, too, tried sacrificing tactics, but only obtained two pawns for a knight. After his attack had come to a halt, Murdoch turned the tables upon him and won on the thirty-sixth move.

Score of colleges:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Harvard	6	2	Yale	5	5
Columbia	5	3	Princeton	3	6

Individual scores:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Ryder	3½	½	Price	2	2
Ross	3	1	Murdoch	2	2
Southard	3	1	Arnstein	1	3
Seymour	2	2	Elmer	0	4

The drawing for to-day is: Murdoch (Yale) vs. Price, (Columbia,) Ryder (Harvard) vs. Seymour, (Princeton,) Arnstein (Yale) vs. Ross, (Columbia,) and Southard (Harvard) vs. Ross, (Columbia.)

Athletic Figures as Souvenirs.

A. G. Spalding & Brothers are going to celebrate their twentieth anniversary in business and have issued as a suitable memento Spalding's Educational Athletic Figures, which are souvenirs of their twenty years in business, and will send a complete set, embracing "A Baseball Player," "A Football Player," "A Tennis Player," "A Golf Player," and "A Bicycle Rider," to any address in the United States or Canada, upon receipt of 10 cents, to pay charges. The

ENJOINED THE ALDERMEN

Brooklyn Board Forbidden to Pass Railroad Franchises.

THEY REJECTED ALL APPLICATIONS

The Railroad Committee Reported Against All but One, and a Minority Report Disposed of That.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, owing to the fact that an injunction was granted by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court enjoining the board from granting a franchise to the East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company, did not grant a franchise. On the contrary, the board denied all the applications for franchises made by various companies during the past month.

Alderman Colson, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, was so alarmed when he heard that there was an injunction that he refused to hand in a report denying the application of the East River and Atlantic Ocean Company.

"I have a great respect for injunctions," he said, "and do not want to follow in the footsteps of John Y. McKane."

When the Board of Aldermen met, at 2 o'clock, each of the members was served with a copy of the injunction Justice Gaynor had granted to Jesse Johnson, the counsel for Mrs. Eliza J. Smith, who owns property on Liberty Street. The injunction was made returnable to-day.

The Aldermen were nervous, excited, and angry. Alderman Cohn added to the excitement by saying that he had seen a detective shadowing Alderman Cary all morning.

"A detective has been on my heels for the past three days," Alderman Colson said, looking over his shoulder in a frightened manner, as if he expected to see the detective in the chamber.

"No injunction was necessary," President Wallace said. "Jesse Johnson knew what the reports were to be. He knew they were adverse to the company. This injunction is a foul aspersion upon the board by Mr. Johnson.

"Yes," chimed in Alderman Clark, "we'll make Jesse Johnson a Supreme Court Judge —nit."

"Well, I'll obey the injunction," Alderman Colson said. "I'm not going to get into any hot water."

The board then adjourned for thirty minutes in order that the Corporation Counsel could be consulted regarding the injunction.

When the board began its session Alderman Guilfoyle demanded that the clerk read the injunction. Alderman Colson said he also wanted to hear it read. Alderman Leich objected.

"I seek information," Alderman Colson said.

"We are not on the inside of the railroad corporation," Alderman Leich said, "and, therefore, know all about it."

"Well, you would like to be," Alderman Colson replied.

Alderman Guilfoyle moved to lay Alderman Leich's objection to the reading of the injunction on the table, and the roll was called.

Alderman Colson, now badly alarmed, begged Alderman Guilfoyle to withdraw his motion, as, if it were carried, it would carry the entire matter with it, and this, Alderman Colson held, would be contempt of court.

"I withdraw my motion," Alderman Guilfoyle responded.

Alderman Leich objected as several votes had been taken, and, as the objection was sustained, Alderman Guilfoyle was compelled to vote against his own motion.

Subsequently the injunction was read. The Corporation Counsel was instructed to take whatever steps he deemed proper in reference to it.

Alderman Colson reported on behalf of the Railroad Committee that the committee denied the application of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company as there was no public necessity for the proposed new routes.

"All matters before the Railroad Committee," Alderman Guilfoyle said, "are laid over by this injunction."

"After a long and healthful discussion," Alderman Walkley said, "we, the Railroad Committee, recommend that the petitions be denied. This is the time and the place. This Common Council wants to decide these matters to-day. It is the duty of this body to go on record as supporting the Railroad Committee."

"I hope this Common Council," Alderman McGarry said, "will adopt this report. It is pleasure to read such a report. The asking for franchises in Descandal in itself. The Railroad Committee cember by the railroad companies was a scandal in itself. The Railroad Committee should never have been asked to report on such affairs, especially in the last month of this retiring body. Our action to-day will be a rebuke in the future, not only to railroads, but to other corporations not to ask for franchises in December."

This statement was greeted with applause by the spectators who filled the room.

"The Corporation Council," President Wallace said, "has said we can deny the applications, but cannot grant them."

Alderman Guilfoyle moved to lay the report of the Railroad Committee upon the table, but the motion was lost.

The motion to deny the application of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company was adopted by a vote of 15 to 0, the Aldermen not voting being Guilfoyle, Jahn, Leaycraft, and Dunne.

The same vote adopted the resolution denying the applications of the Brighton and Bensonhurst Railroad Company, the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.

"How about the East River and Atlantic Ocean Company?" Alderman Guilfoyle asked.

"I have the report on that company here," Alderman Colson replied, holding up a document, "but in the face of the injunction I refuse to present it. I do not intend to do anything in the matter so this injunction is out restraining us from taking any action."

"Just as I expected," Alderman Cary said, "but I've got a minority report, signed by Alderman Cary, Haubert, Hess, and Walkley."

"Yes," Alderman Cohn said, "but he has made certain erasures here in this room since the report was signed."

"It is a subterfuge," Alderman Colson said, "and not the report."

"No man can serve two masters," Alderman McGarry remarked. "We are the servants of the people, and the people want and demand us not to grant this application. Let us be men and vote to sustain the minority report."

"Servants of the people!" Alderman Cohn repeated; "that's buncombe, and if the truth is known, Alderman McGarry has been the reverse of what he preaches. He has not been the servant of the people in two years. If he had he would have been at the meetings of this board, and his seat would not so often have been vacant."

"Some persons are not only retiring from this board," Alderman McGarry retorted, "but they are going into obscurity."

"McGarry has nothing to boast of," Alderman Cohn said. "It was not Alderman McGarry that was elected, but his constituents voted for him only because they wanted to elect a Democrat. They didn't want 'I, McGarry, will preside.'"

Alderman Colson moved to lay the minority report on the table, and the motion was lost.

The original report of the minority of the Railroad Committee was adopted by a vote of 15 to 0.

"I'm glad I'm getting out of this board," Alderman Colson said, when the railroad matters had been concluded.

MRS. WEISS SECURES A DIVORCE

The Wife of a New-York Man Gains Her Suit.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Isabella Weiss has secured a divorce from Joseph Weiss of New-York City, alleging cruelty and neglect. The husband made a strong defense, charging that the wife had arranged to marry Dr. Abram Mayer, an oculist of New-York, as soon as divorced, but he had no proof and the case went against him.

A Republican Club's Ball.

The ball of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District Republican Club was held in the Central Opera House last night. It was largely attended by the politicians and citizens of the district. Among those present were Edward Lauterbach, Abraham Gruber, Charles S. Grant, Alderman Goodwin, and John Little. The officers of the association are J. C. Thoms, President; M. Smith, Vice President; John N. Bogart, Treasurer, and Phillip Bobin, Secretary.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—There will be much merry-making to-day and to-morrow in town and round about. To-night at the Tuxedo Club, in Tuxedo Park, will occur the annual New Year's Eve ball. It will be one of the gayest and largest balls given at Tuxedo within a year. A number of the Summer residents of the Park have reopened their cottages for the time being, and many others are at the clubhouse. In order that some of the guests may return to town to-night should they so desire, a late train has been arranged for. The Christmas decorations are still up, and in addition to these there will be smilax, palms, and flowers. Supper is to be served at small tables in the dining room of the clubhouse and on the inclosed piazza. Other social incidents for to-night will be the Hunt ball, by the Richmond County Hunt Club, at the Hotel Castleton, New-Brighton, S. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen's dance at Bolton Priory, the residence at Pelham, N. Y., which was presented to Mrs. Allen by her mother, the Duchess de Dino; a ball by Sir Roderick and Miss Cameron at their residence at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street; United States Senator and Mrs. Brice's ball in the Corcoran Mansion in Washington, and a barn dance at the Charles Carroll country establishment at Hempstead, L. I. A large number of New-Yorkers will go to Washington to-day for the Brice dance. The decorations by Small are to be unusually lavish, and there will be music for dancing by an orchestra and by a band for promenading. The members of the Diplomatic Corps have all been asked. The dance to be given by Sir Roderick Cameron and his charming daughter will be one of the most enjoyable functions of the night. The residence of Sir Roderick Cameron is large and is well adapted for large entertainments. The drawing rooms are to be handsomely decorated with flowers. Miss Cameron will be assisted in receiving by her sisters, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany and Miss Kitty Cameron. The barn dance at Hempstead and the Richmond County Hunt ball will attract a number of prominent society people from town.

—The marriage of Miss Susan Worth Folger, daughter of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Charles J. Folger, to Maurice Agnus Oudin of Schenectady, N. Y., a son of the late Prof. Lucien Oudin, of this city, will be celebrated to-night in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y. The marriage ceremony will be performed by Bishop Lemuel H. Wells, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry N. Neilson, Jr. The church will be decorated with Christmas foliage, and the ceremony will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride. The bride will be attended by six bridesmaids, Miss Lesly Ver Planck, Miss Mirabel Folger, Miss Julia Whitehead, Miss Emma Hoffman, Miss Kathrine Franchot, and Miss Mary Webster. Joseph A. Oudin of this city will act as his brother's best man. R. Townsend McKeever, Francis O. Blackwell, James T. Kilbreth, Jr., Charles Newbold Black, and John W. Kirkland will serve as ushers. The bridegroom is a stepson of James T. Kilbreth, Collector of the Port of New-York.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pollock of Pittsfield, Mass., have closed their house there, and are now at the Hanover, 2 East Fifteenth Street.

—The first meeting of a new dancing class arranged by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt will take place next Friday afternoon at Sherry's from 4 to 7 o'clock. The patronesses of this latest subscription series of dances include Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Gordon Macdonald, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Henry Lewis Norris, Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. W. Earle Dodge, Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, Mrs. Henry C. Tinker, and Mrs. Newbold Edgar.

—The third of the series of subscription dances arranged by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham will take place on the night of Jan. 24 at the Waldorf. The patronesses of these dances are Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, Mrs. Alfred E. Cowles, Mrs. Edward P. Steers, Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Mrs. William Shrady, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Mrs. William Westfield, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Albert E. Colfax, and Mrs. Jacob Shrady. There were 150 dancers on the floor last Friday night, when the second of the dances took place.

—Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones of 116 West Seventy-second Street has been ill, and in consequence several projected receptions, one in honor of the Society of Colonial Dames, have been indefinitely postponed. When Mrs. Jones has entirely recovered she will again send out cards.

—Mrs. Ethan Allen of 45 West Fifty-second Street has a large number of cards out for a tea on the afternoon of Jan. 15.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nichols and the Misses Nichols, who have been in Europe for nearly twelve months, will sail from France for New-York the second week in January. They will spend the remainder of the Winter at St. Augustine, Fla.

—Mrs. August Heckscher of 42 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a large reception on the afternoon of Jan. 15.

—The marriage of Miss Leila Gray Van Wyck, a daughter of Judge Augustus Van Wyck of the City of Brooklyn, to Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne of this city will take place at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. John G. Bacchus, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Reformation, in Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, will officiate. Miss Van Wyck has selected as her bridesmaids Miss Bacchus, daughter of the officiating clergyman; Miss Eleanor Lee of Brooklyn and the Misses Boykin of Richmond, Va. Mr. Osborne will be attended by Gilbert D. Lamb of this city as best man. The ushers will be W. Newton Sharp, Albert Sidney Williams, George Gordon Battle, James J. Fitzgerald, Judge Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court of this city, and William Van Wyck of Brooklyn, the bride's brother. A large reception will be held immediately after the marriage ceremony. Mr. Osborne will give a dinner to his best man and ushers at the Waldorf this evening.

—Mrs. Doremus of 53 West Eighty-seventh Street gave a reception on Saturday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus. The following young ladies assisted in receiving: Miss Stevenson, Miss Stokes of Philadelphia, Miss Wetherbee, Miss Arline Smith, Miss Van Horn, Mrs. H. A. Patterson, Miss Roelker, Miss Button, and Miss Freda Marsh. There were over 300 guests present, and Clark served the supper. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Glatz, Mr. and Mrs. De Fries, Mr. and Mrs. Pfarrius, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Acker, Miss Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Jonson, Miss Wood, Mrs. Beckwith, Miss Mabel Good, Mrs. Anderson, and Charles Noues.

—A pretty home wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Carl G. Erdt on Union Street, Montclair, N. J., last Thursday evening, when their daughter, Miss Blanche Clare, became the wife of Lieut. Elon Farnsworth Willcox, Adjutant of the Sixth United States Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Myer, near Washington, D. C. The Rev. F. B. Carter of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Montclair, performed the ceremony, which was attended by a number of relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom. The bridal gown was of ivory white satin, en train, with a bodice of chiffon. She wore a tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses. The maid of honor, Miss Mabel Gardner of Montclair, was most becomingly attired in yellow satin brocade and mousseline de soie. She carried yellow roses. The best man was Lieut. B. B. Hyer of the Sixth Cavalry. The bridegroom and his attendant wore full-dress uniforms. The decorations of the parlors and dining room were yellow chrysanthemums, roses, and palms, it being a "yellow wedding" in honor of the corps colors of the bridegroom. Davis of Orange, N. J., served the wedding supper. Appropriate music added to the festivity of the occasion. After a short reception the newly married couple started amid a shower of rice and good wishes on a short Southern trip. Among the guests present were several army and navy officers in uniform.

PATRIARCH.

NEW-ROCHELLE FEARS RABIES

All Dogs That May Have Been Bitten by the Dog That Bit Flannigan's Horse to be Killed.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Dec. 30.—The village Board of Health has been aroused to activity by the death from hydrophobia of Patrick Flannigan's horse Saturday. The board became alarmed lest some of the dogs that were bitten last Fall by the rabid dog that bit Flannigan's horse had escaped the vigilance of the board, and were yet alive.

Frederick Mehrer, Clerk of the Board of Health, went to work Sunday and secured evidence against eight dogs which, he says, is sufficiently strong to cause the death of the entire lot. Mr. Mehrer is certain these eight dogs were bitten by the dog that bit Flannigan's horse and the six dogs that have been shot by the police.

A complaint is to be made against each of the dogs. The police expect to start out to-morrow armed with the complaints and shoot the dogs.

Mr. Mehrer says that Patrick Flannigan made a serious mistake in not reporting to the Board of Health that his horse had been bitten by a mad dog.

"Had this been done," Mr. Mehrer said, "the State Board of Health would have been notified. Then the State Appraiser would have been summoned to place a value on Flannigan's horse. The horse would have been condemned and shot, and Flannigan would have been paid for his horse by the State. Everything then would have been regular."

Among the dogs that are going to be shot is James Grogan's Pinkey, a small mongrel. Grogan's house is next to a school yard, and the dog, it is said, plays with the school children. Grogan claims his dog was not even scratched by the teeth of the mad dog. The Board of Health is implacable, however, and declares Pinkey must be killed. Grogan says he would rather cut off his right hand than see Pinkey die.

It became known that the Board of Health was going to search out the bitten dogs, and some of the dogs were hidden away, and their owners protested that they had been killed. It was learned that an Italian owned a dog that had been bitten. The dog went mad, and the Italian shut it in a room of his house until it died.

The Board of Health is undecided about a calf belonging to J. Fallon. Some one hinted that the calf was bitten. The calf has not a blemish, is as strong and healthy as any calf around here. Mr. Fallon says it has never seen a mad dog. It is likely the calf will escape the death penalty.

POLICEMEN POOR PISTOL SHOTS

OPENING OF THE SCHOOL FOR REVOLVER PRACTICE.

Scores Made by First and Second Precinct Men—Surprising Lack of Experience.

The first practice by New-York policemen in the new school of revolver shooting took place yesterday morning in the basement of the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

The school is under the charge of Sergt. William A. Petty of the Central Office, who is an expert with the revolver, and the winner of many medals.

Four military targets, such as are used at Creedmoor, were used, the distance being ten yards. Thirty-nine men were present from the Old Slip Station. They arrived at the armory under the charge of Sergt. Jacob Braun and Roundsmen Budd and McLaughlin. Arrangements were made for the firing of fifteen rounds.

Before the men were conducted to the butts Sergt. Petty delivered a short speech, in which he explained the proper way to hold a revolver.

Some of the patrolmen were very awkward, and seemed never to have had the slightest instruction in revolver shooting. They held the revolvers clumsily and fired blindly.

Sergt. Petty was very painstaking with the men, and before the fifteen rounds had run out each man had learned considerable as to the proper way in which to handle and use a revolver. Some of the men made bull's-eyes rapidly.

"This is the first time I ever fired a revolver," said one policeman, as he put the weapon up to his eye and drew a bead on the target as if he were shooting with a rifle. Several others also confessed that they were novices in the matter of revolver shooting.

The men were very much in earnest, however, and tried to learn as best they could.

The highest score was made by Patrolman James J. Dennin, who scored 62 out of a possible 75. The following record was made public by Sergt. Petty, showing that two men failed to make any points:

Sergt. Braun	45	Patrolman Geary	12
Roundsman Budds	45	Patrolman Dobson	27
Roundsman McLaughlin	28	Patrolman O'Donnell	0
Patrolman P. F. Downes	0	Patrolman Walsh	7
Patrolman Sullivan	9	Patrolman Schoefer	3
Patrolman Sheehan	2	Patrolman Hauser	10
Patrolman Kelly	3	Patrolman Regan	2
Patrolman Grosjean	6	Patrolman Casey	29
Patrolman Brown	7	Patrolman Lyons	7
Patrolman Eaton	4	Patrolman Steckenger	7
Patrolman Wall	19	Patrolman Roe	56
Patrolman Bowes	27	Patrolman O'Keefe	6
Patrolman Dooley	48	Patrolman Gleason	38
Patrolman O'Connor	15	Patrolman McKenna	3
Patrolman Macaulay	19	Patrolman Clark	4
Patrolman Milhollan	6	Patrolman Fitzgerald	4
Patrolman Dennen	62	Patrolman Powers	19
		Patrolman Edwards	8

Twenty-eight men from the Church Street Station (Second Precinct) went to the armory to try their skill. One man, whose name could not be learned, shot off a gasjet. The scores of the men were as follows:

Sergt. Burns	41	Patrolman Clark	7
Roundsman Butler	30	Patrolman Cosgrove	7
Patrolman Roby	27	Patrolman Cornell	8
Patrolman Greber	24	Patrolman Haughey	11
Patrolman Bishop	18	Patrolman Dyer	42
Patrolman Mahoney	20	Patrolman McGinley	49
Patrolman Stoll	7	Patrolman McEnerny	2
Patrolman Sullivan	11	Patrolman Regan	15
Patrolman Canfield	13	Patrolman Bermington	22
Patrolman Gallagher	12	Patrolman Godson	12
Patrolman Delaney	10	Patrolman Elgan	2
Patrolman Walker	9	Patrolman Gray	10
Patrolman Woolley	43	Patrolman Mallon	8
Patrolman Tuhill	8	Patrolman Ryan	15

It requires a score of 45 out of a possible 75 to qualify a policeman as an expert revolver shooter.

The rest of the men from the First and Second Precincts will practice to-day.

Chief Conlin announced yesterday that platoons of men from all the precincts would practice every day, except Saturdays and Sundays, under a resolution of the Police Board.

Origin of the Long Pike.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In an article from Macmillan's Magazine on the Swiss pike, printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday, it is asserted that attempts have been made to prove that the weapon is a Swiss invention, with further remarks disputing that claim, on various grounds bearing on its use by other European peoples.

While it is true that the pike or spear eight or ten feet long was used in Europe, the magazine seems to have overlooked the fact that Epaminondas the Theban used a spear from fourteen to seventeen feet long in his wars with the Spartans, and that later Philip of Macedon extended the "sarissa" to the length of twenty-four feet in arming the celebrated "Macedonian phalanxes." Such length, of course, caused the handles to be carried back through a number of ranks of men, and presented to the enemy a number of spear heads greatly in excess of the number of men in the front rank.

This, if my historical information is correct, shows the weapon to be of far greater antiquity than any of the people mentioned by Macmillan's.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1895. C. J. B.

COMING EVENTS.

—Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society, entertainment and charity ball, Lexington Opera House, (Terrace Garden,) this evening.

—Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic Club housewarming, 64 West Ninety-seventh Street, this evening.

—Hungarian Literary Society, charity peasant and ball, Grand Central Palace, to-night.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Hood's calendars for 1896—and by that is meant, as every one will understand, the calendars issued by the makers of Hood's Sarsaparilla and other compounds—were distributed on the east side of the city yesterday afternoon. Many thousands were given away on the elevated stations, at the bridge entrance, and elsewhere. Many more thousands will be distributed on the west side to-morrow afternoon. Hood's calendars have always been artistic. Nothing so handsome as this year's calendar, however, has ever been given away by them before.

—At a special meeting of the Directors of the American Machinist Publishing Company, held in the offices of the company, the following officers were elected: Angus Sinclair, President; Frederick J. Miller, Vice President; John A. Hill, Treasurer and Managing Director. This is an entire change of officers, resulting from Sinclair & Hill, publishers of Locomotive Engineering, having secured a controlling share of the capital stock of The American Machinist Publishing Company.

—Sister Charlotte, (Mrs. B. G. Draper) of the Day Star Industrial Home, will have a good turkey meal to-morrow for all friendless women who visit her. The house is open every night to women who need to have their lives brightened. Sister Charlotte will also be glad to see charitable people at her New-Year's feast, and will be grateful for any help they may wish to send her.

—The Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will keep open house to-morrow. There will be basket ball contests, an exhibition of art curios, and a reception, the latter beginning at 2:40 o'clock P. M. In the evening there will be a musical, numorous and gymnastic entertainment.

—Caldwell R. Blakeman was elected Treasurer of the Coffee Exchange yesterday, to succeed John F. Scott, who died last week. Mr. Blakeman is a member of the firm of William Scott's Sons, in which his predecessor in office was senior partner.

—Corporation Counsel Scott has been called upon for an opinion as to whether pushcarts can legally occupy the streets of the city during any portion of the day or night. Shopkeepers have protested against the carts as a nuisance.

—District Attorney Fellows yesterday appointed Francis J. Keenan as the official stenographer of the Grand Jury, to succeed Edward Shalvey, who has been appointed stenographer to the new criminal division of the Supreme Court.

—Felix Livingstone, the caterer at Ellis Island, will give a New Year's dinner to 500 immigrants on the island to-day. People of all nationalities will partake for the first time of American turkey and cranberry sauce.

—Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the King's Daughters, will conduct the Woman's Union meeting to-morrow in the chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, at 11 o'clock.

—Benjamin Curry, five years old, of 56 Front Street, fell into the East River at Pier 6 yesterday afternoon, but was rescued by Policeman Moran of the steamboat squad, who sprang into the river after him.

—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth will deliver the second lecture of the series on "Parliamentary Practice" to the Emma Willard Association at the Hotel Majestic on Thursday at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

—Lena Kammsky, eight months old, was smothered to death yesterday at 136 Suffolk Street by a pillow falling upon her.

Brooklyn.

—Among the ornaments of the Bedford Avenue Police Station is a new bronze clock, which was recently presented to the members of the First Platoon by Solomon Monday of 88 Grand Street for keeping objectionable characters away from that vicinity. The base of the clock is surmounted with the figure of a policeman in dress uniform, with his night stick in his right hand, while underneath the figure in raised letters is the inscription, "One of the Finest."

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed the order for the dissolution of the American Lace Manufacturing Company, of which John A. Potter was appointed a receiver. The receiver realized $156,626.34 from the property, and paid out $146,320.97, leaving a balance of $10,305.37. The mill, which is situated at Patchogue, L. I., is being operated by the purchaser.

—The Eastern District Sunday School Association is considering the advisability of making a personal house to house canvass in each district next week with a view of ascertaining the religious leanings of residents, and aiding non-churchgoers to attend services every Sunday in the church of their choice. The matter will assume definite shape at the next meeting of the association.

—Mrs. Mary Chase, forty-five years old, a dressmaker, of 99 Flatbush Avenue, while insane yesterday morning, jumped from the third-story window of her house to the sidewalk. She sustained a fracture of the skull. She was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital. She will not recover.

—United States Deputy Marshals McManus and Koch arrested Polito Paleze at 178 Rockaway Avenue, Sunday night, for passing counterfeit money. They drew their pistols before Paleze would submit to arrest. He was held by United States Commissioner Merle yesterday.

—Annie Ryan, the twelve-year-old girl who charged the Rev. Father Todyszus with having set fire to her home, but did not appear at the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday, as Justice Goetting had directed her when she applied for a warrant for the priest's arrest.

—County Treasurer Taylor yesterday sold $1,450,000 worth of park improvement bonds. The Hamilton Trust Company took the entire issue at 101.27. The county sold $1,500,000 worth of bonds to the New-York Life Insurance Company for 107.81 in November.

—Justice Clement, in the City Court, yesterday sentenced John Aucello to twenty years in Sing Sing Prison for manslaughter in the first degree. Aucello, in April last, killed Luigi Debreschi. The killing was the result of an Italian feud.

—The Central Baptist Church, on Bridge Street, and the Centennial Baptist Church, on Adelphi Street, are to unite. The Central people have decided to do so by a vote of 69 to 36. The Centennial Church will pass upon the proposition to-night.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday appointed Edward L. Collier of the Twentieth Ward a member of the Board of Education, in place of Major Peter H. McNulty, Senator-elect. Mr. Collier is thirty-seven years old and is a clubman.

—The Volunteer Life Saving Corps filed its annual report with the County Clerk yesterday. During 1895 the corps paid out $10,018.93. During the year 123 life saving medals were presented and 258 lives were saved.

—The body of John Wilson, thirty-seven years old, of 606 Sixth Avenue, who disappeared from his home a few weeks ago, was found in Gravesend Bay yesterday. It is believed he committed suicide.

—Mrs. Emelia Aberle of 166 Stagg Street has been missing from her home since Christmas Eve. It is feared by her husband that she has committed suicide. She is twenty-nine years old.

—Midnight services, to take in the new year, will begin in Christ Church, Bedford Avenue, at 11:30 New Year's Eve. The singing will consist of familiar parts of the Episcopal praise service.

—Frederick W. Johnson, thirty-nine years old, a lodger at 73 Hicks Street, was fined $3 by Justice Steers yesterday for attempting to hug several women in a Flatbush Avenue car.

—Senator-elect Frank Gallagher is to marry Miss Florence Dames of President Street in January. She is an amateur actress, and well known in social circles in Brooklyn.

—Joseph J. Lovell, a clerk in the Internal Revenue Office, has been appointed Secretary of the local Board of Civil Service Examiners of Internal Revenue.

—The dry goods store at 461 Myrtle Avenue was entered by thieves Sunday, and goods valued at $30 were carried off.

Long Island.

—The Board of Water Commissioners of Whitestone have appealed to the courts to compel the Village Trustees to increase the water tax to meet requirements for the coming year. The Trustees recently fixed the rate at 18 cents on each $100 of assessed valuation. That would give the Water Board $3,000. They say twice that amount will be necessary to maintain the department for the year.

—The high tide schedule for important points along the Long Island coast for to-day is as follows: Hell Gate, 9:10 A. M.; Willet's Point, 10:30 A. M.; Huntington Bay, 9:50 A. M.; Port Jefferson, 10:44 A. M.; Mattituck Inlet, 10:11 A. M.; Greenport, 9:00 A. M.; Great Peconic Bay, 10:54 A. M.; Montauk Point, 9:20 A. M.; Bellport, 9:40 A. M.; Fire Island Inlet, 10:01 A. M.

—A skull was found under the roots of an old pine tree on A. Alker's Summer place, at Great Neck. The skull is well preserved and contains a full set of fine teeth. There is an old Indian burying ground a short distance away and the skull is believed to be that of an Indian. A search is to be made for the skeleton.

—Martin Krudop of Whitestone has refused to accept the award made for land taken to widen Eighth Avenue, in that village, and County Judge Garretson has directed that a new commission be appointed to reconsider the award. The awards were made a year ago and Krudop is the only property owner objecting to them.

—The Rev. Edward M. McGuffey, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Newtown, in his sermon Sunday night, touched upon the Venezuelan question. He said the days of European absolutism and paternalism are numbered and that it would be better to have war than acquiescence in injustice.

—Suffolk Rebekah Lodge, 132, of Northport, has elected the following officers: Noble Grand—Mrs. Charles L. Smith; Vice Grand—Miss Viola Sammis; Treasurer—Mrs. William Jenkinson; Financial Secretary—Mrs. Edward Voorhees; Recording Secretary—William Jenkinson; Trustee—John B. Bialla.

—The officers of the newly organized Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, at East Quogue, will be installed Friday night. The council has a membership of two hundred. The installation ceremonies will take place in the Methodist Church.

—A two-story frame house, near Peacock's Point, Glen Cove, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. The house was owned by H. Coles and was furnished. Mr. Coles is traveling in the South and the loss cannot be learned.

—N. S. Ackerly and Andrew Ackerly, brothers and teachers in the Methodist Sunday school at Northport have resigned. They have been teachers in the Sunday school for twenty-eight and twenty-two years, respectively.

—The Northport Methodist Sunday School has chosen the following officers: Superintendent—Hanford A. Brush; Assistant Superintendent—Dr. Heyen; Secretary—Miss Mabel Crozier; Treasurer—Henry S. Mott.

—The contracts with the New-York and New-Jersey Globe Gas Light Company, to light the streets of Brooklyn Hills, was renewed yesterday for one year.

—Frost fish have appeared in large numbers in the coves and brooks along the shores of the Great South Bay.

—The Jamaica Town Board will meet Monday for the purpose of renewing licenses for Jamaica Bay.

—The Rev. John Norberry of Brooklyn is spending a few days at Sayville.

—Miss Irene Combs of Freeport is visiting friends in New-York.

Long Island City.

—The Long Island Railroad Company has a claim of $22,000 against the State of New-York for repairs made to the railroad bridge at Canoe Place. The company claims the excavation of the Shinnecock Canal weakened its bridge. The matter is now before the State Board of Claims for adjustment. The authorities assert that the claim, if there is ground for one, is against the County of Suffolk, as the damage was caused after the completion of the canal. On the other hand, the railroad people say the waters are navigable and that they must in consequence look to the State for the return of the money expended.

—The charges brought against a majority of the men in the paid Fire Department by the Astoria Athletic Club have been dismissed by the Commissioners. The men were accused of collecting and keeping the proceeds of an entertainment given jointly by the firemen and the athletic club.

—The commission appointed several years ago to complete the schools in course of erection have met for the last time. All the records and papers have been turned over to the City Treasurer.

—W. A. Smith, Principal of the schools at Shelton, Conn., and Mrs. Smith, are visiting School Superintendent John E. Shull.

Yonkers.

—There will be devotional services at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, a bowling match at 10, basket ball contest at 2 P. M., and a reception by the Ladies' Auxiliary from 3 to 10, with music and refreshments. There will be a gymnastic exhibition at 7 o'clock. Two teams of women will bowl a contest at 9 o'clock.

—A large canalboat with 7,000 bushels of potatoes on board tied up Sunday night on the south side of the Palisade House dock. As the tide receded the boat was caught by a spile and so injured that it filled with water and sank. The Captain and his family had to seek safety on shore. The potatoes were brought to this city as a speculation.

—Frank Blatzheim, who died recently, did not leave a will, but left $90,000 worth of real estate and $6,405 worth of personal property. He was the owner of the Getty House, the principal hotel of Yonkers. His widow, Margaretha Blatzheim, has been appointed administratrix of the estate. They had six children, who are all living.

—The concert to display the powers of the new organ in the First Reformed Church, which was to have taken place Thursday evening, has been postponed for a week, as the organ is not ready.

—A reception and watch night party will be given by the Alumni Association at the High School this evening. Each alumnus will have the privilege of bringing one friend.

—The association alleys will keep open house New Year's Day. Prizes will be given for individual high scores, and a lunch will be served.

—The Christmas festivals of the First Presbyterian and First Reformed Churches were held last night.

—Dr. Susan B. Radcliff of Baltimore is spending the holiday season with her parents, in Guion Street.

—Frank R. Chadeayne of Sullivan County, who has been visiting in Yonkers, has returned to his home.

—A meeting of the Board of Water Commissioners will be held Thursday evening.

Westchester County.

—Court Americanus, No. 196, Foresters of America, of Peekskill, has elected the following officers for the coming year: Past Chief Ranger—John J. Hanretta; Chief Ranger—William G. Kenny; Sub Chief Ranger—Maurice A. Cox; Financial Secretary—Thomas Lent; Recording Secretary—Jennings Romer; Treasurer—John R. Lancaster; Senior Woodward—Thomas Maley; Junior Woodward—Edward Dyckman; Senior Beadle—John Flynn; Junior Beadle—Robert Smith; Trustees—John Early, Patrick Reagan, and Stephen McCoy; Physician—George H. Peters.

—County Judge Smith Lent, whose term of office begins to-morrow, has designated the first Monday of March, the first Monday of June, the second Tuesday of September, and the second Monday of November, 1896, for holding jury terms of the County Court. Terms for business not requiring a jury will be held every Saturday, except during July.

—Cortlandt Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Peekskill, has elected the following officers: Noble Grand—George E. Booth; Vice Grand—Edward J. Tennant; Financial Secretary—Casper Dyckman; Permanent Secretary—Henry S. Free; Treasurer—Max Salomon; Trustees—W. H. Lyon and William M. Barton.

—The programme for the benefit entertainment to the men thrown out of employment by the Burton Lumber Mill fire in Mount Vernon several weeks ago is nearly completed. Several well-known organizations will take part. The benefit will take place Jan. 10, at the Opera House, Mount Vernon.

—County Judge-elect Smith Lent has appointed Isaac H. Smith of Peekskill, court stenographer of the County Courts, in place of Harvey Husted of White Plains, who had held the position twelve years. Mr. Smith has for several years been stenographer to the Putnam County Courts.

—Register-elect Thomas R. Hodge has appointed Samuel C. Miller of White Plains, a nephew of ex-Senator Warner Miller, Deputy Register, and William A. Garmand of Mount Kisco, Frank P. Crasto, and Thomas F. Dougherty, of Mount Vernon, clerks in the office.

—Flora H. Fairbanks and J. A. Bush have been appointed by Surrogate Silkman administrators of the estate of William P. Fairbanks, who recently died intestate in Mount Vernon, leaving an estate worth $125,000. He left a wife, son, and two daughters.

—The White Plains Gun Club will have a shoot New Year's Day, at 150 live birds, for a sweepstakes, beginning at 10 o'clock. Two teams of nineteen each will be matched at 12 o'clock. Each man will shoot at twenty-five clay pigeons.

—A convention in the interest of missions will be held in Peekskill Thursday. The morning session will be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at 10:30, and the afternoon session at 2:30.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Church, Mount Vernon, will give a reception to-morrow evening in the church parlors, in honor of the Rev. Dr. C. M. Griffin, pastor of the church.

—An additional telephone wire is being run from Sing Sing to Peekskill by the Hudson River Telephone Company. This will complete the long-distance circuit between Albany and New-York.

—The Rev. and Mrs. Frank S. Scudder of the Reformed Church of Mount Vernon gave a pleasant reception last evening at their home, 122 South Eleventh Avenue.

—The North Tarrytown Board of Trustees has prohibited skating on Fremont's Pond Sundays. The police are instructed to arrest any person violating this order.

—The Peekskill Gospel Mission will have its

Tuesday
December 31-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

STEPHENSON'S NEW TRIAL

Conviction of the ex-Police Captain Set Aside.

SUPREME COURT RENDERS A DECISION

Justices Parker and Van Brunt Say the Evidence Was Not Sufficient—Justice Follett Dissents.

The General Term of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday in the case of John T. Stephenson, the ex-Police Captain who was convicted of accepting a bribe and sentenced to three years and nine months in State prison. The Court reverses the judgment of the lower court, and grants the Captain a new trial. Justice Parker wrote the opinion, and Justice Van Brunt concurred. Justice Follett dissented.

The case against Stephenson was for receiving from Martin N. Edwards, a produce merchant in his precinct, four baskets of peaches as a bribe for protecting the merchant in using the sidewalk.

The Court says the first question to be considered is the ruling of the Court admitting the evidence of the conversation

Capt. John T. Stephenson.
To Whom a New Trial Has Been Granted

between Edwards and Policeman Thorne, against the objection of the defendant. Edwards testified that Thorne had come to him and said: "I am the Captain's private man. The Captain uses considerable fruit, and, if you have no objection, he will take fruit from you instead of money for protecting you on the sidewalk."

"In civil actions," the decision continues, "ratification would never be predicated upon such evidence. How much less can it be relied upon to establish a criminal act? Edwards said that Thorne had come the next day with an order for a barrel of fruit for the Captain, but it does not appear that it was delivered to him.

"When it is considered that the charge against this defendant was that he agreed, in violation of his duty as a public officer, to accept a bribe as a consideration for protecting Edwards in disobeying the law, the conclusion is inevitable that this evidence must have had great weight with the jury.

"The assertion that this evidence was prejudicial to the defendant and ought not to have been considered by the jury is so clearly well founded as to be beyond the reach of reasonable controversy.

"The prosecution was permitted, against the objection and exception of the defendant, to prove in detail all of the property, real and personal, owned by the defendant, as well as that possessed by his wife.

"Without any warning or chance for preparation, the defendant was called upon to make such an accounting of his business affairs, covering seventeen years of active life, as should satisfy the jury that the property which he, or his wife, owned, was not the fruit of the various acts of bribery.

"The object which the counsel for the prosecution had in mind in offering this evidence is apparent. It was claimed that Edwards expressed four baskets of peaches to the Captain, and that Kelly tried to collect $50, which he said was for the Captain, but, as each of the charges was positively denied by the defendant and his wife, the prosecution sought to strengthen its case before the jury by the introduction of evidence from which they should draw the conclusion that the defendant's property was not obtained honestly, but was the outcome of a system of bribery of which the offense charged in the indictment was only a single instance.

"The assertion that this evidence did not tend in any degree to prove the offense charged against the defendant; that it had no bearing whatever upon any legitimate issue; that its only effect was to inflame the prejudices and arouse the indignation of the jury, requires no argument for its support. It is obvious that it is true.

"It follows that if the views expressed be sound, the judgment of conviction must be reversed, and a new trial granted."

Justice Follett, in his dissenting opinion, says the indictment charged Stephenson with receiving four baskets of peaches as a bribe, it being understood that Stephenson was not to perform his duty in respect to the sidewalk in front of Edwards's store. The crucial issue of the fact is whether Stephenson received the peaches.

"Edwards and Whispell swore that he did," Justice Follett says, "and that they were delivered to the American Express Company. The defendant denied it. His wife denied it." Justice Follett emphasizes in his decision a fac simile of the way bill of the American Express Company, showing the delivery of the fruit to the defendant's house, which William F. Herger, a driver for the company, testified was done Sept. 15, 1891, at 2,074 Washington Avenue.

"The fact that the defendant's name in the way bill was mispelled, 'Stevenson,' and that 2,062 instead of 2,074 Washington Avenue was erroneously inserted by Herger in the delivery sheet," Justice Follett continues, "are matters of slight importance, and not sufficient to discredit the documentary evidence and the testimony of three witnesses.

"Under the circumstances of this case, it is impossible to believe that Edwards, Whispell, and the employes of the express company, in September, 1891, more than three years before this indictment was found, entered into a conspiracy to manufacture these documents. They had no motive.

"The defendant and his wife testified that the peaches were not received. The wife swore that the signature in the delivery sheet was not hers. The defendant swore that the signature did not resemble the handwriting of his wife, and also that it might look a little like it.

"Upon this conflicting evidence, the conflicting testimony of the defendant and Edwards in respect to their interview in the station house, and the evidence in regard to the prosecution of Edwards for violating the ordinance in regard to the sidewalks, and the discontinuance of some of these prosecutions after the last interview at the station house, and other evidence which need not be referred to, this case was submitted to the jury, under instructions which were eminently fair and not unfavorable to the defendant, and he was convicted. I am unable to find any error calling for a reversal of the judgment.

"Code C. P., Section 542. After hearing the appeal, the Court must give judgment without regard to technical errors or defects or to exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties.

"The judgment should be affirmed."

Ex-Capt. Stephenson, when seen at his livery stable, 156 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, in regard to the decision of the Court granting him a new trial, was highly elated.

He had heard from his attorneys, Vincent & White, by telephone, and was being congratulated by ex-Police Captain Bergold and Acting Captain Grant of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

"I am very much pleased, naturally," ex-Capt. Stephenson said, "and feel relieved of a great deal. There is nothing that I can say definitely in regard to it, except that until I have seen my attorneys I do not know whether I will insist on a new trial yet or let well enough alone. I expect to have a talk with the lawyers, and the course we will pursue will be decided later. Yes; I am pleased."

The last expression was hardly necessary, for the ex-Captain's face told his feelings more plainly than words could. The faces of his two friends wore the same expression of elation. When asked what he thought of the dismissal of the several indictments last week, the ex-Captain laughed, then looked thoughtful for a moment, and replied: "Nothing at all. I am pleased at the change in my case."

Commissioner Parker, when asked for an opinion on the order for a new trial for ex-Capt. Stephenson, said he did not remember all the details of the case, but said the granting of a new trial by the Court would not affect Stephenson's dismissal from the Police Department.

Commissioner Parker said the only way the ex-Captain could get back on the force would be through a suit for reinstatement.

ONE OF THE BURGLARS WAS SHOT

A House in Metuchen, N. J., Entered by Robbers Sunday Night, and One of Them Badly Wounded.

METUCHEN, N. J., Dec. 30.—A thief, who had assisted in robbing a house in this village about midnight last night, received a pistol bullet in his body before he escaped. How severely he is wounded is not known. He bled profusely, as shown by the blood-stains found in the yard.

For some time past houses and barns in this vicinity have been suffering from robbers. The largest robbery was that of a few weeks ago. A considerable amount of booty was obtained from the residence of Charles Yingling. Mr. Yingling is one of the wealthiest men in this vicinity, and at times has considerable money in the house. On Saturday last Mr. and Mrs. Yingling and their son, Robert, started for Baltimore. Because of the last burglary in the house, Mr. Yingling had his son, Charles Yingling, a business man of Plainfield, come here on Saturday night to sleep in the house. There was nothing to disturb him on Saturday night.

On Sunday evening Mr. Yingling attended church, and when he reached home, about 9 o'clock, he saw two men hanging about the neighborhood of his father's house. He called on David T. Marshall, a neighbor, to sleep with him. They retired about 10:30. Each had a revolver, and a shotgun was in the room, within easy reach of them. About midnight Mr. Marshall awoke, and heard a noise on the floor below. He took a revolver and started down stairs. On reaching the lower hall he went to a window and looked out. On the stoop near the door was a man. Without making his presence known, Mr. Marshall aimed at the man and fired. The man yelled, and Mr. Marshall ran to the door to open it. By the time he succeeded in doing this the man had gone.

On the stone walk in front of the house was a large blood stain of indefinite shape, and close by another, showing the imprint of the man's hand. It appeared as though the man had staggered from the stoop and fallen. The bloodstains continued to show as far as the curb. There they stopped, indicating, it is thought, that the man had a wagon and that when the wounded man was in it, his companion drove away.

An examination of the house showed that the lower floor had been ransacked, and considerable stuff taken, but how much cannot be told until the owner returns.

RARE TAPESTRIES—JAPANESE ART

Auction Sale to Take Place at Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

Ortgies & Co. will sell at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, near Thirty-fourth Street, to-day and to-morrow week, Jan. 7 and 8, a small but quite unique collection of seventeenth century Japanese armor, "no-masks," temple embroideries, ivories, bronzes, cabinet pieces, Corean pottery and lacquers, antique African stuffs, church hangings and vestments, old Spanish metallic brocades, old furniture, oil paintings, and tapestries.

These are all the property of a well-known amateur of this city, a prominent physician, and are much removed from the commonplace. The tapestries, for example, are of beautiful designs, and still more exquisite color, the fading process of time having softened and mellowed the tones and brought all the tints into a lovely harmony. One, it is claimed, is a notable example of Flemish work, with Rubens's cartoons, made by Jan Raes. It represents "The Return of Ulysses," having been made in 1620, and bearing upon it the arms of the Dukes of Burgundy. It is in quite perfect condition. Another is of the French Renaissance, about the time of Henry II., and while the particular subject is unknown, it represents a battle scene. It was made at the royal factory at Fontainebleau.

An exquisite gold lacquer caddy of Kinsuke, some six or seven inches high, is egg-shaped, supported by three silver chicks, is decorated by enameled figures on silver, and a satirical procession of Daimios to Nikkeo, of chickens made of tortoise-shell. So many and various other pieces attract attention that it is difficult to individualize. There may be mentioned, however, a Spanish mirror, with elaborate carved frame; an antique Florentine mirror, a black-oak Italian chair; old Spanish jugs, a battle-axe, a fine old English heart lute, and some beautiful Arab embroideries.

There are paintings, some by New-York men of to-day, others by early Italians, and one by Sir Thomas Lawrence. There are fiacons from Germany, china from England, vases from France, and an early American spinet, made by Trute & Wietburg of Philadelphia many years ago. In short, it is a most interesting collection, evidently made by a man of much taste and judgment, who has gathered, piece by piece, these many curious and artistic things, which are now on free exhibition and will so remain up to the time of the sale.

KISSED HER CHILDREN AND DISAPPEARED

Mrs. Arbolay of Brooklyn Said She Was Going to Drown Herself.

Mrs. Emily Arbolay disappeared from her home, 136 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, Sunday morning, and has not been seen in the Eastern District since. Her husband called at the Bushwick Avenue Police Station and said he was afraid she had committed suicide.

"I blamed her Tuesday," he said, "for having been too lavish in purchasing a very large Christmas tree, and she did not exchange a word with me since."

Arbolay said his wife kissed her five children Sunday morning and told them she was going to throw herself into the river. She then put her best clothes on, took her trunk and some trinkets, and left the house. She is thirty-six years old.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

J. H. Outhwaite of Ohio to be a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Commander Nicoll Ludlow to be a Captain.

Lieutenant Commanders Chapman C. Todd, J. N. Hemphill, and A. B. H. Lillie to be Commanders.

Lieutenants G. Blocklinger, Perry Garst, J. K. Cogswell, and Frederic Singer, to be Lieutenant-Commanders.

The following Lieutenants, junior grade, to be Lieutenants: H. S. Chase, L. M. Garrett, C. C. Marsh, J. B. Bilsh, C. W. Jungen, C. H. Harlow, W. A. Gill, T. W. Ryan, C. B. Ripley, and W. J. Sears.

The following Ensigns to be Lieutenants, junior grade: C. S. Williams, W. B. Hoggatt, A. M. Beecher, F. K. Hill, Roger Welles, Jr., J. D. McDonald, W. O. Hulme, H. E. Parmenter, H. P. Jones, Jr., W. R. Shoemaker, I. K. Seymour, C. M. Fahs, and C. P. Plunkett.

E. P. Looker to be Postmaster at Boonton, N. J., and A. L. Block to be Postmaster at Moorestown, N. J.

Butler Withdraws His Charges.

The charges preferred by James H. Butler against Acting Captain John R. Groo and Detective James A. Sloane of the Mulberry Street Station were withdrawn in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon. Acting Captain Groo was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley, and David M. Newberger appeared for Sloane.

Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for Butler, when the case was called, told Magistrate Deuel that his client had instructed him to inform the Court that he was mistaken in having said what he did say about Capt. Groo, and that he believed the latter's statement about the breaking of the door accidentally is true.

Magistrate Deuel thereupon dismissed the complaint against the two police officers.

HE TRIED HARD TO KILL

Hallenback Shot at William Robinson Even Before a Policeman.

WOUNDED H M PREVIOUS TO ARREST

Taken Before His Victim He Makes Another Attack—Some Mystery About the Crime—The Firemen Called Out.

The tenants in the flathouse at 314 West Fifty-ninth Street were startled at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by the discharge of a revolver. They all flocked at once to the top floor, where the shots were fired.

Those who first mounted the stairs were brushed aside by a well-dressed man who ran hastily down stairs and out on the street. He was hatless, and appeared greatly excited. Several of the men tenants followed him.

The apartments on the top floor are tenanted by a family named Robinson. The shots were fired at William Robinson, the eldest son of the family, who is twenty-eight years old. He makes his home with his parents and three other brothers. He was wounded in the head.

The janitor became so excited when he heard the shooting that he ran out of the house and had a fire alarm rung. Chief Gicquel and his men, who responded to the alarm, sent out a call for an ambulance when they learned of the situation.

The man who did the shooting was arrested by Policeman Slater at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eight Street. Slater took him back to the flathouse. On the way he said he was Edward Hallenback. When the apartments were reached the policeman inquired where the man who had been shot was, and was shown to a hall bedroom where young Robinson lay on a bed, surrounded by his family. The policeman led his prisoner forward to be identified by the wounded man.

At Robinson's bedside stood two of his brothers. One of them raised the wounded man's head from the pillow so that he could look at the prisoner. Hallenback drew a revolver from his pocket and fired away at the man he had already shot. He pulled the trigger three times, and with each pressure of his finger a bullet sped in Robinson's direction. Two of them struck him, and he fell back on the pillow with a groan, while his brothers sprang at the would-be murderer, who had already been seized by the policeman.

The policeman stood close beside Hallenback when the first shot was fired, but was so astounded at the man's desperate act that the third shot was fired before he realized what was happening. He then seized Hallenback, and, with the assistance of the Robinson brothers, quickly overpowered him.

Slater took the man's weapon away and then searched him. In one of his pockets another loaded pistol was found, which was also taken away. The policeman hurried Hallenback away to the station house. An ambulance from the Roosevelt Hospital had arrived while Hallenback was directing his second fusillade at his victim. The surgeon found that Robinson had received three bullet wounds. One bullet penetrated his left side. Another took effect in his head, while a third lodged in his left arm.

Robinson was removed in the ambulance to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said later that there was every chance for his recovery. His escape was due to the small calibre of the bullets which struck him.

Sergt. Hannion, who had the desk in the station house, said he was unable to give any of the particulars of the affair. All the information he was able to give was what appeared on the blotter. This was to the effect that William Robinson, twenty-eight years old, of 314 West Fifty-ninth Street, had been shot three times by Edward Hallenback, thirty-two years old, of 343 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, and that the shooting occurred at Robinson's home. According to the blotter, Robinson is a bookkeeper and unmarried. Hallenback is married. He gave his occupation as a clerk.

It also apeared on the blotter that Jeremiah Conway, a hack driver, of 417 West Fifty-third Street, was under arrest as a witness. The police said that they understood that a woman figured in the case. Capt. Haughey said that Hallenback positively refused to talk about the shooting. "He says, however," said the Captain, "that he never saw Robinson before, and that when he went to the house he made sure he was the man he was after before he began firing at him."

As near as the police could get to the particulars of the first shooting, it occurred when Hallenback called at the house, about 7 o'clock. He inquired where the Robinsons lived, and then went up to their flat. He knocked at the door of the sitting room and asked if William Robinson was at home. He was told he was.

"I want to see him," said Hallenback. Robinson was then in the hall bedroom, preparing for breakfast. He opened his door when told that some one wanted to see him. The moment the door opened on its hinges and Robinson showed his face at the aperture, Hallenback began to shoot at him.

The first shot lodged in the door near its edge. The second struck Robinson. He staggered back, crying out that he had been shot. Hallenback, thinking that he had killed his victim, hastened to leave the house. Some one tried to stop him, but he broke away. His hat fell off, and he descended the stairs bareheaded. No one in the house could account for the cause of the shooting.

Hallenback was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court later in the day on a charge of felonious assault. Jeremiah Conway, the hack driver, said that he was attracted to Robinson's house, and reached the door just as Policeman Slater of the West Forty-seventh Street Station brought in Hallenback. The policeman at that time, Conway said, took the revolver away from the prisoner. Conway then accompanied the policeman up stairs to Robinson's room to have the prisoner identified. Robinson was lying in bed. On reaching the bedside Hallenback fired four shots at Robinson from another revolver as he lay on the bed. Conway was locked up as a witness. Conway said that all Hallenback would say was that he was sorry that he hadn't killed Robinson. The prisoner refuses to talk, other than to admit his crime. He was committed without bail to await the result of Robinson's injuries.

Charges will undoubtedly be made against Policeman Slater for permitting the second shooting of Robinson. Inspector Brooks said that he was investigating the facts of the case. The Inspector said that Slater had certainly neglected his duty in not searching Hallenback the moment he placed him under arrest. He also said that the policeman displayed carelessness in permitting three shots to be fired by Hallenback while under arrest.

TO OPEN THE NEW CLEARING HOUSE

The Ceremonies Arranged for Jan. 15—Prominent Men to be Present.

Arrangements are completed for the opening of the new building of the Clearing House Association on Jan. 15. The programme of ceremonies consists of prayer by Bishop Potter, presentation of the Building Committee's report by Frederick D. Tappen, a historical address by J. Edward Simmons, and the formal acceptance of the building for the association by President William A. Nash.

A distinguished company will be present, including Presidents of Clearing Houses in other cities, Presidents of several Exchanges, the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Historical Society, Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, representatives of banks and banking houses, and men prominent in business and in the professions. Delmonico will serve a luncheon after the ceremonies.

The association will begin business in the new building on Jan. 20.

Passengers for Europe.

Among those who will sail for Europe today in the North German Lloyd steamship Havel are Dr. J. M. Williams, J. A. G. Hamilton, August Wimmer, Miss Fanny Raboniwitz, the Rev. Mateusz Grochowski, Mr. and Mrs. M. Franklin, Prof. Duncan, Mrs. Frederick Deming, Harry R. Mills, and George Joseph Mees.

WHY RUSSIA IS HOARDING GOLD

A Washington Official Thinks the Czar Is Seeking to Gain Independence of the Usual Sources of Money Supply.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Consul General John Karel, at St. Petersburg, has written the State Department a fact already somewhat known through cable communications, that the financial officials at the Russian capital are accumulating gold with a view it is alleged, of placing the monetary system of the country on a gold basis.

The reason for this accumulation is accepted generally as correct, but one State Department official felt there might be other and deeper reasons for the action than the simple explanation advanced by Mr. Karel, and reported in the dispatches from Europe. He said to a correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day: "I do not vouch for the reason I have heard advanced for Russia's action, but most people have learned to suspect a real, hidden cause for such proceedings under the advertised and apparent one. The reason I have surmised dates from the anti-Semitic agitation in Russia. There was prevailing in Russia some years ago a condition which was regarded by the Government at St. Petersburg as hazardous to the native agricultural interests of the country. Russian farmers found themselves deeply in debt to the Hebrew money lenders, and to relieve the native husbandmen from the financial shralldom which appeared to menace an important industry, old laws were revived, with modern application.

"It will be remembered the Russian Government stipulated that the Jews should reside in certain districts. Their commercial power was impaired, and in many instances destroyed. Mr. Harold Frederick, THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent in London, has told of the sufferings which followed the anti-Semitic regulations in graphic language. Our own Congress, acting on certain influences in this country, passed resolutions reflecting upon the Russian Government for its course, and our representative at St. Petersburg was instructed to present these resolutions to the authorities. This proceeding placed our then envoy in an embarrassing position, and I know that the Congressional expressions were not agreeably received.

"The time came for Russia to borrow money—something like $100,000,000—no very enormous sum for a large Government, as such transactions go. The financial officers were met with refusal from the sources of customary supply, the controlling powers of which were Hebrews or sympathizers with that race in their experiences in Russia. It is said that the determination was then made that Russia should be in a position to make dependence on the Hebrews unnecessary. It was realized that even war could not be declared if the conflict depended on borrowed funds, unless the Hebrews gave an approval to the matter. I should not be surprised if Russia, instead of working up to a gold basis, is making preparations to rid itself of dependence on Hebrew capital."

BRONX RIVER ICE PRIVILEGE

Question Before Park Board Will Be Submitted to Corporation Counsel.

The Park Board held its regular meeting yesterday. At Commissioner stiles's suggestion, Edward Lindsay was appointed Consulting Architect for the aquarium. The aquarium, he said, would probably not be opened before next July.

Commissioners Ely and McMillan had a discussion over the letting of the ice privilege on the Bronx River. Mr. Ely said that it was unfair to give the privilege to a man who had simply bid $100 more than John H. Keller, who has cut the ice for years.

"Keller has spent thousands of dollars," he added, "and another man can now come in and get the benefit of his money and labor. Besides, Keller had bid apparently under different conditions than the other man. He bid simply for the privilege of cutting, and not for the lease of the building, which he claims belongs to him. The other man's bid included, necessarily, the lease of the buildings."

"As I understand it," said Col. Cruger, "the buildings were acquired by the city when it bought the land."

"Keller was simply outbid," said Mr. McMillan. "I think he owes the city rent for the buildings."

Mr. Ely moved that Keller's lawyer be heard by the Park Board.

"I move to amend that the whole matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel," said Mr. McMillan. Mr. Ely finally agreed to this.

The Hudson Boat Club requested the privilege of putting up a boathouse at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and the North River.

The following-named were in executive session appointed Park policemen: Joseph B. Conray, Joseph J. McLaughlin, James Walsh, Peter P. Byrnes, James F. Carey, James W. Cooney, Thomas E. Henry, William J. Flynn, and William T. Lynch.

MAYOR-ELECT WURSTER RETURNS HOME

Reports as to the Men He Has Decided to Appoint to Office.

Mayor-elect Wurster, who has been at Lakewood since Saturday, returned to Brooklyn yesterday. It was known almost as soon as he reached his house, and the office seekers began to call upon him at once.

It was again reported that Mr. Wurster had given Joseph A. Burr the appointment of Corporation Counsel. Mr. Burr would neither affirm nor deny the report.

It was also positively stated that Joseph C. Hacker will be reappointed an Excise Commissioner, R. Ross Appleton Tax Collector, Chester M. Lawrence Fire Commissioner, and Wesley C. Bush Building Commissioner.

The builders of Brooklyn are opposed to Mr. Bush's retention, but the fact that the builders do not like Mr. Bush, it is said, is one of the principal reasons for Mr. Wurster retaining him, as he has ascertained Mr. Bush's unpopularity is caused by his compelling the builders to obey the laws of the State.

Charles Rhinehart, the Sixteenth Ward Republican leader, is to get a clerkship in District Attorney Backus's office.

COL. LANGFORD FOR COMMISSIONER

Brooklyn Men Want Him at the Head of the Police Department.

Mayor-elect Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn has under consideration the names of three men for the position of Police Commissioner. One is that of Col. E. L. Langford, who is backed by some of the best men in the city, including Henry Batterman, ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder, Bridge Commissioner James A. Sperry, and many others.

Col. Langford was Deputy Police Commissioner under Gen. James Jourdan. He is a military man, conservative, yet progressive, broad minded, and with an excellent record.

During the war he served with distinction on the staff of Gen. Newton.

Col. Langford is well known in Brooklyn. He is qualified in every way for Police Commissioner. He knows the wants of the Police Department thoroughly.

He holds a position of trust, and has for years been actively engaged in Brooklyn financial institutions. He has a fine military appearance. He is affable and approachable, and is always pleasant.

HEARING IN CHICAGO GAS TRUST CASE

Arguments to be Made Before the Attorney General Jan. 7.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Attorney General Hancock to-day announced that the Chicago Gas Trust proceeding before him would be given a hearing Jan. 7, at 11 A. M., in this city. This is the suit instituted by James F. Lowry of New-York, as counsel for Pitt Barrows, to restrain the Central Trust Company from issuing stock in this city under the reorganization plan.

Shot His Mother in the Face.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Norman Tate of Fleming followed his mother down into the cellar with a shotgun yesterday and discharged the load into her face. Both eyes were blown out, one of her hands was destroyed, and her face was shockingly mutilated. It is believed she will survive. The son claims it was accidental, but the neighbors do not believe it. It was not a happy family, and the son has been arrested and convicted of cruelty to animals. The authorities are investigating.

TO SIGN THE BIG BUDGET

Board of Estimate Will Take Its Final Action To-day.

THE AGGREGATE SUM IS OVER $46,000,000

Cut Made in the Salary of Recorder Goff—Not Allowed $2,000 for Office Rent — Money for Public Works.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet at noon to-day in the Mayor's office and each member will sign the financial budget for 1896, which will be the largest budget ever made.

In the gross it will aggregate very nearly $46,400,000. This will be reduced by the general fund of about $2,500,000. The actual amount to be raised by taxation will not be far from $44,000,000. This is about $6,500,000 more than was raised this year. The new budget, of course, will inevitably result in a very large increase in the tax rate.

The board met yesterday and put some final touches to the budget. Among other things it cut off the usual allowance to the Recorder of $2,000 for office rent. Recorder Smyth suggested last year that the item be cut off, but it was not done. Mayor Gilroy taking the ground that if the new Recorder did not want to draw the money, it could be turned over to the general fund. This year, however, Mr. Goff's friends suggested that the Recorder, instead of getting $1,000 a year apiece as a member of the sinking fund and as a member of the Commission on the Revision of Assessments, should get $2,000 for his services on each of these commissions. This would leave his income at $16,000 without the item for rent. His salary as a Judge is $12,000 a year.

The item for rent, however, has now been cut off, and there has been no increase in the pay as a member of the commissions. The Recorder's total income next year, therefore, will be $14,000, as against $16,000 for last year.

Corporation Counsel Scott gave his opinion to the board to the effect that inasmuch as the Recorder now had adequate and spacious chambers in the new Criminal Court Building, the item for outside office rent was no longer allowable. He said that the payment would be illegal.

"If it were put in the budget would it be illegal for me to pay it?" asked the Controller.

"It would," said Mr. Scott.

"Was it not allowed to Recorder Smyth?" asked President Jeroloman.

"Not during the first nine years of his term," said Mr. Scott.

"Well, it was allowed him during the time he was in the new court building," said Mr. Jeroloman.

"If the money was paid illegally then, it is no reason why we should pay it now," said Mr. Scott.

In finally determining on the allowance for the Department of Public Works, the board allowed $35,000 for the maintenance of streets, $10,000 for repairs to Jefferson Market Prison, and $1,085,331 for lamps and gas. The total amount allowed for the Department of Public Works was $3,270,530.66.

The General Sessions Court got $178,329.20. Of this $5,000 was for fitting up the new library, and $10,000 for additional court attendants. The City Court got $113,500. For judgments obtained against the city, $125,000 was set aside, and for street and park openings, $250,000 was put in the budget.

Unexpended balances amounting to $333,868.02, and $500,000 in excise money were turned into the General Fund. For the redemption of city bonds and stocks next year, and for the payment of the interest on the city debt, $7,000,000 was put in the budget. The sum of $3,000 was set aside for the compilation of the city ordinances.

Controller Fitch, who has said that he would not vote for some of the increases, will not be present at to-day's final adoption of the budget. He was called away to Washington yesterday afternoon, and before going gave a written authorization to Deputy Controller Storrs to sign the budget in his place. Mr. Storrs will affix his signature as Acting Controller.

CIVIL JUSTICES TO FIGHT FOR OFFICE

Controversy as to When Their Terms Begin Legally.

The civil courts muddle, which has formed the chief topic of discussion in the Eastern District, Brooklyn, since election day, when Civil Justices Murphy and Petterson were defeated for re-election by Gerard Van Wart and William Schnitzpan, is not expected to develop into a fist fight to-morrow, as was recently feared.

The new Justices are Republicans, while the present incumbents are Democrats. The former say that by virtue of the new Constitution they are entitled to take their seats Thursday, and they propose to comply with the law in this respect.

"We do not intend to have recourse to violence, or to encourage a breach of the peace in asserting our rights," Civil Justice-elect Van Wart said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "If there is any opposition on the part of the Democrats to our entering upon our duties, we will have recourse to the law to settle the matter."

Justices Murphy and Petterson appear to feel satisfied that their terms of office do not expire until May 1. They say they were elected for four years from May 1, 1892, and they cannot be disturbed for four years from the date upon which they entered upon their duties as Justices.

The new Justices claim the new Constitution changes the tenure of the office.

BROOKLYN BOYS HELD FOR BURGLARY

They Were Breaking Open the Money Drawer of a Bakery.

Two twelve-year-old youths, who gave their names as John Walsh and James Brennan, both of 16 Heyward Street, were prisoners in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday, charged with burglary in the first degree.

The boys, it is alleged, forced open a window in John Probst's bakery, 85 Heyward Street, Saturday night. Walsh entered and Brennan waited on the outside. Frederick Tamseeden, the watchman of the building, said he saw Walsh breaking open the money drawer in the office. Walsh grappled with the watchman when detected, and a lively fight ensued. Walsh finally broke away and ran toward the open window.

Brennan went to his rescue and tried to drag him out into the street, but the watchman overpowered him, and took him to the station house, where he was locked up.

Brennan ran away, but was found by Detective Sergeant Dillon sleeping in a lodging house, 304 Bedford Avenue.

Justice Murphy remanded the prisoners for trial.

Steamer Massapequa Disabled.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 30.—The steamer Massapequa, Capt. Jenkins, from Rotterdam, bound for New-York, arrived in port this morning in tow of the tank steamer Washington. The Massapequa broke her tail-end shaft Christmas Day and was picked up last Friday by the Washington, 450 miles east of Halifax.

Improving Barge Office Slips.

The Government is improving the slips at the Barge Office. A big pile driver has been at work for the last few days driving timbers into the rack of the Staten Island Ferry side.

The improvement will be for the accommodation of the revenue cutters, which have been docking recently on the Governors Island end of the slip.

School Census Completed.

The last book of the school census was turned in to Chief Conlin yesterday. The total number of children enumerated by the police census takers was 428,164.

TELEPHONE CASE MAY LINGER

A Ruling by the Circuit Court at Boston Which Promises to Indefinitely Prolong the Patent Litigation.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Judge Colt in the United States Circuit Court to-day allowed the United States until May 31, 1896, in which to take evidence in rebuttal in the case of the United States vs. the American Bell Telephone Company and Alexander Graham Bell, in which the question of fraud in procuring the Bell Company's patent is raised. Judge Colt refused to limit the Government to the question of fraud raised.

The Government has taken a vast amount of evidence in support of the claim of Daniel Drawbaugh, and the defendants have taken countervailing evidence on the same issues. The Government now wishes to take evidence to rebut defendants' evidence, and the Court has given time for that purpose, without restricting the Government from taking evidence on the question of alleged priority of invention, which it would have done had it granted the request of the defendants.

From present indications the end of this case is not yet in sight, although it has been pending for nearly nine years. The bill was first filed in January, 1887; demurrers were filed and sustained by the Circuit Court, but on appeal were overruled and an amended bill was filed in December, 1888, after which answers were filed and other proceedings taken, but it was not until December, 1889, nearly three years after suit was brought, that evidence for the Government was first taken.

This part of the case went on for about two years, or until Jan. 11, 1892, when the direct evidence for the Government was in from that time until Nov. 7 of the present year the defendants have been putting in their testimony. The Government now comes in and asks for an extension of nearly six months, which the Court has granted.

At the hearing to-day, counsel for the Bell Company said that if the Government was not restricted, as requested, it would not only take six months to take the evidence in rebuttal, but more than twice six months.

After the evidence is all in the case has still to be heard by the court, and after that, on appeal, so that it is not probable that it can be ended for several years to come.

RED MEN ARE OBSTINATE

The Indian Bureau Tells Why Ignacio and the Other Utes Live a Long Distance from the Agency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The charge that the Indian Bureau is "cold-blooded," made in the circular issued by the Board of Trade of Durango, Col., in behalf of Chief Ignacio and the Ute Indians, who have refused allotment of lands and moved to the western end of the old reservation, was explained to-day by persons acquainted with the situation.

The Durango appeal stated that Ignacio and his Indians went to the western part of the reservation on the promise that an agency would be established at Navajo Springs. No agency was established, and the Indians, who refuse to travel seventy-five miles to the eastern agency for their supplies, are said to be only kept from starvation by the charity of the settlers and the Durango Board of Trade.

The facts are said to be that certain persons gained an influence over Ignacio and his band, who are an unruly set, and induced them to refuse to take allotments of land. These people desired all the Indians living in the eastern seventy miles of the reservation to move to the western end, which is a barren waste, in order to benefit people in the town of Durango. The rest of the Indians declined to go, however, and took their allotments. Ignacio and his tribe refuse now to come to the agency for rations.

TO TRANSFORM THE NAVAL ACADEMY

Changes Contemplated That Will Cost at Least $6,000,000.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 30.—It is stated here that Secretary Herbert of the Navy will forward to Congress this week or early in January a report submitted by Commodore Matthews, President of the board designated to investigate and determine upon a plan for a complete rehabilitation of the Naval Academy. This board was authorized last Congress, and during the Summer months was at work, in accordance with the Secretary's instructions. Mr. Herbert, in transmitting the report, will make some suggestions pertinent to the academy's condition, which, he will show, has reached a stage where, for the reputation of the service, a change is immediately necessary.

The report will state that the academy has outgrown itself, and the arrangements and construction of the present buildings are on a patchwork order, regardless of convenience or efficiency of work, and are unhealthy and obsolete. The plans are accompanied by drawings of a leading architect, which provide for magnificent buildings, quarters for officers, new drives and walks, monuments, and adornments which would make the academy a decidedly attractive place. The plan is extensive and the project, if carried out, will cost the Government at least $6,000,000.

Mr. Herbert will urge that the entire project be approved by Congress, and that this session appropriate at least $100,000 with which to begin the work. He believes that, with a moderate sum provided each year, the academy can be transferred into a modern institution within a few years.

LIVES OF MANY TENANTS IMPERILLED

Philadelphia Man and Woman Charged with Incendiarism.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Benjamin F. Steiner and Mrs. Lucy M. Chapman were this afternoon committed to prison, without bail, on the charge of setting fire to an apartment house at 212 South Eighth Street for the purpose of obtaining $1,000 insurance.

Mrs. Chapman conducted a corset manufactory in the place, and induced Steiner to set fire to it. Steiner saturated a mattress with coal oil and ignited it Friday morning last. The flames were soon extinguished, but seventeen inmates of the house who were asleep when the fire started were forced to make a hasty exit.

Steiner was arrested Saturday while trying to pawn articles which he is alleged to have stolen. He made a confession of the arson plot, in which he stated that he was to receive $100 of the insurance money. Mrs. Chapman, with whom Steiner had been boarding, was then arrested. The woman is the divorced wife of "Dr." John Buchanan, who, in 1880, in this city, furnished bogus medical certificates to aspiring "doctors."

BOYS NEARLY WRECK A TRAIN

Arraigned at Bridgeport and Their Cases Continued.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 30.—When the cases of William Nagle, Peter Graham, and Frederick Hosbach, the youthful train wreckers, who nearly caused a serious accident on the Berkshire Division of the Consolidated Road Saturday afternoon, were called in the City Court this morning, Prosecuting Attorney Giddings asked for a continuance until to-morrow.

He said he was puzzled what to do. The boys were all in court with their parents, and admitted their guilt, but said they did not think the obstructions they placed on the rails would cause any trouble. They often had pins and other things flattened out in this way.

The Court continued the cases, and the lads were released on their parents' promise to return with them to-morrow morning.

A Large St. Bernard Dog Killed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Major F., the largest St. Bernard dog in America, valued at $2,000 is dead, the victim of a grip car. He was caught by the car while walking on Lincoln Avenue on Saturday with his owner, George F. Francis. Major F. was celebrated among dog fanciers. He was two years old, and weighed 220 pounds. The measurement about his neck was 27 inches, and at his shoulders he measured 35 inches. He was 42 inches in height. As his skin lay flat upon the floor yesterday, from his nose to the tip of his tail he measured 8 feet 6 inches.

END OF COMMON PLEAS

Appropriate Ceremonies Attend the Court's Last Adjournment.

A GAVEL FOR CHIEF JUDGE DALY

Addresses by Prominent Lawyers—Edward Lauterbach Refers with Bitterness to Constitutional Convention's Work.

The Court of Common Pleas was adjourned without date yesterday, at 4:35 o'clock. Its last session lasted twenty minutes, but the ceremonies which preceded it began at 2 o'clock, when many members of the bar gathered in the General Term room to pay their final tribute of respect to the court and its present and former Judges

against the abolition of the Court of Common Pleas, but that he had been overruled by that instinct for reform which meant change, whether for the better or for the worse. The abolition of the Common Pleas, he declared, was as senselessly and as ignorantly made as many other changes in other parts of the Government.

Surrogate Arnold spoke for his court, for which the Common Pleas was the Trial Term, and Judge Cowing spoke for the Court of General Sessions, as originally part of the Common Pleas Court.

Chief Justice Robert Van Wyck of the City Court, and Civil Justices Roesch and O'Gorman spoke for courts over which the Common Pleas exercised appellate jurisdiction.

Chief Judge Daly's Valedictory.

Chief Judge Daly then delivered the valedictory of the Court of Common Pleas. He said:

"The Court of Common Pleas closes today a history coextensive with that of the City of New-York, with which it has so long been identified. Its annals, down to the year 1855, as prepared by its former Chief Judge, to whom we have had the great pleasure of listening to-day, form one of the most interesting chapters in local history. From 1855 to 1890 there was nothing to be added but the succession of its Judges; in the latter year it received a grant of Constitutional powers which placed it for a quarter of a century in the first rank of State courts."

After referring to the history of the court he said:

"Consolidation came, not from the necessity of improving the courts of original jurisdiction—for, as ex-Judge Noah Davis recently said, 'the work of the courts is now performed with an industry unparalleled in the history of the judiciary'—but from the necessity of relieving the burdens of the Court of Appeals and to preserve that tribunal from unwieldy enlargement, or division into parts. To this end the system of intermediate appellate tribunals, with final powers in certain cases, was devised, and that system required that the jurisdiction of all the existing General Terms should be vested in those tribunals. It was perceived at once that all the advantages of separate, independent local courts would disappear with the consolidation of their General Terms, and the loss of control of their own judgments. One General Term meant one court, notwithstanding that the forms of different organizations might be preserved. As the establishment of intermediate appellate tribunals necessitated the consolidation of the courts, the change of systems therefore began at the top, and the form of the trial courts was changed in order to preserve the form of the court of last resort.

"The change was made by the framers of the new Constitution in a way to testify their respect for the local courts and to remove all distinction between their Judges and those of the Supreme Court, who were all to be assigned to the work of the court without discrimination. The reason was not, as far as this court was concerned, difficult to find. It was conspicuous in the record of its business. Its five Judges have held General Terms, Equity Terms, Trial Terms, and Special Terms in the exercise of jurisdiction coextensive with that of the Supreme Court within the limits of this county. The General Terms reviewed the appellate decisions of six Justices of the City Court, the judgments of eleven District Court Judges, and the judgments and orders of its own five Judges. The number of cases actually decided in the General Term in 1871, when the additional Judges took their places, was 284; it has increased in 1895 to 503; 384 written opinions were filed by the General Term this year. In addition, the Judges tried 632 cases on the Law, Equity, and Special Term calendars, heard 3,536 motions, and made 14,040 ex-parte orders.

Work of the Court.

"It is significant that although the Judges with all possible application were able to dispose of but 391 cases on the jury calendar in 1894, new issues to the number of 1,305 were added to the calendar in that year; the court having attracted business three times as great as its capacity to dispose of. In that year the insolvent assignment business of the court aggregated 177 assignments, with schedules showing over $3,000,000 of annual assets, and required the Special Term 118 final accountings and decrees, and the making of 937 orders. The aggregate amounts involved in the business of the court for certain periods need no comment. The judgments in the court for twenty years, 1874-1894, numbered over 20,000. The amounts of the minor judgments was $28,406,688. The amounts involved in mortgage foreclosures, $30,209,498. The insolvent estates actually distributed, $49,490,330.

"This is the briefest possible glance at the work of the court, work which the bar has been pleased to commend in to-day's proceedings. In performing day by day, with simple devotion, the duty nearest to them, the Judges have expected no reward like this, and they could desire no greater. It leaves us embarrassed for fitting words in reply. But I should not do justice to what I know to be the feelings of the whole bench of the Common Pleas if I permitted this memorable occasion to pass without acknowledging the uniform courtesy which the Judges have received from the bar; and something more, for the bar of this city—noted as it has always been for the respect it pays to its judiciary—has unmistakably evinced toward this court a warmer feeling.

"Judges who respect the bar cannot fail to win its respect. When the bench appreciates the labors, anxieties, difficulties, and responsibilities of the practitioner, sees in him his cause and his client, apprehends the consequences of litigation to the litigant, and approaches the consideration of a case with a sense of its immense importance to the parties, there is no fear that the bar will fail to appreciate such a contentious feeling in the discharge of official duty.

In Touch with the Profession.

"It has been said that the bench of the Common Pleas has always kept in touch with the profession; that we have in a special manner shown the utmost consideration for its younger members. We have found them deserving of it. We regard the future as full of promise for the profession in the ability and earnestness of its rising members. I alluded to the warmer feeling which the bar has entertained for this court. On many occasions, and by the voice of many of its members, the profession has testified not merely respect, but affection, for the Court of Common Pleas. This we take with us as a priceless remembrance upon bidding farewell to the venerable institution which is now passing away, and entering upon a new field of duty. We hope to carry with us your unchanged regard. Nothing will be changed but a form. As the ancient court in the two centuries and a half of its existence saw generations of men, as well as successions of Judges, pass away, saw even governments and dynasties change, and survived them all, it seemed to be the substance, and men but shadows. It now passes away with the shadows, but the substance will remain. It will be strange, indeed, if all that made it respected and loved cannot be perpetuated in another form and in another tribunal. You can make your courts and your Judges what you please. A courageous bar makes an incorruptible judiciary.

"I have to make my personal acknowledgments for the souvenir which has been presented to me by the senior assistant clerks of the court. I am deeply touched by this remembrance. I value it as I valued them. Some of them were already old in the service of the Common Pleas when, at an age so early as now to cause me much wonderment and pride, I ascended its bench. If, after so many years the veterans entertain so cordial a feeling for the youngest Judge under whom they ever served, it is because he has always held them in the same respect as when as a young practitioner he first knew them and recognized their functions as an essential part of the tribunal of Justice, and because he never lost and never will lose, his respect for the scrupulous care with which they performed their responsible duties.

"It occurs to me as I touch this gavel that the bar will, perhaps, bear me out in saying that I have handled it more on this occasion than in the whole twenty-five years of my service on the bench. It was intended, I believe, to help me to enforce order. I never needed it. The decorum observed by the bar of New-York is their distinguishing characteristic. But I shall prize it for what it suggests. For, if the whiteness of the ivory is figurative of the ideal judicial character, let me say that the sterling gold of its adornment is no less expressive of the character of our bar.

"It now remains only to thank you, gentlemen, on behalf of the Judges of the court for the honor you have done them in this commemorative meeting, and in selecting the Chief Judge of this court to preside over it. On behalf of the Judges of this court, I wish to thank the Clerk, the Assistant Clerks, the stenographers, and the attendants for their assistance so long and faithfully rendered. Our last collective function is now to be performed. The court which has existed for 296 years is now about to hold its last session. Under the name of the Court of Common Pleas it has existed seventy-four years, and in that time has had twenty-three Judges. Its first Judge, John R. Tryling, sat in it seventeen years; its second, Michael Ulshoeffer, sixteen years; its third, D. P. Ingraham, twenty years; its fourth, W. Inglis, five years, and its fifth, Charles P. Daly, forty-one years, and he is with us to-day, hale and vigorous. Seven other Judges have sat in it for terms aggregating eleven to twenty-five years. It has given five Judges to the Supreme Court, besides those now transferred, two to the Superior Court, and one to the Circuit Court of the United States. It has been closely connected with all the local courts and Judges, and in the performance of the multifarious duties imposed upon it has furnished in its reports authorities in almost all known proceedings; and it closes its labors surrounded with that which the poet says should accompany old age,

"'As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.'

"The court will be convened for the last time."

Then the Court of Common Pleas was convened and adjourned for the last time. All its members become Justices of the Supreme Court to-morrow, when the Judiciary Article of the Constitution goes into effect.

END OF OYER AND TERMINER

THE FAMOUS COURT WILL GO OUT OF EXISTENCE TO-DAY.

Its Work Dates Back for Over a Century—How It Will Be Continued Under the New Dispensation.

"The Court of Oyer and Terminer and of Gaol Delivery," the branch of the Supreme Court of this county in which important criminals have been tried for more than a century, goes out of existence to-day, when the crier, at the direction of Justice George L. Ingraham, who has presided in the most important criminal trials of the last few years, and who is the son of a noted Judge of the Supreme Court, and following the form that has been followed during all those years, announces the final adjournment. In the place of this ancient and honorable court, on Monday next, will be opened "Part I., Trial Term of the Supreme Court, for the Trial of Indictments," to preside wherein the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has appointed Justice Frederick Smyth, an able lawyer, who was one of the organizers, in 1869, of the Association of the Bar, and who for many years was Recorder of this city, and perhaps the most distinguished of the long line of famous Recorders.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and of Gaol Delivery was established in 1665, one year after Peter Stuyvesant's capitulation of New-Amsterdam, by the Duke of York, to whom the territory had been ceded, by virtue of a patent from Charles II. of England, through his father-in-law, Lord Chancellor Clarendon. The Duke of York promulgated what was thereafter known as the "Duke's law," by which a Court of General Assizes was established as the highest tribunal in the province. This court corresponded to the Court of Common Pleas, which, like the Court of Oyer and Terminer and of Gaol Delivery, goes out of existence to-day, and could be called upon to convene at any time by special warrant from the Governor. But if capital offenses had been committed, the Governor and his Council were further empowered to issue a commission for a Court of Oyer and Terminer and of Gaol Delivery, when it was certified to them that more than two months would elapse before the sitting of the Court of Assizes.

The "Duke's law," which was based entirely on the English Constitution, with little or no regard to the Dutch laws already in practice, made it a capital offense, fit for the consideration of a Court of Oyer and Terminer and of Gaol Delivery, and punishable by death, for "any person to deny or blaspheme the true God or His attributes"; for "an Indian to pow-wow, or perform outward worship to the devil;" or for young persons over sixteen years of age to "smite" their father and mother, unless forced thereto in self-preservation. This last crime was punishable by death only when the charge was preferred by the father or mother of the offending child.

When the English evacuated New-York, in November, 1783, Justice Ludlow, the only remaining Colonial Judge of the Supreme Court, went to Canada, and all of the judicial records, including those of the Oyer and Terminer and of Gaol Delivery, were carried away by the English. Consequently, the record of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and of Gaol Delivery extends back only to the 15th of March, 1784, at which date the first book of record of the court, a marvelous specimen of clerkly handwriting and durable binding, was opened. The first session of the court, convened as a State court, thus recorded, was held on March 15, 1784, in Federal Hall, in Wall Street. Chief Justice Morris of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice Hobart, Mayor James Duane, who took the oath of office in February, 1784, and five of the seven newly elected Aldermen of this city presided, and the prosecutor was the Attorney General of the State, who is referred to in the record as "Mr. Attorney General."

The city was divided into only seven wards, and its population was barely 20,000. The court's sessions were held in an almost bare room, and extended into late night, candles being used. In strong contrast to this frugality of surroundings is the place where the last session of the court will be held to-day. This is a fine courtroom, certainly the finest in the United States, a study in blue and gold decoration, enriched with mural decoration of a high order, blazing at dusk with electric lights, and guarded by many officers in uniform, bearing the arms of the State upon their brass buttons.

Clerks of the Court of General Sessions have always acted as Clerks of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and of Gaol Delivery as well. Following this precedent, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has appointed as Special Deputy to the County Clerk of this city, and assigned to duty as Clerk of the new "Part I., Trial Term of the Supreme Court for the Trial of Indictments," John F. Carroll, Clerk of the General Sessions, and William Penney and Henry Welsh, Deputy Clerks of the General Sessions, as his assistants. Mr. Carroll was appointed a court attendant in the General Sessions by former Recorder Smyth fifteen years ago, and has gone through a regular order of promotion. He has been successively Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Civil Court, Clerk of the Special Sessions, and Clerk of the General Sessions. Mr. Penney and Mr. Welsh are able and experienced clerks.

At the opening of the new court on Monday District Attorney Fellows will represent the people, assisted by two members of his staff, Assistant District Attorneys John F. McIntyre and Forbes J. Hennessy. It is expected that the new court will be devoted entirely to the trial of the more important criminal cases, such as homicide. There are awaiting the disposition of the court thirty cases of murder in the first degree and fully twice as many cases of manslaughter. Three cases are set down by the District Attorney for the opening day, and whichever of them is ready when Justice Smyth takes his seat upon the bench will be called first. They are the cases of Michael McGowan, who shot and killed Rose Finn in Ninth Avenue; Michael Considine, who shot and killed Michael J. Malone in a quarrel at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, and who was the cellmate of ex-Inspector McLaughlin during the latter's confinement in the Tombs, and William F. Lennon, the builder of the Orchard Street tenement which collapsed recently and killed several persons.

THERESA VAUGHN'S SURPRISE

She Appears as Winney Horne in the Burlesque of "Excelsior, Jr."

Theresa Vaughn gave a very pleasant surprise to the patrons of the Olympia Theatre last evening by appearing during the second act of "Excelsior, Jr.," as Winney Horne, the newsgirl, whose face, form, and voice have attracted so much attention at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. Miss Vaughn's representation of this, unique character was original and true. She appeared in the clothes worn by this waif when she first showed herself in the streets of New-York, and she purchased them from Winney for a sum of money far in advance of their first cost. This feature of "Excelsior, Jr." made such a perfect hit that Miss Vaughn has decided to continue it indefinitely.

Winney Horne's name was on everybody's tongue about a year ago, when the Gerry society interfered with her selling newspapers on the streets, and it was only after the most strenuous efforts on the part of journalists and others who became interested in this newsgirl that the Gerry society finally withdrew its objections.

Did Not Claim Their Fees as Jurors.

John F. Carroll, Chief Clerk of the General Sessions Court, sent to City Chamberlain McCook yesterday a list of Grand and Petit Jurors who failed, between 1884 and 1892, to call for their fees due for services rendered to the county, and with the list went checks for $16,502.

The first checks are dated Oct. 1, 1884, and are made out to Cornelius N. Bliss, William E. Dodge, and Frank Tilford.

Mr. Carroll said that he knew of no way of disposing of the checks uncalled for, except to send them to the City Chamberlain.

He also has a long list of men who have failed to call for their fees in the past three years. He will retain these checks for a short time.

LAWS OF A CENTURY AGO

Some Curious Legislation in Colonial Times.

QUESTION OF GOOD ROADS NOT NEW

The Width of Wagon Tracks and Height of Fences—An Officer to Taste Rum—Payments for Excise Privileges.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—In these days of Sons of the Revolution and Colonial Dames Societies a glance at the laws enacted 150 and more years ago is interesting. In the office of the Secretary of State there has reposed for a century at least a number of volumes of Colonial laws, which were, prior to the creation of that office, held in trust by the Secretary of the Province of New-Netherland.

Some of these laws, all of which are now being printed for the first time under an act of the Legislature providing therefor, are interesting not only because of their construction, but by reason of the strange enactments they provided. Here is a law relative to regulating the running gear of vehicles, passed in June, 1734:

Be it enacted, by his Excellency the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that after the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, all waggons which shall be used in any of the highways of Dutchess County, shall be so made that the space between the Rut or Tract which they shall make, shall be from the outside of the wheel to the outside of the other wheel, four foot and ten inches, English measure, and no more or no less, upon the penalty of twenty shillings, current money of this colony, to be recovered before any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace where the fact shall happen to be committed, the suit and other proffit of him or them that shall Inform or Sue for the same, provided that all Persons subject by this act to any of the penalties or forfeitures therein mentioned shall and on default be legally summoned to appear and be heard before judgment given.

Here is a law proposing to raise the sum of £50 for converting a church into a fort. It was passed in October, 1734:

Whereas, By an act passed in this present session of the General Assembly, entitled an act for fortifying the City of Albany, Schonegiade, and other towns in the County of Albany, amongst other things, power is given to the Justices of the Peace, commission officers, or the major part of them residing within said township, when they shall see it necessary, to cause blockhouses to be built and stanking their old church defensible.

But no provision being made in the said act to compell the Inhabitants, Freeholders, and sojourners of the said township to provide Timber for the same, nor is any money thereby ordered to be raised for the buying and purchasing of nails, boards, plank, and other necessaries, for completing the said work, and the paying of carpenters' wages,

Be it, therefore, enacted, and it is hereby enacted by his Excellency, the Governor, and Council and General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that the assessors in act before mentioned, be and hereby are appointed and impowered, when thereunto required by the said Justices of the Peace, or the major part of them, to assess on all and every the Freeholders, Inhabitants, and sojourners of and in the said township, such number of pieces of hewn timber as they shall be so directed to assess, which they are to do in equal proportions, according to their respective estates, and to be by them respectively furnished and provided, brought to the said town for the uses aforesaid, as by the direction of the said Justices or the major part of them shall be found convenient; and in case any person or persons within the said township shall refuse, to provide the same and provide such and so many pieces of hewn timber as he or they shall be assessed, and not bring the same to the place and at the time appointed in the manner aforesaid, shall forfeit for every piece of timber not provided and brought to the place appointed of the dementions of 20 foot long and twelve inches square, the sum of eight shillings current money of this colony, and so in proportion for any larger or smaller piece of hewn timber, not provided and brought to the peace appointed as aforesaid, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, within the said township, to be employed by the said Justices for and towards the use of said Fortifications.

The law then provides for the amount to be raised by assessment in the township and makes the Justices the auditing officers for the work and material "for building of blockhouses and making the old church in the said town defencible and to no other use or purpose whatsoever."

An act "to ascertain the height of fences and to regulate horses in Kings County" was passed in New-York City Nov. 14, 1734. The act has a preamble, which is set forth in this fashion:

Whereas, The Several Towns in Kings County on the Island of Nassau have land most or all the Lands belonging to the said Townships is to Lotts, So that but very Small Quantities of Land remain uninclosed in the Said County, by which means as well as by the great Improvements and cultivation of the Lands in that County, Timber for Fencing is becoming Extream Scarce within the Same,

And Whereas, The outside Fences in the Several Townships of the Said County are not the Law Height, By means whereof much more Fencing Stuff is Required & made use of in some Particular Places than there would be Occasion for, If one & the Same Standard for the height of all outside Fences was fixed & ascertained throughout the whole County aforesaid.

The law is then given in this language:

That all outside Fences in every Township within the Said County, whether the same be along the highroads or any Publick Lane, Street, or Streets to any Inclosed Lands or between Neighbors, Shall from & after the first Day of May, which will be in the year one thousand Seaven hundred & thirty-five, & During the Continuance of this Act, Be of the height, Size & Dementions hereunder Mentioned, any Law, Usage, or Custom to the Contrary thereof in any wise Notwithstanding, That is to Say, A Stone Fence from the Surface of the Ground to the upper part of the Fence not to be Less in heighth than three feet & Eight Inches, And a Fence of Posts & Railes to consist of no less than three Railes, & the heighth thereof from the Surface of the Ground to the upper part of the Top Raile not to be under four foot, & all Fences being of the heighth before Mentioned or such as Shall after the time above Limited & during the Continuance of this Act, be Deemed & allowed Sufficient & Lawful Fences, as well for the outside as between Neighbors in the County aforesaid:

And, whereas, frequently Horses are turned out & run aLarge in the Said County without being Fettered, hopled, or Clogged, whereby damages do often Passe or Rise, Be It Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Horse or Horses, Mare or Mares, or any other Horse kind, being above a year old, Shall, after the Said first day of May, be found running at Large in the Highroads or in any publick Lane or Street or in any Uninclosed Lands within the Said County, without being fettered, hopled, or have a Clog of Timber not Less than Six feet, It Shall & may be Lawfull for any Person or Persons living within the Township where Such Horse Kind Shall be so found, to carry the Same to the pubick Pound of that Town, & the owner or owners of Such Horses Kind Shall or may have the Same again upon his, her, or their Paying the Usual Poundage thereof, But for the Damages which Such Horse Kind Shall or may Commit in any Fields or Pastures that are or Shall be Inclosed by a Fence of the Standard Size & Dementions above Mentioned, the Party Injured Shall have the Like remedy as he or she could or might have had before the Passing of this Act.

An act "to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to raise money for the term of two years, to and for the purposes therein mentioned," is prefaced in this manner:

Whereas, the Night Watches in the said City, and the Duty thereof hath lately been equally Performed by the Inhabitants of the Six Wards, on the South side of Fresh Water, within the said City, Either in their proper Persons or by hireing of Watchmen; By reason whereof Numbers of poor Widows, Tradesmen, and Labourers, (to their great Burthen), have been at a great Expence in hireing Watchmen as other Inhabitants of more plentiful Fortunes; and the Duty and Service of the said Watch not so effectually done and performed, as it ought to be.

And for as much as the Corporation of the City of New-York have lately, out of the Revenue thereof, (for the Ease of the poor Inhabitants), Defrayed the Expence thereof, built and Erected a convenient Tenement for a Workhouse and house of Correction, repaired the Docks, Wharfs and Bridges for the Benefit of Trade and Commerce, and expended other large Sums of Money, in repairing the Publick Hall, Goals and other necessary and contingent Charges, whereby the Treasure of the said Corporation is Exhausted; And it appearing, There is an absolute Necessity to new-Erect & repair Part of the City Hall of the said City, under which the General Assembly of this Colony are now sitting; And, in as much as Richard Nichols, Esq., Coroner of the City of New-York, by Demand upon the said City, for taking Inquisitions on Twelve Dead Bodies, All poor People who came by accidental Deaths: To the End therefore that the Burthen and Expence of Repairs, Nightly Watch within the said City, for the Term of Two Years, be equally done and Defrayed by All and Every of the Inhabitants of the said Six Wards, within the City of New York, on the South Side of Fresh Water, according to their respective Estates and Abilities, by a Tax, equally to be laid for that Purpose, and that Part of the City Hall aforesaid Now-Covered and Repaired, and rendred more Usefull; and likewise, that the said Coroner may have a reasonable Reward for his said Demand, etc.

This was enacted in 1735.

An act of 1735 makes Capt. John De Peyster and Capt. John Schuyler the sole "victualers of His Majesty's Troops," posted at Oswego, to "regulate the Indian trade." The same act provides that "no unmerchantable Rum be Clandestinly or otherwise sold to the Indians at Oswego." For an offense of this nature the following is provided:

Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Indian or Indians Should during the Continuance of this Act, complain to the Said Commissary or to his absence to the Said Commanding Officer, That any of our Traders have Sold or delivered to Such Indian or Indians any Rum that has been Adulterated or is Unmerchantable, the Said Commissary or the Said Commanding Officer Shall be & hereby is Impowered & Required Immediately to Taste prove & Examine the Rum so Complained of as Likewise all other Rum Sold to the Indians & Suspected to have been adulterated and finding the Same to be Unmerchantable, The Said Commissary or Commanding officer is Immediately to Seize the Same; & to proceed thereon in the Same Manner as is above directed, and being Certified by the Said Traders that the Rum so Sold or found is Unmerchantable, the Same Shall Immediately be Poured out & destroyed in the Manner as in & by the Said Clause is Ordered & directed, and the Trader or Traders who have Sold or delivered Such Rum Shall not only be & hereby are obliged to deliver unto the Indian or Indians, He or They Sold or delivered Such adulterated or Unmerchantable Rum to a Like quantity of good and Merchantable Rum in Lieu thereof, but Likewise be Subject & Liable for Such Imposition to the Fine & Forfeiture herein after Mentioned, And to prevent the Eluding of the foregoing Clauses the General Assembly pray it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Said Commanding Officer Shal from time to time permit the Said Commissary to Examine Taste & prove all the Rum that is or Shall be in the Trading House at Oswego, & upon Such Examination all the Rum which Shall be found in the Same not to be really good & Merchantable Shall Likewise be & hereby is declared to be Forfeited; & Such Rum is to be destroyed & Proceeded against in the Same Manner as in the Said last Clause is directed.

In 1735 acts were passed letting and farming the excise of strong liquors retailed in the colony, and declaring shrub liable to the same duties as distilled liquors. The commissioners named in the act to farm the excise were:

For Suffolk County, David Corey; for Queens County, Richard Betts, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Smith; for Kings County, Ryk Suydam, Esq., and Mr. Peter Lefferts; for Westchester County, Mr. Nathaniel Underhill and Mr. Silvanus Palmer; for Dutchess County, Jacobus Terbos and Francis Filkin, Esq.; for Richmond County, Mr. Adam Mott and Joseph Beadle, Esq.; for Orange County, Daniel Denton and Abraham Herring, Esq.

Then the act goes on to state that several persons have offered to farm the excise for one year from the 1st of November, 1735, at the rates following:

Mr. Thomas Lynch for the excise of the City and County of New York the sum of £500; Mr. John De Peyster and Mr. John Waters for the City and County of Albany, the sum of £140, and Jurian Tappen for Ulster County the sum of £80.

In 1736 King's Bridge was not as accessible from the City Hall as it is to-day, as is shown by this enactment in October of that year:

WHEREAS An Act of General Assembly of this Colony, Entituled An Act for mending and Keeping in Repair the Post Road from New York to King's Bridge, was Passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Fourty foure.

The changing of a road and the order for its restoration is set forth in this language:

And whereas it has Likewise been Represented, That the Last Mentioned Road has lately been Removed by one Frederic Dederik to a Place So Steep Cragged Rocky & Hilly, That the Travellers & much Less Waggons & Slayes cannot without the utmost hazard pass or Repass the Same,

Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That at the End of three Months, after the Publication of this Act, It Shall and may be Lawfull for and for all Persons on Foot or on Horse back, and with their Waggons Slays & other Carriages to Pass through and alongst the Said Road where it went before it was So Removed as aforesaid. And that it Shall & may be Lawfull to and for the Said Dederik During the term of three years from the Publication hereof, To hang up & Keep in good repair Sufficient Swinging Gates where the Said Road goes through the Enclosed Land.

Church and State worked in harmony in the colony in November, 1736, as this introduction to a law would indicate:

WHEREAS it was Represented to the General Assembly in the Month of November in the Year one Thousand Seven hundred & Thirty four, that Mr. Henry Barclay having gone through his Study in Divinity, was then Among the Six Nations of Indians with a Resolution to make himself perfect Master of their Language, And that he did then Intend to go for Great Brittain to take Priest's Orders, in hopes the Society for Propagating the Gosple in Foreign parts would Appoint him a Missionary Among the Said Indians And the Said Assembly Conceiving He would then be very Instrumental to bring more of them Over to the Christian Religion, and at the Same time be very useful to Confirm them in his Majesties Interest for the Benefit & Security of this Colony, Did thereupon Resolve that for defraying the Expence of the Said Mr. Barclay whilst he Lived among the Said Nations there, Should be alloued to him for the Term of two Years from the first day of December then next Ensuing, after the Rate of thirty Pounds a year if he remained So Long among them for the purpose above Mentioned.

In 1737 the excise was farmed out to Thomas Lynch for New-York, at £505; to Edward Stephenson, Jasper Drake, Nathaniel Underhill, and Ebenezer Heveland, for Westchester, at £50; to Jacob Ten Eyck, for Albany, at £140; to Jurian Tappen and Abraham Haasbrook, for Ulster, at £30 10s.; to David Coney, for Suffolk, at £60 3s. The same year a law was enacted to "restrain tavern keepers and inholders from selling strong liquors to servants and apprentices, and from giving large credit to others."

The "coopers" were an inconvenience away back in 1737, for the General Assembly took action relative to their further importation into "this colony." Here is some of the phraseology of the act:

Whereas for Some Years pass'd great Quantities of English Copper half pence and farthings have been from time to time Imported into this Colony, which have been and are paid and received in the Markets and other payments by the Common consent of the People at a higher rate than their intrinsik Value, And Whereas by the Convenience of Such Copper money passing in Small payments the Importation of the Same is still continued, But as the rate at which the said Copper money has been and still is admitted to pass as aforesaid hath occasioned so large an importation thereof that what was a Convenience at first may in time prove otherwise if no remedy be applyed, And in as much as the Reducoing of the present rate at which Copper money doth pass as aforesaid might prove a vast loss especially to Tradesmen Labouring People & Farmers, who are possessed of a large Share thereof, and might also be a means to deprive us of a Currency which has hitherto proved usefull, It is Conceived that the most Equitable Expedient will be to prevent the further Importation of the said Copper Coin.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Llutenant Governour the Councill and the Generall Assembly and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the Same that all Copper halt pence farthings and all other Copper money whatever not Coined from and after the first day of March next ensuing shall be brought into the Port of New-York or in any other Place or Places of this Colony in any Ships or any other Vessells or Vessells EXCEEDING the Value of ten Shillings Current money of this Colony for every Person coming in Such Vessel shall be forfeited, one third part thereof to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors for and toward the Support of his Government in this Colony, one other third part to the Governour or Commander in Chief for the time being, and the other third part to the Informer.

One of the last acts of 1737 was for "the further encouragement of a publick school in the City of New-York for teaching Lattin, Greek and Mathematicks." The law says that "liberal education is not only a very great accomplishment, but the greatest means to attain to knowledge, improve the Mind, Morality, and good Manners, and to make men better, wiser, and more usefull to their country, as well as to themselves." The act goes on to say that "whereas the city and colony of New-York abounds with youths of Genus not Inferiour to other countries, it must undoubtedly be a loss to the Publick and a Misfortune to such youths if they are destitute of the opportunity to Improve their capacities by Education."

Then this provision is made:

AND whereas Mr. Alexander Malcolm, the Present publick School Master, has given Satisfactory proof of his abilities to Teach Lattin, Greek & the Mathematicks, But as the Income of that School Falls Short of a comfortable Support for himself & Family, It is therefore conceived reasonable that a Suitable Encouragement Should be given and Provided by the Publick, under Such Regulations & Restrictions as may Effectually answer the good Ends & Purposes thereby proposed.

BE it therefore Enacted by his Honour the Lieutenant GOVERNOUR the Council and the General Assembly, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, that there Shall be one Publick School Established and kept in the City of New-York to Teach Lattin Greek and all the Parts of the Mathematicks from the first day of December in this present year one thousand Seven hundred & thirty-Seven to the first Day of December then next ensuing, and that the above named Alexander Malcolm Shall be the Master thereof During that time under the Regulations & Restrictions & for the rewards and Encouragement herein after & in an Act Intituled an Act for Licencing Hawkers & Pedlars within this Colony is Mentioned.

The schoolmaster was allowed only Sundays and holidays to himself, and was to teach all youths recommended by the Mayors, Recorders, and Aldermen for New-York and Albany, and by the Justices of the General Sessions in other counties. The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of New-York City, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the rector of Trinity Church were appointed visitors of the school, with power to remove the master.

The interest on money was lowered to 7 per cent.

The appropriation bill of 1737 provided for the issuance of bills of credit to the value of £48,350, current money of New-York, and among the payments directed were:

To the President for his Salary from that time to the Thirtieth of October one thousand Seven hundred & Thirty Six, the Sum of Nine hundred & ninety five pounds nine Shillings & tenpence half penny.

To the Lieutenant Governour for his Salary Due from thence to the first Day of September Last, one thousand three hundred & one pounds fifteen Shillings & four pence.

To the Chief Justice for Two years Salary Ending the first Day of September Last, Six hundred Pounds.

To the Second Judge, for his Salary During the Said time, Three hundred Pounds.

To the Secretary & Clerk of the Council for his Salary During the Said time, one hundred & Twenty Pounds.

To the Searcher for his Salary During the Said time Eighty Pounds.

To the Printer for his Salary During the Said time one hundred Pounds.

To the Land & Tide waiter for his Salary During the Said time, Sixty Pounds.

To the Gauger for his Salary during the Said time, Sixty Pounds.

To the Door keeper of the Council for his Salary During the Said time, fourty Pounds.

To the Indian Interpreter for his Salary & Expenses During the Said time, one hundred & Eighty Pounds.

To the Commissioners of Indian Affairs for the Same time three hundred & Sixty pounds.

For fire wood & Candles for the Fort of New York until the thirteenth of June one thousand Seven hundred & thirty Eight hundred Pounds.

For Repairing Fortifications until the time Last above four hundred Pounds.

For Presents to the Indians until the Same time Eight hundred Pounds.

FOR Voyages to Albany until the Said time three hundred Pounds.

For Firewood & Candles for the Garrison in Albany until the thirteenth of June one thousand Seven hundred & thirty Seven four hundred Pounds.

To the Clerk of the Assembly for three Sessions Ending the third of May last Fifty one Pounds Twelve Shillings.

To the Door keeper of the Assembly for the Same time Twenty three Pounds Six Shillings.

To Stephen Delancey for Samuel Baker Twenty pounds Fifteen Shillings being for a balance Due to him on account of the Opposition made to the Sugar Collonys Act of Parliament by the Order of the General Assembly.

To John Debruyer Eleven pounds nineteen Shillings & four pence being for ye Expences of a Committee of the Late Assembly upon the bill for Regulating Fees.

For Chairs & a Table for the Council Room fourteen pounds.

To the Printer for printing the bills of Credit hereby made Current the Sum of thirty five pounds.

To the Engraver for Twenty Eight Stamps fourteen Pounds.

To the Printer for Printing the Books of blank Mortgages and for binding the Same & for the Paper and binding of the Several other Books for the Loan officers, The Sum of Thirty Pounds.

To John Peter Zenger for Printing the Votes during this sessions of the General Assembly & for printing the Acts and Delivering a Compleat Set thereof & a Set of the Votes to the Governour and each of the Members of the Council and Assembly & a Sett of Acts to the Treasurer & Each of the County Clerks & for a Copy of this Act and of the Act Explaining & Explaining the Duty of the Loan Officers to Each Loan Office And to the Clerks of the Supervisors & County Clerks and for Printing proclamations & what Shall be Ordered more by the Governours & Assembly Fifty pounds for one year from the first day of September Last.

To the Clerk of the General Assembly for his Services during this Sessions of Assembly Such Sum as Shall appear to be Ordered to him by the General Assembly by a Certificate under the hand of the Speaker.

To the Doorkeeper of the Assembly for his Services during this Sessions of Assembly Such Sum as Shall appear to be ordered to him by the General Assembly by a Certificate under the hand of the Speaker.

GREENPOINT'S BAD STREET PAVEMENTS

Business Men Blame the Trolley and Other Corporations.

The business men of Greenpoint are indignant over the broken-up and ill-paved condition of the streets in the Seventeenth Ward, and they attribute this condition of affairs to the electric and gas corporations.

"It is simply deplorable to contemplate the condition of many of the principal thoroughfares in Greenpoint," Charles Heidelberger, a butcher, of Manhattan Avenue, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "The paving is frequently torn up and left in the worst possible condition by the trolley companies and other corporations. My wagons are being constantly broken by reason of the condition of the streets. It is little short of a miracle that the horses do not break their legs in one of the innumerable holes with which the leading avenues are studded. This is particularly the case with Meserole and Franklin Avenues.

"The companies should be made to replace the paving as they found it, and in the event of their failure to do so, they ought to be held liable for any expense others might incur in putting the streets torn up by them in proper order."

"If the corporations were compelled to leave the streets in as good condition as they were previous to being torn up," Alderman Nicholas Droge said, "I think a new and better condition might prevail. The work of the contractors might also with advantage be subjected to a closer inspection than has prevailed in the past, if we expect good work on their part. I might even go further, and suggest that 10 per cent. of the contractors' money be withheld for twelve months after the completion of each job in order to guarantee good paving."

Samuel Mendelssohn, cigar manufacturer at 293 Manhattan Avenue, said the trolley corporations are alone to blame for the trouble.

"It is a case where the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might with propriety step in," he said. "I am almost daily confronted with the spectacle of horses slipping and falling opposite my door as a result of the depressions in the street."

Frank M. Marlow, real estate dealer and several other business men expressed themselves in similar terms.

TUBULOUS BOILERS FOR CRUISERS

Recommended to Secretary Herbert by the Naval Board on Construction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Naval Board on Construction to-day decided to recommend to Secretary Herbert that tubulous boilers be placed in the cruiser Chicago, whose machinery is being replaced, and in Gunboat No. 10, now in course of construction by the Crescent Works, at Camden, N. J. The full complement of the gunboat boilers will be of this type, while those of the Chicago will be half of the Scotch or older kind, and the other half of the tubulous. For some time past the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering has been impressed with the superior character of tubulous boilers, which have already been provided for in one of the new monitors.

The board also considered a proposition submitted by the Chief Constructor, to place another conning tower on board the flagship New-York for the use of the Admiral in action. With the Admiral and the commanding officer of the flagship in separate shelters, there would be less liability to confusion in orders for the fleet and orders for the flagship coming from the same place.

DID NOT WAIT FOR LINGERING DEATH

Richard Henry Lee Waters, Ill with Consumption, Leaped from a Window.

Despondent because he was so ill with consumption that his physicians had announced to him that he could live but a few hours, or perhaps days, longer, Richard Henry Lee Waters, a dentist, sixty-four years old, leaped from a window of the front room of his home on the third floor of 2,386 Second Avenue, shortly before 12 o'clock yesterday morning, and, falling head first, was almost instantly killed.

Mr. Waters had a dentistry office at 679 Lexington Avenue, but three months ago

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Improved Demand at Higher Prices.

INFLUENCED CHIEFLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Strong—Provisions Higher —Cotton Steadier—Coffee Higher.

The advance at the West had the most influence on the grain markets, but the local strength was helped by free foreign buying and better news from abroad, while the close showed considerable firmness at top prices. Provisions were higher and more active. Cotton was quiet, but firmer on covering. Coffee advanced with Europe and on local covering.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	69½@	69¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¼@	23½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34½@	34¾
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	9.50
Lard; Western, steam	@	5.55
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	24
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14½@	
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	10¼
Copper, lake	10.00 @	10.12½
Lead	3.15 @	3.17½

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and irregular through local scalping, but closed firm at 1@1⅛c advance, following the West and on foreign buying, with cables firmer and stocks decreased, while the English visible showed a loss of 2,500 bushels and 1,760,000 bushels on passage. Spot was advanced 1c and in light demand. Sales, 48,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels straight No. 2 red at 4c over May, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 3¾c over May, free on board, afloat, special delivery, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1¼c over May, free on board; No. 2 Northern, 1c over May, afloat, at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3½@3¾c over May, free on board. Clearances hence, 217,496 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 368,209 bushels; receipts, 24,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 35,972 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 58,052 bushels, or to 925,826 bushels, 558,396 bushels contracted and 2,172,714 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 1,037,100 bushels afloat. The visible supply shows an increase of 560,000 bushels, or to 69,958,000 bushels, against 68,511,000 bushels same time last year.

WHEAT IN INDIA—Trafton has received the following cable dispatch from Broomhall's Corn Trade News: "Liverpool, Dec. 30th.—Indian official report just published announces wheat area decreased 25 per cent., crop suffering acutely drought. Official Russian wheat stocks, 27,000,000 bushels."

CORN—Contracts were fairly active and closed firm at ¼c advance, following the West, with a decrease of 560,000 bushels on passage, and cables firmer. Spot was quiet and firm at ¼c advance. Sales, 31,000 bushels, including 19,000 bushels No. 2 mixed for export, at 35¼c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 35c, elevator; 4,000 bushels steamer yellow at 34¾c, elevator, and 6,000 bushels do at 35¼c, delivered. Receipts, 194,273 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 382,055 bushels. Clearances hence, 44,016 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 260,340 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 125,043 bushels, or to 985,756 bushels, 412,962 bushels No. 2 and 223,229 bushels steamer mixed. The visible supply shows an increase of 28,000 bushels, or to 5,817,000 bushels, against 9,630,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and steady at ¼c advance, with trading chiefly local switching, and influenced by the West. Spot were moderately active and firm. Sales, 49,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½@24¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25¼@25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼c; No. 3, 23¼@23½c; No. 2, 22¼@22½c, for 13,000 bushels; rejected white, 22¼c; rejected mixed, 21⅞c; No. 2 Chicago, 24½c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 23½@24½c; track white, 24@28c for 25,000 bushels. Receipts, 136,800 bushels; exports, none. Stock of oats in warehouses increased 22,480 bushels, or to 1,833,596 bushels, (454,144 bushels No. 2 white and 430,446 bushels No. 2). The visible supply shows an increase of 60,000 bushels, or to 8,498,000 bushels, against 9,062,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	10,000	68¼@68¾	68¾
January	10,000	68¼@68⅞	68⅞
March	60,000	68¼@68⅝	68⅝
May	1,720,000	65¾@66 11-16	66⅝
July	30,000	66 @66¼	66¼
Total	1,830,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@	34½
January	10,000	34½@34¾	
May	175,000	34¼@34 11-16	34⅝
July	25,000	35⅝@35⅝	35⅝
Total	210,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@	23½
January	50,000	23¼@23½	23½
February	25,000	23⅝@	23⅝
March		@	23⅞
May	65,000	23¾@24	24
No. 2 white—			
December		@	24½
January		@	24½
Total	140,000		

FLOUR—The feeling was steadier, but jobbers and shippers held off, and trading was light. Sales, 23,000 bbls, including 6,000 bbls Miles 5,200 bbls patents, 4,200 bbls clear, and 225 bbls fine, at quotations; 7,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.45@$3.60; 1,200 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.90@$3; 3,000 bbls straights at $3.35@$3.40; 1,500 bbls bakers' extras at $2.85, and 700 bbls Minnesota straights at $3.50. Arrivals, 15,800 bbls, and 15,483 sacks; exports, 329 bbls and 18,921 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 43,031 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.60; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$2.90; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.40; white wheat straights, $3.35@$3.40; patents, $3.50@$3.80; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3@$3.30; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.30@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c spot, and 39¼@39½c February delivery.

OATMEAL—Light demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; Rio, pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.30; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85c; grits, 85c; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 66@69c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Steady and moderately active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot, or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 55@60c for No. 2 seed and 50@70c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a little disposition to take up the small lots of crude in bulk offering at various points in the South at 20c, both on Western and Eastern account, and six tanks were taken in Texas at 20c. Besides several small lots in southeast coast points at 20c, while in the Mississippi Valley 22c was asked. There was no pressure at the mills beyond marketing these small lots, and such large lots as are held by the leading companies await developments of demand and no possible change in the lard position to better prices. The general sentiment in the buying interest is as dull as at any time latterly. The compound lard business continues slack, and there are only for this source of consumption narrow wants of cotton oil, while no foreign market appears disturbed over any temper displayed here, firm or otherwise, and furnishes orders for only small lots as they may be actually needed in first sources. Crude in barrels here 24c bid, 25c asked. Refined at 28c for prime delivery with sellers of dock lots at that, and 27c for good off yellow. LINSEED steady and in moderate demand; Calcutta 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 44c. RATEFOOT OIL was in fair demand; pure racked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Dec. 30.—The standard price of oil is $1.50. National transit runs, 116,744 bbls; shipments, 98,882 bbls. Buckeye runs, 151,571 bbls; shipments, 80,470 bbls.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Trade quickened considerably at the West, with more done in a speculative way than in some time, while active movements were under way steadily to exporters and home buyers. Continued moderate receipts of hogs, while more or less occasioned by the poor roads throughout the West through the recent bad weather, have in good part brought out the feeling of strength, which most parties were willing to accept from any development in consideration of the general impression that prices had been ruling remarkably low, and that a reaction might occur at any moment. However, it probably would not take more than a resumption of the hog supply to its late volume to depress the situation. The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 5,832 bbls pork, 6,500,470 lb lard, and 9,497,975 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,036 bbls pork, 9,243,792 lb lard, and 9,803,800 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week were 6,740 bbls pork, 8,196,117 lb lard, and 10,156,630 lb meats; same time last year 1,287 bbls pork, 4,007,928 lb lard, and 6,833,571 lb meats.

LARD—There was more done here in cash lots from refiners and exporters, and 1,030 tcs in all taken, of which 500 tcs at $5.50, 380 tcs at $5.55, and 150 tcs at $5.60@$5.65, closing at $5.55 bid. The position was sensitive to the West, and through the advance there on moderate receipts of hogs. City steam was firm at $5.15, at which 200 tcs were sold. December option of Western was nominal; $5.60. Rennard was slow, with Continent at $6.10, South American at $6.40, and compound at $4.62½@$5, as to quality. The West closed at $5.27½, nominal, for December, while January went from $5.32½ to $5.37½, closing at $5.32½@$5.35, and May at $5.52½@$5.60, closing at $5.57½@$5.60, or a general advance for the day of 10@12½ points.

PORK—There was increased strength at the West, with 22½c per bbl advance, and trading livelier, with January sold at $8.65@$8.82½, closing at $8.75; May at $8.90@$9.15, closing at $9.10 bid. Here there was a good export business at firm prices, and 800 bbls mess sold. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.50.

BACON—Had freer trading at the West, with an advance of 7½ points for short ribs; December closed at 4.32½c, nominal; January was 4.32½@4.35c, closing at 4.32½c asked; May at 4.57½@4.60c.

CUTMEATS—There was little movement in city meats, while prices were about steady; sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5c, and 20 boxes clear bellies at 5c. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5c; pickled hams, 8@8¼c; pickled shoulders, 4½c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7c; 18 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 7½c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7⅝c.

BEEF—Had only a moderate export demand, while at steady prices. Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, while prices were unchanged. Quoted at $14@$14.50 at the West, and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were here at firm prices, with higher supplies. The West had receipts of 44,000 head, against 37,200 head one week last year. Chicago—Receipts, 24,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $3.40@$3.75; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,796 head; active; $3.25@$3.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,800 head; higher; $3.30@$3.65. Omaha—Receipts, 1,100 head; strong; 5c higher; $3.35@$3.45. Pittsburg—Active; $3.90@$4.15. Milwaukee—Receipts, 969 head; $3.45@$3.90. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,500 head; higher; $3.30@$3.47½. Cleveland—Light average and packers, $3.80@$4. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; $3.60@$3.75. Quotations here were 5c for heavy, 5¼@5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, 5⅝c for 120 lb, and 5⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The melters came down to 3⅞c for prime, though the trade thought it was well to take up a few lots instead of waiting until after the holidays, while English shippers were able to close but a few orders. Thus the accumulations that had been made here were well sold up, or, in all, 400 hhds, of which 150 hhds to exporters, all at 3⅞c. For country-made a slow demand, with sales of 30,000 lb at 3⅞@4⅛c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market rested at 5c for city, at which the home trade bought a little at the close of the week; the accumulations were moderate only here. The West had no buying orders here, with its markets at 5¼c. For lard stearine there was a slack demand, with 6@6¼c quoted.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active, and firmer with Europe, with local shorts covering freely. The close was steady at 5@10 points advance. Havre was irregular at ¾@1f advance, and Hamburg firm at ¼@1 pfennig gain. Spot Rio was dull, and easy, on lower firm offers from Rio, and rumored sales at 13¼c cost and freight, for No. 7. Sales, 1,800 bags Maracaibo and 1,200 bags Savanilla on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 13.60c, and 750 bags at 13.55c; July, 250 bags at 12.75c, and 250 bags at 12.70c; September, 250 bags at 12.25c, and 500 bags at 12.20c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 250 bags at 13.50c; January, 250 bags at 13.70c, and 500 bags at 13.65c; 500 bags at 13.75c, 1,000 bags at 13.70c, and 250 bags at 13.75c; February, 250 bags at 13.60c; March, 1,500 bags at 13.50c, 1,500 bags at 13.55c, 500 bags at 13.60c, 1,000 bags at 13.50c, 1,250 bags at 13.55c, and 1,000 bags at 13.60c; May, 250 bags at 13.70c, 250 bags at 13.65c, 500 bags at 13.15c, 750 bags at 13.10c, and 1,000 bags at 13.20c; July, 500 bags at 12.70c; September, 1,500 bags at 12.20c, and 1,000 bags at 12.25c; total, 16,250 bags. Exchange—45 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; 25 points, 250 bags at 13.60c, and May, 250 bags at 13.10c, sold together. Total for day, 19,500 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 13.70@13.75c; February, 13.60@13.65c; March, 13.60@13.65c; April, 13.25@13.35c; May, 13.15@13.20c; June, 12.80@12.90c; July, 12.70@12.75c; August, 12.35@12.45c; September, 12.20@12.30c; October, 12@12.10c; November, 11.85@11.95c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	250,776
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	9,485
Total stock in New-York to-day	241,291
Total stock in Baltimore	29,318
Add, owing to error in deliveries	5 540
	34,858
Deliveries Saturday	264—34,594
Total stock in New-Orleans	44,204
Deliveries Saturday	912—43,292
	77,886
Total stock in United States	319,177
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 28	134,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 28	26,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, Dec. 28	109,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 27	18,000
	287,000
Total	606,177
Same time 1894	519,662

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 5	1.35 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 7	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 8	1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 23½@25c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@23½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16¾@17½c; Bocono, 16¾@17½c; Tovar, 17@17½c; Merida, 17½@19¼c; Cucuta, 17@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17¼@19c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine grades firm and in fair demand. New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 25@36c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbadoes, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand moderate at very steady prices. Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3⅝c; rice bran, 90@95c.

SUGAR—Raw was firmer and more active. Sales, 350 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c, and 34,571 bags Maccio, 84° test, at 2⅞c. Refined fairly active at ⅛c advance. Raw sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3@3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅝@3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls. Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅞c; off A, 4 7-16@4⅝c; softs, 3 15-16@4 7-16c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very steady all day, with trading only moderate, and influenced by local covering and switching. Liverpool was ½@1 point down, but the interior movement was moderate. Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 404 bales to shippers, and 126 bales to spinners, with 200 bales delivered on contract. Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8¼c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
December	Nominal	7.85	7.85	100
January	7.80@7.91	7.89	7.82	3,900
February	7.98@7.97	7.98	7.89	3,100
March	8.04@8.05	8.06	7.95	60,000
April	8.06@8.10	8.09	8.01	3,800
May	8.15@8.16	8.16	8.06	44,500
June	8.20@8.22	8.15	8.14	4,000
July	8.24@8.25	8.25	8.16	2,300
August	8.25@8.26	8.26	8.16	3,200
September	8.05@8.07	8.00	8.00	300
October	7.88@7.89	7.89	7.81	1,400
November	7.84@7.86	7.85	7.75	1,100
Total				127,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7427	12082	....	....	....	....
N.Orleans	12839	12700	....	....	....	....
Mobile	1286	1557	....	....	....	....
Savannah	10360	3958	....	....	....	....
Charles'n	1278	1397	....	....	....	....
Wilming'n	134	297	....	....	....	....
Norfolk	1452	1171	....	....	....	....
New-York	....	1310	....	....	....	....
Boston	8275	605	....	....	....	....
Phila	192	75	....	....	....	....
W. Point	2104	2810	....	....	....	....
Total	40347	37962	....	....	....	....
This day						
last w'k	34987	45144	47177	34455	9122	46015
This day						
last w'k	34978	45144	47177	34455	9122	46015

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—No quotable change in domestic marrow beans, but trade dull. Small white are rather easier, buyers securing slight concessions at times. Red kidney are having some sales for export, but the demand is not large and feeling weak; the price to shippers will probably be $1.22½. Mixed kidney neglected; other varieties unchanged. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.47½@$1.50; do, medium, $1.30@$1.35; do, pea, $1.27½@$1.30; do, white kidney, $1.60@$1.65; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.50; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.05@$1.15; do, foreign, medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, barrels, 82½c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—A lower market, with liberal receipts and trading close to actual wants. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@23c; Western, 18@24c; do, extra, 24c; do, June, 16@21½c; State dairy, 13@21½c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 10@17c.

CHEESE—A light movement, without change in prices. State, full-cream, large 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¼@10c; do, small, 9¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Fancy stock firmer and rather scarce. Pennsylvania and Maryland fancy, fresh, 23@25c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 22@23c; State and Pennsylvania, fair to good, 20@21c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 22c; Western fresh collections, fair to good, 19½@21c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 17@18c; refrigerator, September packed, 16½@17c; refrigerator, early packed, prime to fancy, $3.75@$4; Western dirties, seconds, &c., 30-dozen case, $3.75@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy 17c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in only moderate receipt to-day, but there is some accumulation on dock, and only a very slow demand; price are weak, especially for common to medium grades. Grapes dull. Cranberries in fair demand, and stock has been reduced enough to give a firmer tone on fine sound fruit. California oranges moving well at steady prices; Florida lots quiet at the prices asked. We quote: Apples, fancy, Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$2.75; do, State, King, $2.50@$3.25; do, Baldwin and Greening, $2@$2.50; do, ordinary, $1.50@$1.75; do, up-river, Baldwin, $1.50@$2.25; do, Greening, $1.50@$2; do, Southern, red, $1.75@$2.75; grapes, State, usual grades, per small basket, 7@10c; cranberries, Cape Cod, good to fine, per bbl, $9@$10.50; do, fair to good, $7@$9; do, Jersey, $7@$7.50; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25; oranges, California, box, $3@$4; do, Florida, $3.50@$5; grape fruit, Florida, per box, $5.50@$6.50; tangerines, $10@$12. DRIED—Holders of both evaporated and sun-dried apples do not have much hope of important business this week, and are not disposed to force sales at the figures that would be necessary to attract buyers. Chops and cores and skins rather easy; small fruits remain very dull. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6c; do, common to fair, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3¾c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2½@3¼c; do, Southern, 2¼@3½c; Western, 3@4¼c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1⅜c; peaches, peeled, Southern, 7@7½c; quarters, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Grouse continue scarce and firm. Near-by partridges not plenty, but a liberal supply of Western in local freezers, which have little call. Quail in fair demand and firm. Venison scarce and wanted. Rabbits steadier. We quote: Partridges, near-by, per pair, 75c@$1.10; do, Western, @85c. Grouse, $1.30@$1.50. Quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $2.50@$3.50; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c. Rabbits, undrawn, 5@10c; do, drawn, 12 1/2@15c; do, jack, 35@45c. Venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 11 carloads. Demand active and market firm, and higher for all grades. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9½@10c; chickens, 8@9c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 10@11c. Ducks, per pair, 90c@$1. Geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50. Pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—The receipts of dressed poultry were comparatively light to-day, in view of the near approach of the New-Year holiday, and scarcely short of choice to fancy turkeys and ducks, which are the kinds most in demand. Very few near-by turkeys received, and choice possibly up to 16c. Western in moderate supply, and a considerable proportion of those received, both by express and freight, still showed up more or less out of condition, and with an active demand and short supply of really choice turkeys, prices ruled decidedly higher, with occasional sales of exceptional quality even higher than quoted. Ducks in scanty supply, dry-packed, iced sold readily from 12½ to 13½c, occasionally 14c, while few that were serviceable had to go below 10@12c, unless very poor. Chickens and fowls were in fair supply, but only a small proportion in strictly fine condition, and such grades held firmly, but short out of order still has to be forced for sale for what they will bring. Choice ducks are very scarce, and readily command extreme prices. Geese only moderately active, but choice lots held nearly, and fairly firm. We quote: Turkeys, near-by, fancy, 15@16c; do, Western, fancy, 14c; do, fair to good, 12@13c; do, poor, 5@8c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 11@15c; do, State and Western, 9@11c; do, do, fowls, 9@10c; do, do, poor to fair, 3@7c. Ducks, near-by, 15@18c; do, Western, choice, 14@15c. Geese, near-by, 12@13c; do, Western, prime, 9@10c. Ducks and geese, poor, 3@5c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet and unchanged. Onions quiet; choice, steady on moderate offerings. Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.12; Long Island $1; State, 60c@$1; Jersey, 60@85c; Bermuda, $1@$3.50; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, 5bl, $2@$7; cabbage, per 100, $2@$4; celery, dozen stalks, 10@80c; eggplant, bbl, 33@$4.50; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 50c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$3; spinach, bbl, $2.50@$3.50; squash, crate, 60@75c; kale, bbl, 60@75c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Supply not very heavy, but trade slow and market weak and favoring buyers. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90@95c; do, No. 3 and No. 1, 70@90c; do, choice and clover-mixed, 80@85c; do, salt, 45@55c. Straw, long rye, 65@75c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

HOPS—Market weak and business very slow. State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—Dry continued nominal, and other kinds quiet and unchanged. Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; Wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Demand very light, owing to the holidays, with prices unchanged. Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 27c; seconds, 24½@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—Tin quiet at 13.50c. Copper dull at 10@10.12½c. Lead quiet at 3.15@3.17½c. Spelter quiet at 3.50c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market easier and demand light. Southern regular at 30½c; machine-made barrels, 31c.

RESIN—Prices lower, with trading slow. Good strained, $1.70; common strained, $1.67½; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 30.—Resin steady; strained, $1.80; good strained, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing in machine and irregular. Tar quiet at 90c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 30.—Turpentine firm at 27c; receipts, 4 casks. Resin, good strained, firm at $1.20@$1.30; receipts, 77 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27½c; sales, 425 bbls. Resin nominal at $1.25.

FREIGHT.

Room on berth was held firmly, with inquiry light. Engagements included 2 loads grain to London at 3¾d. Charters: British steamer, general cargo, Java to the United Kingdom, Continent, or United States, 25s, January, chartered abroad; British steamer, lumber and general cargo, Puget Sound to two ports, Cape Good Hope, 145s and 30s 3d, respectively, January, chartered abroad; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool or the Continent, including Hamburg, 35s; British steamer, (previously,) grain, Baltimore to Hamburg, 2s 10½d, berth terms, January and February; British steamer, 20,000 quarters grain, Baltimore or Virginia, to the United Kingdom, Rotterdam, or Hamburg, 2s 9d; berth terms, February, British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, hence to Lisbon, 3s, February; British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to the United Kingdom, 14s 6d; British steamer, sulphur, Pomaron to Charleston, 10s, January, chartered abroad; Dutch steamer, ore, Biboa to Baltimore or Philadelphia, 9s 6d, January, chartered abroad; British steamer, Sicily to the United States, private terms, chartered abroad; British steamer, general cargo, Hamburg to Norfolk or Port Royal, 8s 6d, chartered abroad; Italian steamer, cotton, Savannah to Genoa, 19-64d; British steamer, Brazil to the United States, basis, 12s 6d, January, chartered abroad; Spanish steamer, sugar, one or two ports, north side of Cuba to New-York or Philadelphia, 9c; Boston, 10c, January, chartered abroad; Norwegian steamer, 2,700 tons, West India time charter, eight months, £550 per month; British bark, general cargo, Calcutta to the West Indies, 27s 6d one port, 28s 9d two ports, chartered abroad; British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, 26s 9d; British ship and American ship, grain, San Francisco to Sydney, N. S. W., 19s 3d and 19s 6d, respectively; ship, general cargo, hence to San Francisco, $14,000; ship, general cargo, hence to San Francisco at or about $8; bark, 16,500 cases petroleum, hence to Gibraltar, 14c and £10 gratuity; German ship, staves, Newport News to Bremen, 29 marks; Italian bark, lumber, Philadelphia, to Buenos Ayres, at or about $6.25; British schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to St. Pierre, Martinique, $6; schooner, lumber, Mobile to Port au Prince, $8.25; schooner, lumber, King's Ferry to New-York, $4.25, and to wages; schooner, lumber, Pascagoula to New-York, $5.62½; schooner, phosphate rock, Fernandina to Baltimore, $1.80; British schooner, coal, Port Johnston to St. John, N. B., 70c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—After a spirited session in which fortune alternately favored the bulls and the bears, wheat closed at a substantial gain in price over Saturday. There was considerable in the news to commend itself to the advocates of higher prices. The visible supply increased but 560,000 bushels, the smallness of the amount on ocean passage decreased 720,000 bushels, and the English visible supply 2,500,000. There was a shortage reported in the Indian crop, and some of the buying was inspired thereby. An advance in interest rates at New-York and weakness in the stock market tended to cause repression for a time. The action was very irregular, prices advancing and declining several times, but in the end bulging quite sharply, with shorts displaying a little anxiety. New-York reported the world's shipments at 8,000,000 bushels for the past week. Northwestern receipts showed a marked falling off to-day. There were 479 cars, against 990 last Monday. A year ago there were 249 cars. Chicago received 108 cars to-day and inspected out 76,000 bushels. Export clearances at the seabord were large at 408,054 bushels. Liverpool cables were ¼@¼d higher, as compared with last Tuesday, which placed prices at that place on about a parity with ours. Continental markets irregular.

WHEAT—May opened from 58¾@59c, sold between 58¾@59⅝c, closing at 59⅜@59½c, ⅜@⅝c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was ½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 520,320 bushels; shipments, 171,339 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 35,972 bushels; shipments, 264,360 bushels.

CORN—Quite as irregular as wheat, but did not cover such a wide range. The strength of wheat was the main encouragement afforded prices. The exports at the seaboard were also of value as a strengthening factor. They amounted to 783,586 bushels. The bulky character of the corn exports occasioned considerable comment, from the fact that they are so greatly in excess of those of wheat, something that is quite unusual. The visible supply increased 28,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage, 560,000 bushels. Receipts were 267 cars, and 45,514 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were firm and ½d higher. May corn

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Disturbance in Money Rates Results in Lower Prices for Stocks.

AN EARLY BOND ISSUE EXPECTED

An Underwriting Syndicate Believed to Have Been Formed — Slight Flurry in Money—Foreign Exchange Somewhat Easier.

MONDAY—P. M.

While London prices came lower, and for the first fifteen minutes influenced our market adversely, the prevailing disposition during the early trading was more hopeful than for some days. After the early recession, buying orders were numerous, and until noon prices advanced quite sharply. The advance in money rates, however, checked the upward movement, and in the afternoon prices sagged again. At the close the market generally was lower than on Saturday. With the decline business became extremely dull.

Confidence in an early issue of bonds for a round amount was general, but no one pretended to be acquainted with any details of the proposed transaction. It is generally understood that prominent financial institutions have agreed to participate in a syndicate to subscribe for the proposed issue, but every one concerned maintains absolute silence as to details. Those who are supposed to be acquainted with the facts say that the first intimation of an issue will come from Washington. In a general way, it is understood that more than $100,000,000 has been underwritten already, and that the activity displayed by prominent bankers to-day was with the object of increasing the amount materially. The strength of the stock market in the early part of the day was due to the belief that the issue would be announced promptly, and that it would have a tonic effect on prices.

A flurry in money in the closing days of the year is not unusual, and the rate of 25 per cent., at which some loans were made to-day, created no real uneasiness. At this season banks and other financial institutions as well as many large corporations are compelled to withdraw money from the Street to meet the January disbursements, and such action always causes more or less disturbance, which does not subside frequently until a couple of days after the opening of the new year. The foreign exchange market was dull, with rates slightly easier. The $1,500,000 gold which was withdrawn for shipment last week, but which was not sent abroad, has not been returned to the Sub-Treasury.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was active. Call loans were made at 6@25 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

Time money and commercial paper quotations were nominal.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $75,977,543; balances, $5,176,488; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $368,364.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1¼ per cent. for both short and three-months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 premium. Boston—25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@67¾. There were sales of 2,000 ounces at 68.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53c.

Bar silver sold in London at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$97,589,185
Imports for the same period	25,812,702
Net exports	$71,776,483
Net exports to date, 1894	74,867,091
Net exports to date, 1893	10,688,829
Net exports to date, 1892	62,741,800

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Erie 2d cv. ctfs. 2½; Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 3½; Nor. Ry. of Cal. gen. 5s 1½; St. P., M. & M., Non. Cent. 5s 1; St. Paul 1st, So. Minn. 1; U. P., D. & G. 5s 1; Wabash deb., B 1.

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, when issued 1; At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, when issued 1½; Brooklyn El. 1st 2; Brook., W. & W. 1st 2; Den. & R. G. 4s 1; E. T., V. & Ga. gen. 1; Kansas Pacific con. T. R. 2; Kansas Pacific 1st, Den. D 2½; Lake Erie & West. 1st 5s 1; Lake Shore 2d cv. 3s 2½; Mobile & Ohio gen. 1; N. C. & St. L. con. 2; Northern Pacific col. tr. notes 1; Ohio & Miss. con. s. f. 2; Pco. & East. 1st 4½; Reading 2d pf. inc. 1; Rock Island deb. 5s 2; Sav., West. 1st T. R. 3½; Union Pacific 6s, 1896 1½; Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s 1½; Va. Mid. gen. sta. 1½.

Government bonds were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	
4s, r., 1907	109½	111
4s, c., 1907	110¼	112
4s, r., 1925	116	118
4s, c., 1925	116	118
5s, r., 1904	112¾	114
5s, c., 1904	112¾	114
Currency 6s, 1896	99	--
Currency 6s, 1897	102	--
Currency 6s, 1898	104	--
Currency 6s, 1899	107	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	--

In State securities $1,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 100.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	206
Gallatin National	300
Greenwich	177
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	287½
New-York County	580
Ninth National	115
National Union	197
Second National	430
Shoe & Leather	90
Southern National	80
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	112

Ten shares of Manhattan sold at 196.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, 2½, to 94½; New-York Central, ⅞, to 98⅛; St. Paul, ⅝, to 68⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 44⅝; Reading, ⅛ to 2⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 12⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅛; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 4⅛, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅛. British consols declined 1-16, to 108 9-16 for money, and ⅛ to 106⅝, for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £55,000. Money, 1@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅛ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 100f 92½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 20c for checks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	146	146	146	146	143	....	50
American Cotton Oil	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	17	....	45
American Express	114	114	114	114	112½	115	5
American Sugar Refineries	102	104	101⅜	103⅝	101½	101⅝	34,375
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	97	97¼	97	97	96	97	680
American Tel. & Cable Co.	92	93	92	92	90	93	40
American Tobacco	77	78¼	77	77	77	77¼	4,065
American Tobacco pf.	101	101	101	101	100	104	123
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14¼	14¾	14	14	14	14¼	4,086
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	21½	21½	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅝	650
Baltimore & Ohio	34	36¼	34	36½	36	40	930
*Bay State Gas	24¾	24½	24½	24½	20	28	820
Canada Southern	49⅝	49⅞	48	48	48	48¼	604
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15	15¼	1,440
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	95	100	10
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64½	65¼	62⅜	62⅝	62⅞	63	28,865
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	75	76⅝	74⅜	75	74⅞	75	10,525
Chicago & Northwestern	98	98¾	97½	97¾	97¾	97⅞	1,055
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145	145	145	145	143	145	10
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67⅛	68⅝	66⅞	67⅛	67	67⅛	27,875
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	127	127	126	127	297
†Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	65½	67¼	65½	65⅝	65¼	65½	5,070
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	86	86	85	85	85	85½	880
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	14¾	15¼	14⅜	15¼	15	15¼	200
Consolidated Gas Company	140	140	141	141	147	148	148	955
Delaware & Hudson	123¼	128⅞	123¼	123⅝	123½	124	652
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160	160	160	160	159½	160½	266
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	43	43⅝	42½	42⅝	42	42½	1,013
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6	6	6	6	6	7	100
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	16⅜	16¼	16	16	15⅜	16⅛	3,880
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	92	92	92	92	....	....	10
General Electric	25½	26	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25½	835
Illinois Central	94	95	94	95	92	94	68
Illinois Steel Company	63½	63½	63½	63½	....	68	100
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	7½	8¼	200
Laclede Gas	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10	20	250
Lake Erie & Western pf.	66½	66½	65½	65½	65¾	67	500
Lake Shore	143	143	143	143	142½	143½	430
Louisville & Nashville	44	44⅝	43¼	43¼	43	43¼	4,875
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8¼	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	18½	19	200
Manhattan Beach	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	4	6	200
Manhattan Consolidated	102⅜	102⅞	102¼	102¼	101½	102	460
*Met. Traction, ex div.	98	98¼	97⅜	98	98	98¼	540
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	94	96	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	78	78	78	78	79	84	210
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	46	47½	180
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11	11	11	11	11	11½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	24⅞	25¼	24¼	24¼	24	24½	1,700
Missouri Pacific	24½	25¼	24¼	24¼	24⅜	24⅝	3,630
Mobile & Ohio	23	23	23	23	22½	25	133
*National Lead Company	25½	25½	24½	24½	24⅜	25¼	1,100
*National Lead Company pf.	86¼	86¼	86	86	85½	88	250
National Linseed Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½	19½	22	100
New Central Coal	7	7	7	7	6	8	200
New-Jersey Central	100	101	99	99½	99¼	99⅜	1,745
New-York Central	98	98	97½	97½	97	97⅝	462
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	179	180	179	180	177	182	28
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11	11⅜	300
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	14	14⅝	650
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½	....	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	8⅜	9	415
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	24½	24¾	24	24	23¾	24	1,085
North American	4⅜	4⅜	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	1,500
Northern Pacific pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	12	12⅝	130
Ontario & Western	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13	13¼	480
Pacific Mail	27	27	26	26	25⅞	26¼	1,000
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3	3	3	3	2⅝	3	110
Philadelphia & Reading	5⅜	5⅜	5	5	4¾	5	3,720
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	14½	15½	10
Pullman Palace Car Co.	155	155	155	155	150	155	190
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	4⅝	5	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10½	10½	10¼	10½	10⅛	10½	150
St. Paul & Omaha	35	35½	34½	34½	34⅜	35	900
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	116	116	116	116	116½	121	100
Southern Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	19⅝	20½	400
Southern Railway	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	1,938
Southern Railway pf.	27	27½	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	3,128
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27½	29	27	27	27	27¼	1,480
Texas Pacific	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8¼	500
Union Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	4	4¼	2,219
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	3⅝	3¾	120
U. S. Cordage	5⅛	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	502
U. S. Cordage pf.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	460
U. S. Cordage gtd.	21	21	21	21	20	20½	20
*United States Leather	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	1,450
*United States Leather pf.	64⅜	65	63⅜	63½	63¾	64⅜	4,888
United States Rubber	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¾	25½	26	100
United States Rubber pf.	85¼	85½	85½	85½	85	89	110
Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	100
Wabash pf.	15⅞	16¼	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	1,430
Western Union Telegraph	85½	86¼	84⅞	85¼	85½	85¾	9,317
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10¾	3,850
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	35	38¼	10
Total sales							193,357

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	68	68	68	68	67⅜	67¾	2,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	110	2,000	142
1,000	110	N. C & St L Con	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
1,000	69⅞	10,000	93
At, T & S F 4s		3,000	67¾
Trust Co Certfs	72	7,000	66
16,000	72	Ore R & Nav 5s	
5,000	71½	Trust Co Certfs	
At, T & S F gen 4s		7,000	93
When Issued		Ohio & M Con S F	
35,000	75¼	3,000	106
1,000	75⅜	Ohio & N U N Con	
19,000	75¼	Trust Co Certfs	
19,000	75	12,000	57
At, Top & S F		1,000	56½
Adjustmt 4s		10,000	56
When Issued		Pac of Mo 2d Ext	
1,000	70	4,000	107½
5,000	43	People's G & C Chi	
At, Top & S F 2d		1st Cons 6s	
3-4s, Class A		2,000	96½
Trust Co Certfs		7,000	96
1st Instlmt Pd		Peoria & Eastern 1st	
24,000	22	3,000	77
1,000	21⅞	8,000	76
10,000	21½	1,000	77
4,000	21⅜	Phil & Read Gen 4s	
5,000	21½	Trust Co Certs	
15,000	21½	5,000	76
1,000	21¾	15,000	76¼
B'way & 7th Avenue		3,000	76
1st Con 5s		1,000	75¾
2,000	112	Phil & Read	
Brooklyn Elev 1st		2d Pref Inc	
2,000	100	15,000	9½
B'klyn W & W Co 5s		5,000	9¾
21,000	92	5,000	9
Bur, C R & N 1st		3d Pref Inc	
1,000	104½	Consolidated	
Canada So 1st Gtd		4,000	115
2,000	110	Mil & St Paul 1st	
Cent N J G M 5s		South Minn Div	
Registered		1,000	117¼
2,000	115	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
Ches & O Gen 4½s		1,000	84
13,000	72	5,000s3	84
1,000	71¾	15,000	84
5,000	71½	1,000	83½
10,000s20F	71	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	
8,000	71½	23,000	57¼
Ches & O, R & A Div		Mobile & O G M 4s	
1st Con 4s		10,000	62¾
5,000	94½	4,000	63
2d Con 4s		1,000	62¾
2,000	85	6,000	62
C, B & Q Conv 5s		Morris & Essex 1st	
10,000	101	1,000	98
Chi & Ind C Pac 1st		N Y Chi & St L 4s	
Trust Receipts		2,000	102½
3,000	38¼	5,000	102¼
1,000	106	1,000	102½
8,000	105	N Y L E & West	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		New 2d Con	
2,000	104	J P M & Co, or D M	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s		& Co Stmpd Ctfs	
1,000	99	10,000	68½
Clev, C, Chi & St L		Nor Pac 2d Coup	
St Louis Div 4s		2,000	101½
22,000	93	Nor P Col Tr Notes	
Denv & Rio G 4s		10,000	79
4,000	87⅝	Ore Short Line 6s	
10,000s30F	87⅜	1,000	104½
6,000	88	23,000	104
East Tenn. Va & Ga		3,000	103⅞
Con Gold 5s		4,000	104
1,000	106	1,000	103⅞
8,000	105	5,000	103¾
Total sales			

Seattle, L S & E 1st		Wabash R R 1st	
Trust Co Certs		8,000	104
6,000	56	Wabash R R 2d	
San An & Ar Pass 4s		2,000	71½
6,000	46	5,000	71⅛
Texas & Pac 1st 5s		1,500	71
10,000	82	Wabash Deb, Ser B	
5,000	81½	10,000s3	22½
4,000	81¼	1,000	23
8,000	81¼	West Shore Gtd 4s	
2,000	81½	1,000, c	107
Texas & Pac 2d Inc		Registered	
7,000	19¾	5,000	104¾
1,000	19⅞	Wiscon Cent Co 1st	
10,550	20	Trust Co Certs	
Tol, St L & K C 1st		1,000, c	41
Trust Receipts		1,000	41
8,000	71½		
Union Elev 1st 6s			
1,000	100½		
9,000	100		
Union Pac 6s, 1896			
9,000	105		
11,000	104¾		
1,000	104¼		
Union Pac 6s, 1897			
12,000	105		
1,000	104¾		
2,000	104½		
4,000	104¼		
1,000	104⅜		
Union Pac 1st, 1898			
15,000	105¼		
25,000s3	105⅜		
2,000	105¼		
35,000	105		
4,000	104¾		
3,000	105		
2,000	104½		
1,000	105		
1,000	104⅜		
4,000s3	105		
1,000	105		
Union Pac 1st, 1899			
5,000	105⅜		
8,000	105½		
Un. Pac. Ext S F 8s			
1,000s3	92¼		
U P, Den & Gulf 1st			
25,000	34		
U S Cordage Co 1st			
Trust Co Certs			
5,000	30		
Virginia Midland G M			
Guarantee Stamped			
1,000	98½		
Wabash R R 1st			
8,000	104		
Wabash R R 2d			
2,000	71½		
5,000	71⅛		
1,500	71		
Wabash Deb, Ser B			
10,000s3	22½		
1,000	23		
West Shore Gtd 4s			
1,000, c	107		
Registered			
5,000	104¾		
Wiscon Cent Co 1st			
Trust Co Certs			
1,000, c	41		
1,000	41		
Total sales			$1,217,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	180
Alton & T. H.	60	63
American Cotton Oil pf.	63	65
American District Telegraph	..	40
Ann Arbor	9	10
Ann Arbor pf.	24½	27½
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Company	¾	1¼
Buffalo, R. & Pittsburg	19	30
Canadian Pacific	50	52
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	14¾	15⅝
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	46
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	95
Cleveland, L. & W. pf.	45	50
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	3	3⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	27
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	98
Col. & H. Coal	2	3
C., L. & C. & T. pf.	..	58
Com. Cable	125	..
Consolidated Coal	27	34
Den. & R. G.	12	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	58
D., S. S. & A.	4½	6
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8½	12
Erie Tel. & Tel.	90	..
Ev. & T. H.	27	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45¼	55
Great Northern pf.	110	115
Homestake	27	..
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	18½	..
Iowa Central pf.	26	30
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. C., M. pf.	17½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	78	82
L. E. & W.	17¾	19¾

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	102¼	103⅛	101½	101½	7,670
Am. Tobacco.	78⅝	78⅝	77	77	240
At., T. & S. F.	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	320
Chicago Gas.	64⅝	65⅜	62½	63	5,750
C., R. & P.	65⅜	67⅜	65⅜	67⅛	5,550
Chi., B. & Q.	74⅝	76	74⅜	74⅜	3,900
C., M. & St. P.	67⅝	68½	67	67⅛	12,190
Cen., of N. J.	100	100⅛	99	99	80
C. & N'west.	98¾	99¾	97⅛	98	150
Del., L. & W.	160	160	160	160	100
D. & G. F.	16⅜	16½	15⅞	15⅞	840
Lake Shore.	142	142	142	142	10
Total sales					32,645

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
L. & Nash.	44⅜	44⅞	43⅜	43⅜	730
Mo. Pacific.	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅝	90
Nat. Lead.	25⅛	25½	24⅝	24⅝	50
Pacific Mail.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	90
Phil. & Read.	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	40
Southern R'y.	9¼	9⅜	9	9	20
South. R'y pf.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	30
Tenn. C. & I.	28	28	28	28	20
U. S. Cord.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	50
U. S. L'ther	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	130
West. Union	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	1,450
Total sales					3,610

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At, T. & S. F. 2d cfs.	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	$10,000
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	12,000
Ch., R. I. & Pa. deb. 5s.	93	93⅛	93	93¼	5,000
Nor. Pac. 2d.	110½	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	1,000
Total sales					$48,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Isabella	.54	.54	.54	.54	200
Total sales					1,500

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Portland	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	59	59¾	58⅝	59¼	854,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	87	92
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	217
American Typefounders	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	19	24
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107	110
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	327	337
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	101
Beckton Construction pf.	..	90
‡Boston & N. Y. Air Line	13	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104¼	106
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	127	137
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	100	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102¼	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	166	169
Brooklyn Elevated	15	20
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	102½
Brooklyn Traction	7¼	10
Brooklyn Traction pf.	52½	56
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	104½	105¼
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	75	77½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67	70
Celluloid Company stock	..	88
*Central & South American Tel.	119	123
Central Cross-Town	190	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	167
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	17	22
Central Trust Company	1040	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	52	57
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	75	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	132	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	77	84
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	103½
Continental Trust	165	180
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	166	172
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	355
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	78	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	200	210
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	172	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	320	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	124	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	72½	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85	88
Fourth National Bank	171	176
Gallatin National Bank	305	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48½	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	85	88
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	112	..
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	97	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	97	100½
H. B. Claflin Company	100	103
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	62	65
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	..	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	13½	18½
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105½
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
Holland Trust stock	..	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103½
Indianapolis Gas stock	138	143
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
†Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	75

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
523 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
15 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Union Pacific First Mortgage six per cent. Bonds will, after January 1, 1896, on presentation of their Certificates at either of the Depositaries, receive cash for the defaulted interest then due.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New-York.
New-York, December 10th, 1895.

UNION PACIFIC
First 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

Assurances have been received from large holders in Europe and this country, as well as from officers of the Government, (in respect to the Seven Millions and a quarter of Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds held in the Sinking Funds,) in favor of the plan to reorganize the Union Pacific Main Line without sacrificing its securities for the benefit of Kansas Pacific bondholders. This plan also includes a settlement with the Government upon substantial terms, and is more acceptable to its officials to whom it has been submitted than the proposition to allot the Government stocks and diluted bonds.

We expect to announce our Plan about January 6th, under such auspices as should insure its success.

H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS,
Agent for Bondholders.
9 Pine St., Astor Building.

Mortgage Investors

can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,190,292.

DIRECTORS:

George G. Williams, Alexander E. Orr, Jacob H. Schiff, John W. Sterling, Charles R. Henderson, Charles S. Brown, Frederick Potter, E. Randolph Robinson, William B. Isham, President. William M. Ingraham, John J. Tucker, William Lummis, James D. Lynch, Benjamin D. Hicks, Julien T. Davies, Felix Campbell, Wesley C. Bush, Ellis D. Williams. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.

FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

ST. JOSEPH and GRAND ISLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY** of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

READING.

Reading junior securities holders who are opposed to the present plan are asked to send their names, addresses, and amount of holdings of securities to Room 9, second floor, Mills Building, as immediate action is considered necessary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,880, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
731 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, all in the year 1895, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company Reorganization.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after January 2, 1896, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing January 1, 1896, from all bonds deposited prior to January 1, 1895, on presentation of certificates (generally known as "Stamped" certificates) at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, or at the FINANCE COMPANY of Pennsylvania, 431 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or at their option to receive in lieu of cash Equitable six per cent. interest Certificates. For the convenience of Certificate holders, arrangements have been made with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., whereby holders of such certificates can, at the same time, have noted thereon at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK** their assent to the plan of Reorganization issued under date of December 14, 1895.

New-York, December 27, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Walter G. Oakman, Alexander E. Orr, Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MTGE 5% BONDS OF THE

Denver, Texas & Gulf
AND
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth Railroads.

The undersigned have been requested by the owners of a large proportion of the bonds of both Companies to act as a Bondholders' Protective Committee. Pursuant to the request of the holders of such bonds, they have prepared Bondholders' Agreements and invite the deposit of bonds of both Companies thereunder.

Bonds should be deposited with the New-York Security and Trust Co., 46 Wall St., New-York.

HENRY B. ELY,
R. H. THOMAS,
W. B. DICKERMAN,
M. L. SCUDDER,
Committee.
CARTER & LEDYARD, Counsel, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New-York, Dec. 27th, 1895.

BUFFALO, BRADFORD & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mtge 7% Bonds, due January 1, 1896.

New-York, December 27, 1895.

The above-described bonds will be purchased on and after January 2, 1896, at par and accrued interest to January 1st, 1896, by the undersigned at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

PAYMENT of DEBENTURES

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING CO.,

Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office, January 1, the Debentures of

Series 23, $97,000, Due January 1, 1896.
Also prepay
Series 32-34, $195,000, Due July 1, 1896.

Dividends.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 6th, 1896. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

MOBILE CITY BONDS.
The January Coupons of Mobile City Bonds (issue 1881) will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, 1896, in New-York, by the Mercantile National Bank, 191 Broad way, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
E. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.
Coupons on the above maturing Jan. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar St. W. C. ASKEW, Assistant Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE and Atlantic Railway Co., the Mineral Range Railroad Co., the Hancock and Calumet Railroad Co., and the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Co., due Jan. 1st, 1896, will be paid at the Third National Bank, 28 Nassau St., on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

Dividends.

COUPONS PAYABLE JAN. 1st, 1896,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Oregon Railway & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Detroit Citizens' St. Ry. Co. 1st Con. Mtg.
Globe Street Railway Co. Deb. Bonds.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Spring Valley Coal Company.
Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 2d Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Portsmouth, St. Ry. & Light Co.
Peace River Phosphate Co.
Florida Publishing Company.
Flathead Co., Montana, Fund'g Bonds.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1896, will be paid on presentation either at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, or the MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE:

GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6s.
RALEIGH & AUGUSTA R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6s.
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY 5s.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the first day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3rd day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3d day of February next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED R. R. CO.,
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, Dec. 23, 1895.
Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co., due Jan. 1st, 1896, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad Co., guaranteed by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co., due Jan. 1st, 1896, will be paid at the Central Trust Co. of New-York, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2d, 1896.
ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY CO.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, from Colorado Midland Equipment Bonds, Series B, Aspen Short Line 1st Mortgage Bonds, Busk Tunnel 1st Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., New-York. Colorado Midland Equipment Bonds, Series B, drawn for payment on Jan. 1, 1896, numbers whereof have heretofore been advertised, will be paid at the same time and place.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1895.
GEO. W. RISTINE, Receiver.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.
SIXTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from 12 M., Saturday, Dec. 21, 1895, until the morning of January 2, 1896.
CHAS. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
53-55-57 Duane Street,
New-York, December 20, 1895.
The coupons of the FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of this company, due January 1, 1896, will be paid by the STATE TRUST COMPANY on and after THURSDAY, JANUARY 2.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, February 3d next.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE CO.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, and Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 15th day of Jan., 1896, to stockholders of record on Jan. 1, 1896.
CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., Dec. 26, 1895.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
Eighty-fifth consecutive semi-annual dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2, 1896.
The transfer books will be closed from December 21 to January 2 inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 32 Liberty St., New-York,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1895.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, on the bonds of this company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1896, at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company.
H. HIRAM DUVAL, President.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK,
486 Broadway, Cor. Broome St.
Organized 1850.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.
F. BALTES, Cashier.

THE RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupon No. 11, due January 1st, 1896, of this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after January 2d, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Financial Agents, New-York.
J. W. GILLULY, Treasurer.
Denver, Colo., Dec. 24th, 1895.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RY. CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
Coupons of the SOUTHWESTERN COAL AND IMPROVEMENT Co., maturing Jan. 1, 1896, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., on and after Jan. 2, 1896.
C. G. HEDGE, Sec'y and Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
92D DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.
SEVENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1896, to which date, from Dec. 31, the transfer books will be closed.
ALF. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.
December 24, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d proximo, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. T. STOUT, Cashier.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St., New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.
Sixteenth Regular Dividend.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, December 21st, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1896.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., (3%,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.
G. H. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Cashier.

BRIDGEPORT TRACTION COMPANY.
The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1, 1896, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New-York City.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th day of January next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 19th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minnesota, December 21st, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RECEIVERS of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will pay at their office, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, on and after January 2, 1896, interest maturing on January 1, 1896, upon the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
Drafts for interest on Registered Bonds will be mailed to holders of record.
EDWIN H. McHENRY, } Receivers.
FRANK G. BIGELOW, }

NORTHERN PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE REGISTERED BONDS.
Books for transfer of the Five Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Registered Bonds will close on December 23d at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen on January 2d, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN SCOTT, Comptroller.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ST. LOUIS, COUNCIL BLUFFS & OMAHA R. R. CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice.—You are hereby notified that the coupons of the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at the office of THE WABASH RAILROAD CO., No. 195 Broadway, New-York, as the same mature.
J. C. OTTESON, Sec'y.
Wabash Railroad Co.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
Dec. 20, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20th, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

SIXTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Dec. 28, 1895.
A DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1896. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
December 20, 1895.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1896; and the transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY DEBENTURES.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons on the above maturing Jan. 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
26 Cortlandt St., New-York.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, on the First Mortgage Refunding Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
A dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1896. D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE UNITED GLOBE MINES,
99 John St.,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL MINING COMPANY,
99 John St.,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1895.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the banking house, 33 William St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and noon.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New-York, December 27, 1895.
The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking house, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1895.
An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 287 Greenwich St., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., TUESDAY, January 14, 1896.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 23, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and for two Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 187 Greenwich St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
NATHAN D. DABOLL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 William St., New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF the DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO., for the purpose of electing Board of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the company, in New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896.
W. F. COOK, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the National Union Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, 32 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. O. LEECH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the NURSERY and CHILD'S HOSPITAL will be held at the institution, 51st St. and Lexington Av., on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock.
Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, First Directress.

AGAINST FRANK W. SANGER

The Supreme Court Orders a New Trial of His "Little Lord Fauntleroy" Suit Against T. H. French.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment in the case of Frank W. Sanger against T. Henry French, in which ex-Surrogate Rollins, as referee, held that a contract existed between the parties in which Mr. Sanger was to have a half interest in all the plays owned by Samuel French & Son. The action was brought for an accounting of the profits arising out of the play of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Mr. Sanger alleged that he had a half interest and that there was a contract, but it was not in writing.

In his opinion reversing the judgment and ordering a new trial, in which Judge Parker concurs, Judge Van Brunt says that any such contract as the plaintiff alleged to exist would be a most peculiar one and one that it cannot be conceived that a man would enter into. Under the plaintiff's claim, if the firm of Samuel French & Son owned a play, Samuel French being entitled to one half and the defendant, T. Henry French, being entitled to another, Mr. Sanger had the right to take that play for the purpose of exploitation and receive one-half of the profits arising therefrom and the defendant, T. Henry French, would thereby be deprived of every dollar of profit arising from the ownership of the play, the other half of the profits necessarily belonging to Samuel French.

The Court says the plaintiff's claim depends entirely on his oath, whereas the evidence shows that in every other transaction had in reference to the production of plays or to the management of the business it was Mr. Sanger's carefully reduced to writing.

The Court finds that there was some arrangement between the parties, but that no satisfactory proof as to what it was has been produced, and that, as Mr. Sanger's "extraordinary claim" is supported only by his word, and that is contradicted by his oath and his acts," judgment should be reversed and a new trial had.

MUST GO TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Ryan and Thompson to Answer There for an Alleged Bond Robbery.

Thomas F. Ryan, a bartender, and James Thompson were arrested early in November while trying to dispose of three Webster water lien coupon bonds to a Wall Street broker.

The bonds were issued by the City of Webster, Mass., and they were part of the proceeds of a robbery that had been committed in that town on the night of Oct. 31. The broker to whom the bonds were offered was suspicious, and had the men arrested. They were committed by a City Magistrate and a warrant for them was issued in Massachusetts.

Ryan and Thompson retained Maurice Meyer as counsel, and he brought habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court before Judge Beekman. Mr. Meyer also went to Albany with about twenty witnesses to prove an alibi for the men before Gov. Morton, and to induce him to revoke his warrant of extradition, but this the Governor refused to do, although, Mr. Meyer says, the Governor expressed himself as convinced that the men did not actually commit the robbery. Ryan alleged that he got the bonds from a woman named Maggie, that he wanted to dispose of them for her account, and that he got Thompson to help him.

In his decision, Judge Beekman says that under Section 827 of the Criminal Code, if a relator claims not to be the person named in the warrant, he shall have a writ of habeas corpus to that effect. But the only question that can be determined is the question of the identity of the prisoner with the person against whom the charge has been made. He adds:

It would also seem that it must appear upon the papers that the prisoner is a fugitive from justice in the sense that he was present in the State at the time of the commission of the crime, or that such is to be inferred by reason of his presence. I do not think that the Court has power to try this question on habeas corpus. There is a large amount of evidence that the relators were not in Massachusetts when the robbery was committed, but this is really a defense to the charge.

Judge Beekman says that the question of an alibi for the relators would be properly used on the trial, and that the merits of the case could not be gone into on habeas corpus proceedings. He says that there is hardly a doubt of the innocence of the men on the charge named in the warrant, but he is convinced that they will have a fair trial in Massachusetts. He therefore dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoners.

MUCH WORK FOR GRAND JURYMEN.

Judge Cowing Complains of the Overcrowding of Prisons.

Judge Cowing, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, told the members of the Grand Jury yesterday that he thought he would be compelled to keep them at work the full week on account of the overcrowded condition of the Tombs and the great increase of crime in the city.

The Judge said he had expected to discharge the Grand Jury for the December term to-day, but he was afraid he would be obliged to ask the members of the jury to continue until Friday, as the January Grand Jury will not, under the law, enter upon its duties until next Monday.

The Judge said there had been considerable criticism of the Grand Jury and the Judges of General Sessions for the overcrowded condition of the Tombs. He added:

There is no doubt that that hovel across the street called the city prison is in a horrible condition. We think that is not our fault. We dispose of business as fast as possible, but the cases come pouring in and accused people are crowded into the Tombs. Much of this work piled on us is unnecessary. Many of the cases brought here that should never be sent to us. They should be disposed of in the lower courts, and not waste our valuable time.

A large portion of the cases now in the Tombs and other prisons, the Judge said, should be disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions and in the police courts, and not take away the time of "more serious crimes."

DR. NEWTON WHITEHEAD MISSING.

Judge Cowing Declares His Cash Bail of $5,000 Forfeited.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Cowing declared forfeited the bail of Dr. Newton Whitehead, and issued a warrant for the arrest of the fugitive.

Dr. Whitehead was under an indictment for performing a criminal operation on Agnes Berthold. He was tried last June and the jury disagreed, standing 10 to 2 for conviction. Whitehead was admitted to bail in $5,000. He deposited that amount of money with the City Chamberlain.

The District Attorney had a week ago that he had left town, and called him for trial. He did not answer, and his counsel, Hugh O. Pentecost, asked and obtained a week's time to produce him. Mr. Pentecost told Judge Cowing yesterday that he could not find Whitehead, and did not have the faintest idea as to his whereabouts. Mr. Pentecost said he last saw Whitehead a month ago. At that time the doctor did not express any thought indicating flight. He seemed to be brooding over something, however, and the subject of his indictment and expected trial had become a sort of monomania with him.

In the Lexow investigation Whitehead accused Sergt. O'Toole and other policemen of trying to blackmail him.

Says the Mortgage Was Forged.

Gilbert R. Hawes, representing Miss Sarah R. Weed, moved, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Beekman, yesterday, for an order to compel Phineas O. Davidson, a Brooklyn real estate dealer, to produce and deposit in court a mortgage that he holds on certain property of the plaintiff's, in Fifty-fifth Street. The mortgage is for $6,000, and the plaintiff claims that it is a forgery.

According to the story of Mr. Hawes, his client some time ago received word from the defendant that she must pay the interest on the mortgage he held. She was surprised, as she had never made a mortgage. She met the defendant, and Mr. Hawes alleges that, under threats by Davidson, she made to him a second good mortgage, and he kept this and the alleged forged one. Then Miss Weed consulted her attorney, and he at once brought two actions, one to set aside the first mortgage on the ground that it was a forgery, and the other to set aside the second one on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and threats. He also filed lis pendens.

Charles J. Patterson opposed the motion, saying that he had the mortgage; that it was safe with him, and that it might become lost in the court.

Judge Beekman reserved decision.

Her Affidavit Said to be False.

An application was made to Justice McCarthy yesterday, in the City Court, by a representative of State Senator Clarence E. Lexow to have Mrs. Lena M. Frank, who lives in East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, punished for contempt of court.

It was alleged that Mrs. Frank had failed to obey an order of the court to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings touching her ability to pay a judgment of $128 to David B. Sickels, as receiver for the Harlem River Bank.

Myer J. Stein, counsel for Mrs. Frank, said that the notice had been slipped under Mrs. Frank's door by a Mrs. Baker, who went to Senator Lexow and made an affidavit that she had served the notice personally upon Mrs. Frank, and had called the latter's attention to the signature of Justice McCarthy to the notice. This affidavit, Mr. Stein said, was false.

Justice McCarthy directed Mrs. Baker to be produced before him to-day, so that he could make an investigation.

Two Women Indicted for Arson.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Martha Taylor, colored, of 222 West Sixty-fourth Street, for arson in the first degree, and Eva Gotthalf of 434 East Eighteenth Street for arson in the second degree.

Mrs. Taylor was dispossessed from her rooms on Dec. 16. A few minutes before the fire started in the house she asked a man for three matches. He gave her two. She is in the Tombs.

Fire started in Mrs. Gotthalf's rooms on the morning of July 24. There was an insurance of $1,000 on the furniture, which was estimated to be worth $200. Rags saturated with ether, and a rubber bag that had contained benzine, were found after the fire. She is under $3,500 bail.

More Witnesses for Louis Gordon.

The sixth week of the trial for arson of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer of 21 Walker Street, was begun yesterday in Part III. of General Sessions Court.

Gordon, who has been a week in the Tombs, seemed to be anxious and nervous.

The day's session was taken up by about a score of business men. Each witness testified that he had given credit to Gordon before the fire in his factory. Most of them testified that Gordon owed them money at the time of the fire, but in nearly all cases he paid them subsequent to the fire.

The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

Lawyers Honorably Discharged.

Judge Allison, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday dismissed the indictment for grand larceny against Hugh O. Pentecost and his law partner, R. H. Gattling, and honorably discharged the lawyers.

The indictment was found on the complaint of Michael Weiss, an ex-convict, and Charles P. Schultz, both of whom are now under indictment for attempting to blackmail Mr. Pentecost.

Weiss was formerly a watchmaker at Tiffany's. He was accused of theft, and Mr. Pentecost defended him. He had no money, so he gave the two lawyers his tools as well. When he left the penitentiary he charged the two lawyers with larceny because they would not give up his tools.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Day vs. Paddock & Fowler Company. Class II.—2—Beinhauer vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Class IV.—3—Potter vs. Barnes. 4—Wurnsch vs. Morning Journal Association.

Class VI.—5—Goldschmidt vs. New-York Steam Company. 6—People vs. Collis. 7—Hackett vs. Hackett. 8—Ferguson vs. Ann Arbor Railroad Company. 9—Hardin vs. Keller. 10—Cohen vs. Valentine. 11—McLeod vs. Krause.

Class VIII.—12—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. 13—Matter of Girsch Lithographing Company. 14—Hoes vs. Hume. 15—Smith vs. Ferguson. 16—Klein vs. Union Railway Company. 17—Ziegler vs. Lamb. 18—Jones vs. Jones. 19—Patterson vs. Don Enrique Mining Company. 20—Davis vs. Cornue. 21—Frank vs. Bowsky. 22—American Fibre Chamois vs. Ramie Fibre Company. 23—People vs. Mason. 24—Bauer vs. Macauley. 25—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 26—Bauer vs. Hawes. 27—Callery vs. Westphal. 28—Patterson vs. Patterson. 29—Schwarzwalder vs. Hupfel. 30—Dauenhauer vs. Dorval. 31—People vs. Harris. 32—People vs. Wabnitz. 33—Solberger vs. Callahan. 34—People vs. Kelly. 35—Newcomb vs. Beckton Construction Company. 36—International Lloyds vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 37—Mercantile Lloyds vs. same. 38—Mond vs. Jewelers' Review Publishing Company. 39—Gedney vs. Gedney. 40—Remsen vs. Hayt. 41—Faneuil Hall National Bank vs. Bussing. 42—People vs. McKeegan. 43—Among vs. Albers. 44—Pfau vs. Butler. 45—Polhemus vs. Aldrich. 46—Frank vs. Horwitz. 47—Morey vs. Doe. 48—Cohn vs. Tamsen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate—Harvey S. Almy, Matilda Baldwin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Room 19 City Hall. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Charles Klow. 2—Henry Clancey, Fred Hall, and Edward W. B. Smith. 3—John Giambo and Nicolo Raccoppi. 4—George C. Gardner. 5—Jane O'Neil. 6—Julius Levy. 7—William Heath and Ralph Olsen. 8—Charles Musser. 9—John McCaffrey and Abraham Fabor. 10—John Wiley.

Pleadings.—1—Charles Relzky. 2—Moses Solomon. 3—Kate Harris. 4—Michael Cushing and Max Goldstein. 5—Louis Rosenman. 6—Thomas Brodmeld. 7—Julius Brutt. 8—Joseph Clancey. 9—Peter Campbell. 10—John Garlan. 11—Michael Geraghty. 12—John McGuire. 13—Frank Murray. 14—Fred Thomson. 15—Charles Waldman. 16—Patrick O'Hara. 17—James Carney. 18—Carmela Briaco. 19—Samuel Kribewitch. 20—William Scott. 21—Thomas Kelly. 22—David Kiernan. 23—Albert Johnson. 24—Joseph Goldstein. 25—Joseph Burns and William Dynan. 26—Thomas Enright. 27—Edward Whalen. 28—George Stanton. 29—Martin Murray. 30—David Connors. 31—Annie Watson. 32—Mary Hill and Mary Trize. 33—Charles O'Brien. 34—John J. Mullin. 35—Richard Corder. 36—James Hanley. 37—Isaac Aronson. 38—Thomas Whalen. 39—Henry Blair. 40—Thomas Riley. 41—Samuel Schwartz. 42—Thomas Comfort.) Farrell. 43—Otto Hergt and William McBride. 44—James O'Connor. 45—William Foster. 46—William McClane. 47—Daniel Hogan. 48—Jacob Gosherawitz. 49—Joseph Camade. 50—James Murry. 51—James Donovan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Joseph Joseph. 2—Samuel J. Donnell. 3—William Featherson and Thomas Fitzsimmons. 4—George Davis. 5—James McBride. 6—Harris Bach. 7—Norah Graham. 8—Angelo Barrello. 9—Jacob Pollack. 10—Max Bilshak. 11—James Allen. 12—John West and Charles McCarthy. 13—James Sheehan and James Duffy. 14—Guiseppi Brusa. 15—Max Zimbeman. 16—Caesor Manigault. 17—Walter Schmucky. 18—Samuel Green. 19—Sophia C. Smith. 20—Charles Musser. 21—William Griffin. 22—James Flynn. 23—Charles Sheridan. 24—Edward Donnelly. 25—Frederick Mundt and Charles Gauer. 26—George Turner. 27—E. C. Hay. 28—John Hill. 29—Patrick Redmond. 30—Harry Young. 31—Mabel Marks. 32—Terence Gillick. 33—David Farrer. 34—Charles A. Schultz and Nicolai Weiss. 35—William H. F. Dietz. 36—Manuel Robles. 37—Julia Colin. 38—John Pavero. 39—Robert Whittaker. 40—Minnie Weiss. 41—Lillie Cohen. 42—Henry Schroeder. 43—Henry Schroeder. 44—George Bohling. 45—John Barrett. 46—Edward Condon. 47—David Korn. 48—Jacob Korn. 49—Charles Moffat. 50—Thomas J. Blessing. 51—John Barrett. 52—William Barrett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Zimmerman vs. Kirchner—David McClure.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Hutchinson vs. Campbell—Charles A. Runk.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Johnston vs. Johnston—Joseph P. McDonough. Nauss vs. Manhattan Railway Company, Schieding vs. same, Nasher vs. same, Polsenecker vs. same—Louis C. Raegener, George H. Taylor, and William F. Gardiner.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Henry C. Tuke et al.—William W. Detrick.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Charles Dougherty, Lydia Wing, Harriet A. Kimber, Severed La Sarso, Thomas Tracey, Nicholas Cummings, J. John Gardiner, John M. Chasey, Frederick Tiedge, James S. Hall, Margaret Ryan, Catharine McLaughlin, David S. Arnott, James Ryan, and William Fatharn. The accounting in the estates of John F. Henry and Charles E. Fourgera. The estate of John Curran. The administration of Elizabeth Mayer and Henrietta Brown. The real estate of Margaret Lemart.

SHE SLEPT IN THE CELLAR

Girl Who Had Been Abused at Home Rescued by Gerry Society and Cared For.

Bernard Murge, fifty-two years old, owns two trunk stores at 2,696 and 2,958 Third Avenue. He lives in apartments over one of the stores with his wife and five children. Four of the little ones, including Mary, eleven years old, are children of Murge's three former wives. For two years, it is said, all the work of the house was done by the girl, Mary, who was beaten by her stepmother until the Gerry Society interfered and compelled Murge to send her to school.

The stepmother had her revenge by making the girl sleep in a cold, damp basement under the store, and would not allow her to eat at the table, giving her her food on a tin plate and making her eat it in the cellar. A Mrs. Elchorn, who is janitress at 2,956 Third Avenue, heard cries in the rear of Murge's house a week ago, and saw Murge hit Mary on the head with a stick and then leave, threatening to kill her if she told anybody.

Mrs. Elchorn told the neighbors, and last Friday an anonymous letter was sent to the Gerry Society. Agent Watson went to the house to investigate. Murge met Watson at the door with an axe in his hand, and threatened to kill him if he did not go away. Agent Watson's revolver settled the dispute, and, on entering the cellar, he found the room where the child lived. It was compelled to sleep. There had been no fire in the place for more than a year. The child's bed was a pile of sacks in an old dry-goods box. When Agent Watson examined Mary, he found a half-healed wound on the back of her head, which she said her father had inflicted a few days before. Murge admitted having inflicted the wound and said that he would repeat it.

The stepmother abused Watson roundly and told him that she was glad to get rid of Mary, as it would make one less in the house. Agent Watson took Mary before Magistrate Brann, in the Morrisania Court yesterday. She said her father and stepmother had been unkind to her, but refused to give any particulars, and the complaint against Murge was taken. Mary was committed to the Catholic Protectory.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

Mrs. Martin's Husband Threw a Lamp at Her, Setting Fire to Her Clothing —He Escapes.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 30.—The authorities of Middlesex County were to-day notified of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Martin of Perth Amboy. It was the result of her husband's act. The man escaped.

John Martin, the husband, was employed on the coal docks. He reached home Saturday evening in an intoxicated condition. When he entered the house his wife hurried the two children into their bedroom to prevent their being ill treated by the father. She then tried to calm her husband. He picked up a lamp from the table and threw it at her. The lamp missed the woman, but struck against the wall. There was an explosion, and the burning oil was thrown in every direction. Martin paid no attention to the flames, but went to another room and threw himself on a bed.

Mrs. Martin tried to stamp out the flames, and her clothing, which had been soaked with the oil, caught fire.

Neighbors saw the flames inside the house and rushed in. They found Mrs. Martin nearly dead on the floor, and the children fighting the flames as best they could.

The fire was put out, and Mrs. Martin died in three hours. Neighbors found Martin asleep in the room into which he had gone, and with difficulty roused him. He left the house before his wife died. It was not until some time later that any one thought to ask the children how the fire started. The oldest told, and a search was at once made for Martin, but he could not be found.

ALTERATIONS IN FEDERAL BUILDING

Plans Sent to Washington—The Changes in Courtrooms.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the plan of the Federal Building, as constructed in 1870, is unadapted to present necessities, and the matter of needed alterations has been under consideration for some time.

A conference was held yesterday, in which Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, George C. Holt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York Law Institute, which is the owner of the law library in the Federal Building; William M. Aiken, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and Postmaster Dayton participated. The plans for alterations were perfected, and sent to the Treasury Department at Washington for submission to Congress for the purpose of securing an appropriation for the work.

These plans provide for increased library space, for the flooring over of the galleries in the courtrooms in order to improve the acoustics of the rooms, for removing the Court of Appeals from Room 122, on the fourth floor, to another room, and for changing Judge Brown's court from Rooms 40 and 42, on the second floor, to rooms on the third floor.

Rooms 40 and 42, and the jury room, No. 38, are to be taken for Post Office purposes, and the galleries in Rooms 43 and 44 are to be floored over and converted into a retiring and a jury room.

Dr. H. Y. Satterlee Honored.

From The Examiner of Dec. 26, 1895.

The people of New-York cannot fail to be gratified at the honor conferred upon Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, in his election as Bishop of the new Diocese of Washington. At the same time, it will, we believe, be generally hoped that Dr. Satterlee's decision, which, it is announced, will not be given until after a month's consideration, will lead to his remaining in this city. His work here has been of the broadest and soundest kind. He unites conservatism in church matters with unflagging evangelistic and humanitarian zeal. He is an eloquent preacher, a most wise and kind pastor, and the efficient organizer and inspirer of a wide-reaching and many-sided work. The Galilee House, in East Twenty-third Street, carried on under the auspices of his church, is one of the model institutions of its kind in this city, and in some of its features is, so far as we know, unique. Dr. Satterlee is always ready to join hands with Christians of other communions in behalf of any good cause. The withdrawal of his genial personality and wholesome, cheerful influence would be regretted by the many thousands of our citizens who have come to know him as pre-eminently an "all-round" Christian gentleman and minister.

New Trolley Line in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 30.—The village Trustees have granted a franchise to the Port Chester, Rye and Westchester Trolley Road. It will run through Westchester Avenue from the Soldiers' Monument to the boundary line of the town. The company has also made application to the authorities of Port Chester, Harrison, and Rye for franchises. It is to begin work within sixty days after obtaining its franchise, and the road is to be completed in six months.

John W. Lounsberry, President of the Port Chester National Bank, is President of the company. H. M. Henderson, also of Port Chester, is Secretary. Among the stockholders and Directors are ex-Congressman William Ryan of Rye, ex-Sheriff John Duffy, and ex-Sheriff F. G. Schirmer.

IS OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION

Gov. Morrill of Kansas Causes Much Excitement by Declaring in Favor of State Dispensaries.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 30.—Kansas prohibition is being badly treated at the hands of Gov. Morrill. His first blow was his declaration, made soon after he was inaugurated, that no law could be enforced against the opposition of a pronounced and strong sentiment against it among the people, and that prohibition was and would continue to be a practical failure in any community where a majority of the voters were not in active sympathy with its enforcement. It was this declaration, and the vigorous renewal of the struggle on the part of the dealers in many of the larger towns of the State, that caused the sudden assembling of the State Temperance Union on July 4 last.

Now Gov. Morrill boldly and openly announces that he is in favor of dropping the present prohibitory law, and trying some other form of remedy. He says that he is "disgusted with the constant strife and bickerings the law has occasioned," and that he has, after two years of study and investigation, decided that it is not the proper way to drive the liquor power out of the State. He scores that rabid class of prohibitionists who refuse to see any good in what is being done if it fails to absolutely prevent all kinds and forms of violations. After scoring the present metropolitan police law, he said: "Every method possible has been tried to enforce the law, and I believe as firmly as ever that it is useless to attempt any enforcement whatever."

In explaining his new position, the Governor said that he had been studying the question very thoroughly, and had come to the deliberate conclusion that the Gothenburg system is a much better plan than the present law, and that it would be more satisfactory to the temperance people of Kansas. "Under that plan, as I understand it," he said, "the State would have absolute control of the liquor business. The State dispensary officers would purchase for manufacture the liquor, as the law might require, and, after having it tested, and seeing that it is absolutely pure and free from all adulterations, would have it put up in original packages of various and convenient sizes for shipment to the country or local dispensaries. Local dispensary officers would then have charge of the entire sales of liquor in their communities, and would sell liquor to any person applying, except minors and inebriates. The liquor is to be sold in the original packages, and not to be drunk on the premises."

Prominent members of the Governor's party in this city are greatly chagrined over his sudden declaration, and are not slow in declaring that, as he already has the sworn enmity of the anti-prohibitionists, he is now certain of the strong opposition of the entire prohibition element of his party. They say that he is simply seeking a means of escape from the responsibility of having to perform his duty in the enforcement of the law. The hard fight in Wichita has already turned in favor of the law, and over half of the forty liquor dealers are either in prison, under bond, or under a perpetual injunction of the court. And the last report is that the Assistant District Attorney is moving slowly but surely, and will soon have the other dealers closed up.

Nothing in the present Republican administration of State affairs has caused such consternation among his followers as this new move of the Governor, and the past few days have rapidly crystallized the smoldering sentiment against his renomination for a second term. The opposition has fixed, within the last two days upon Thomas M. Potter of Marion County with whom to beat him. Potter is a graduate of Michigan University, an early settler in Kansas, a very able, successful farmer, and many times President of the State Agricultural Society. He would not turn his hand over for that or any other office, but he is very popular in every section of the State.

Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, who is now in the State, boldly attacks this new position of Gov. Morrill, saying that there is no better or more certain method for overthrowing prohibition in Kansas than his new scheme. St. John has made an open challenge to Governor or any other champion of the dispensary scheme to debate the merits of the plan, but he is not likely to be gratified. He says that this is simply a move to equalize Republican politics in Missouri and Kansas; that a prohibition Republican Party in Kansas and a whisky Republican Party in Missouri will never do.

May Do Away with Pushcarts.

Assistant Corporation Attorney Milliken said yesterday that in his opinion pushcarts have no right to obstruct the streets, and he did not believe the Aldermen have power to grant them permission to do so for ten minutes or for ten hours.

This looks as though the Corporation Attorney's office was setting ready to enforce the ordinance against the owners of pushcarts.

NEW-JERSEY FARMERS PROTEST

Object to Paying One-fourth the Cost of Building New Roads.

NEWARK, Dec. 30.—The formers of the county are up in arms over a proposed amendment to the State Road act, by which the land owners of townships applying for the building of new roads will be required to pay 25 per cent. of the cost of constructing them.

They claim that the enactment of such an amendment would ruin them. The matter was under discussion this afternoon at a meeting of the Committee of Roads and Assessments of the Board of Freeholders. Isaac S. Crane of Livingston, a farmer, was present at the meeting, and tried to impress upon the committee the injustice of the proposed amendment. He said the farmers would be bankrupted by it.

In return the committee seemed to be of the opinion that the county would be bankrupted if it were to attempt to build all the roads asked for by the township.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp.

SATURDAY.—At 12 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, via Christiania, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Salerno";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Inchbarra, (letters must be directed "per Inchbarra";) at 11:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Leibnitz; at 1 PM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Santiago; at 4 PM for Costa Rica direct, per steamship George Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Cearense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cearense";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Ning Po.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Barden Tower; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island, Cape Haiti, and San Domingo, per steamship Saginaw.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Mexico, overland, close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing of steamer. Schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Paris.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kai'r W.II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM | †F. B'm'rck, Jan. 23, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
*NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | Fürst Bismarck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, Mch. 26, 11 AM | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $90 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special trains FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the Black Sea.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the
WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS ..... Jan. 1 | NEW-YORK ..... Jan. 22
ST. PAUL ..... Jan. 8 | ST. PAUL ..... Jan. 29
PARIS ..... Jan. 15 | PARIS ..... Feb. 5

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon,
Southwark, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM
WESTERN'D ..Jan. 15 | NOORDLAND ..Jan. 29
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and

BANKS IN GOOD ... [illegible]

Nearly Four Millions Held by the State as Security.

SUPT. PRESTON MAKES SUGGESTIONS

Amendments to Existing Laws Are Needed—Great Care Taken to Insure Protection to Depositors.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Charles M. Preston has completed his sixth year as Superintendent of the State Banking Department, and will submit an important and interesting annual report to the State Legislature, covering the operation of the department for the year 1895. His department exercises the entire supervision of all moneyed corporations, excepting insurance companies, including State banks of discount and deposit, individual bankers, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, foreign mortgage companies, and safe deposit companies.

The securities held in trust by the department, which securities are deposited by the various financial corporations coming under its supervision, amount to $3,868,-978, as follows:

United States 2 per cent. bonds—$80,000.
United States 4 per cent. bonds—$932,000.
United States 5 per cent. bonds—$1,000.
United States 6 per cent. bonds—$100,000.
New-York City 2½ per cent. bonds—$525,000.
New-York City 3 per cent. bonds—$1,375,000.
Brooklyn City 3 per cent. bonds—$880,000.
Brooklyn City 3½ per cent. bonds—$100,000.
Brooklyn City 4 per cent bonds—$100,000.
Buffalo City 3½ per cent. bonds—$20,000.
Niagara Falls City 4 per cent. bonds—$20,000.
Rochester City 3½ per cent. bonds—$50,000.
Bonds and mortgages—$149,000.
Cash—$1,378.

The Superintendent reviews the twenty-nine amendments to the State banking law which the Legislature made during Mr. Preston's administration, and on his recommendation, and which enabled the department to more thoroughly advise, supervise, and examine the moneyed institutions under his supervision than was possible before the adoption of the recommendations. In his report the Superintendent says:

During my administration I have endeavored to not only carry out the letter but the spirit of the law in these particulars. When I came into the department, six years ago, there were two regular examiners and not to exceed three or four assistant examiners. At the present time there are twenty-five examiners busily engaged in the field upon the work of examination of the moneyed institutions of the State, and it is only by strenuous efforts on their part that they are enabled to do the work as it is. Said examiners are constantly pressed to require two days for the examination of a savings bank it now consumes, in many instances, one week and sometimes two weeks, and to secure the same amount of thoroughness of investigation is maintained in the examination of other institutions. The instructions to the examiners are that they shall observe the same conscientious diligence in examining a bank that they would in pursuit of one going to examine for the purpose of personally acquiring it by purchase, the object being to know, when they have finished, the true condition of the institution as nearly as possible under the circumstances.

The greatest difficulty which we have in examining banks is in arriving at the true values of the unmatured paper, and it is necessary to proceed with great discretion and judgment in arriving at the true value. An examiner cannot go out upon the street from one brokerage house to another and inquire promiscuously as to the sufficiency of the makers and indorsers of the notes held by the bank which is under examination, because this would immediately create comment, discussion, and excitement, and could not fail to injure the institution. The process generally pursued in ascertaining the value of the unmatured paper is, first, to thoroughly examine the officers and employes of the bank, examine having the power, if he shall deem it necessary, to place the officers and employes upon their oaths; that, together with the experiness of the examiner in detecting fraud, from previous examinations and suspicious circumstances, furnishes about the only means he has at his command in ascertaining the value of this class of securities. The department is often unjustly criticised when it sometimes happens that a bank has closed its doors because of the accumulation of a large amount of unsalable paper, but which the department is unable to detect from the usual sources at its command, and even the examiner himself, if not impossible, to suggest a mode of procedure which will absolutely remedy this embarrassment.

It is often impossible to get from the officers of a bank the actual condition of their doubtful paper, as it is their desire, of course, to make their bank appear as strong as possible; and while the department may be exercising the utmost skill in the detection of doubtful and worthless paper, yet it is impossible for it to acquire the information in all cases which will enable it to value, nevertheless, the promissory notes which constitute the largest asset of discount banks. It has been the desire of this department to ascertain, with as much exactness as possible, the real value of this class of securities, yet, so long as humanity is fallible and prone to err, it is impossible for the Banking Department to afford absolute and unerring protection in this particular.

In ascertaining the amount of resources of banks, it often happens that a very large difference exists between the sworn quarterly statements made by the officers of banks and the examination made by direction of the Superintendent of Banks. The difference is mainly found by the examiner disallowing certain items of doubtful character, while the bank still carries them as good assets. The law requires that a summary of the quarterly statements shall be published in each annual report made by the Superintendent, and permits the Superintendent to add thereto such additional information in regard to such corporation as in his judgment shall be useful. While it has never been customary to publish the examinations made by the department, I believe that it would be useful, if not essential, for the examinations to also be published, and this would inform the Legislature and the public of the extent to which differences of this kind exist between the department and the bank, and enable the Legislature to adopt such legislation with reference thereto as it deemed advisable.

The total resources of all the money institutions under the supervision of this department, as shown by the last reports, are as follows:

Banks and Deposit and Discount—$306,250,883.
Savings Banks—$762,511,391.
Trust Companies—$595,552,391.
Safe Deposit Companies—$4,553,068.
Foreign Mortgage Companies—$27,631,985.
Building and Loan Associations—$45,023,732.
Total—$1,538,522,894.

This is an increase over the resources of the same class of institutions as they existed on the 1st day of January, 1890, a period of six years, of $281,615,680.

The Superintendent makes the following recommendations:

As it is my intention soon to retire from the Banking Department, it is proper, perhaps, for me to recommend that the salary of the Superintendent, dating from the time of the appointment of my successor, be increased.

During the last six years the responsibilities placed upon the department, such as, for instance, the supervision of foreign mortgage companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and the authorization of the Superintendent to take possession of insolvent banks, in which case he is responsible for the assets of the institution while they remain in his hands, fully double the work and more than double the responsibility of the Superintendent. Inasmuch as this department is maintained by the associations supervised by it, an increase of the compensation of the Superintendent would not be borne by the taxpayers, and I believe that the institutions supervised appreciate the importance of the responsibilities and would favor an increase of compensation.

The action of the Legislature in placing foreign mortgage companies and foreign and domestic building and loan associations under the supervision of this department added about 240 institutions to be supervised by the department, and made it necessary to establish an independent bureau for the proper supervision of these associations. In doing this the Superintendent was compelled to put a man in charge of that bureau, and this has become a very important position, and imposes more than ordinary responsibility upon the subordinate in charge of the bureau. It often happens that during the absence of the Superintendent from the department, the person in charge of the bureau is called upon to act for the Superintendent. I think it would be proper, therefore, that the banking law be amended, to provide for a second deputy, whose duty it should be to take charge and represent the Superintendent with reference to the foreign mortgage companies and foreign and domestic building and loan associations, subject to the direction of the Superintendent, substantially in the same manner as the first deputy acts with reference to banks, saving banks, trust companies, and safe deposit companies, and to fill the position of first deputy in his necessary absences.

Sec. 38 of the banking law, Chapter 689, Laws of 1892 and amendments, was amended at the last session of the Legislature by adding to the paragraphs then existing several more subdivisions; but in re-enacting the section the provision in Subdivision 1, relating to the loaning of moneys on collateral, was omitted from the law passed in 1895. It is evident that this was done by a mistake, as the provisions relating to loaning on collateral were authorized by Chapter 606, Laws of 1893. The words left out of the law, Chapter 929, Laws of 1895, Subdivision 1, are as follows: "But this restriction shall not apply to loans or discounts secured by collateral security worth ten per centum more than the amount or amounts loaned thereon, * * * provided, however, that such loans or discounts on such collaterals shall not exceed one-half of the actually paid-in capital stock and surplus of such corporations or bankers."

I recommend that these words be restored and the following added: "Loans thus secured shall not be computed in arriving at one-fifth part of capital and surplus as applied to any person, company, corporation, or firm."

I also recommend that Subdivision 4, Section 38, Chapter 689, Laws of 1892, be amended by striking out the word "Director" in the first

SUNDAY CASES NOT SUSTAINED

MANY PRISONERS DISCHARGED BY THE MAGISTRATES YESTERDAY.

Selling Flowers an Act of Charity—Policeman Helfrith Reprimanded for an Arrest.

Policeman Helfrith of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was reprimanded by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Court, for his "peculiar and unwarranted" course in arresting Peter Brennan, saloon keeper, at 1,960 Park Avenue, for alleged violation of the excise law Sunday. The complaint charged Brennan with unlawfully exposing on a rear shelf, behind the bar, a number of bottles. The officer did not charge that liquor was sold, so he was reprimanded, and the saloon keeper discharged.

According to Brennan's statement, Helfrith entered a room in the rear of the barroom, where he found Brennan at dinner. "You are violating the excise law," said the officer.

"I am not," was the reply. "My place is closed, and I am doing no business."

"Well, you have no license," said the officer.

"Yes, I have," was the reply; "and I'll show it to you.

Brennan showed the license posted behind the bar in the closed barroom. Helfrith, nevertheless, insisted on the arrest. Brennan threatens to bring charges against him.

Policeman Jackson of the Mercer Street Police Station arraigned in Jefferson Market Court Moses Chodores, a grocer of 176 Wooster Street, on the charge of violating the Sabbath law.

Jackson bought a box of sardines Sunday, and as soon as he paid for them arrested the grocer.

The prisoner declared the policeman told him he wanted to eat the sardines in the store. He said that he had been all the more ready to believe the policeman as it was the dinner hour.

Jackson denied having said he wanted to eat the sardines on the premises, but admitted that might have been inferred.

Magistrate Kudlich discharged the grocer, telling him to be more careful.

Harry Meakis, thirty years old, a Greek, living at 28 West Thirty-first Street, was charged in the Jefferson Market Court with selling two bunches of violets, for which he received $1.

Policeman Edward Gillon of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who made the arrest, saw the transaction. The Magistrate said, without lifting his eyes from the paper:

"Any one who sells flowers has my blessing, and I give it to him now—you are discharged." He added:

"The law is where any interference with the peace and quiet of the Sabbath is indulged in—then there is a violation."

Harry E. Sands of 291 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Adolph Wachenheimer of 391 Eighth Avenue, were charged with posting bills for the Bijou Theatre on Sunday by Officer Brown. They pleaded guilty.

"That's a horse of another color from selling flowers on Sunday," said the Magistrate. "It is not a case of labor of necessity nor a case of charity. I will fine each of you $5." Both paid their fines.

Gustav Penzel, a German dealer in musical instruments at 308 Bowery, was arraigned by Detective John W. Waters of the Mercer Street station, who caught the dealer selling a banjo string to fifteen-year-old girl, at 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon.

Penzel sold the banjo Saturday, and he told the purchaser that if anything was needed to call and get it. The girl called for a string, and the ways in the act of giving it to her when the detective entered.

Detective Waters explained that he entered the store when the girl had put the money down to pay for the string, but Penzel refused to take it.

Magistrate Kudlich held that this was not a case of necessity, and fined the banjo dealer $5 for his act. Penzel paid $5 and regained his liberty.

Henry M. Willner has a store at 74 Canal Street, where he hires out dress suits for $1 a night. Sunday afternoon Officer Selig Whitman found him in his shirt sleeves, brushing out dress suits. The policeman arrested him on a charge of violating the Sabbath law, but in Essex Market Police Court yesterday the Magistrate discharged Willner. The policeman said several complaints had been sent to Headquarters about Willner doing business.

Detective Coyle arraigned before Magistrate Voegtli in the Centre Street Court, Eugene Maher, bartender in "Jim" Laveille's place, 10 Doyers Street. Coyle found Maher and two friends sitting at a table in a rear room of the saloon. There was nothing to drink in sight and the door leading from the hall was unlocked.

Maher said the two men were plumbers, who had just finished some necessary repairs. He was discharged.

Policeman Schultz of the Elizabeth Street Station went to the Atlantic Garden, at 50 Bowery, Sunday night and asked for beer. The waiter, Adolph Ausergier, told him drinks were only sold with meals, so he ordered a sandwich, and then had three glasses of beer, after which he arrested the waiter. Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Court, discharged him.

Who Directed the Rioting?

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

One of the features of the motormen's strike which should command the heedful attention of the public, and especially the attention of public officials immediately concerned in the preservation of the peace, is the evidence of intelligent direction and competent control in the riotous acts of violence in the streets. The attacks on the trolley lines were made with the prompt precision due to discipline. They were systematic, were judiciously regulated with the plain purpose of accomplishing certain results, and were held under such thorough control that when these results had been reached the attacking forces were withdrawn. The outbreaks apparently of mob violence were actually organized assaults ordered by authority of some commanding power, carried out on a certain plan, and not permitted to go beyond a certain point. Where did that power reside, and who exercised it?

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Syracuse Homeopathic Hospital. Directors—Charles H. Merrick, John S. Kenyon, Jabez H. Norton, Anthony Lamb, E. A. Hill, Robert Dey, Samuel S. Ruston, M. H. Northrup, M. A. Graves, F. E. Reid, D. E. Gowing, O. F. Soule, I. C. Reed, A. C. Chase, and E. A. Powell.

—The Binghamton Academy of Science of the City of Binghamton, to promote scientific study and research. Directors—Eddy R. Whitney, N. M. Pierce, Fannie Webster, A. T. Vance, D. T. Greene, W. N. Clute, H. J. Jones, and Addison Ellsworth.

—Vosburg & Whiting Company of Buffalo, to do a wholesale and retail stationery, printing, and engraving business; capital, $50,000. Directors—John L. Vosburgh, Du Monts A. Whiting of Buffalo, and Benjamin W. Morgan of Rochester.

—The Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District of the City of New-York. Directors—Jacob P. Berg, Thomas Hewitt, Robert Gaskill, John H. Gunner, William B. Koller, Morris Elias, John Trusley, J. Baumgarten, and Hugh Schuck.

—The Mitchell Heater Company of Poughkeepsie, to manufacture water or steam heaters; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles Mitchell, F. B. Lown, Lewis H. Vail, P. L. Vanwegener, Storm Emans, and Charles F. Cossum of Poughkeepsie.

—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company of New-York City, to deal in horses; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. Fiss, John B. Doerr, Joseph D. Carroll, James S. Connolly, W. F. Doerr, and Hiram M. Fuller of New-York City.

—American Silver Company of New-York City, to deal in sterling and silver-plated ware; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. M. Wilcox of New-York City, H. H. Evertsen of Jersey City, and L. Harry Wilcox of Brooklyn.

—Damon-Peets Company of New-York City, to deal in printing materials; capital, $15,000. Directors—George Damon of Cranford, N. J.; Elias S. Peets and W. S. Damon of New-York City.

—J. Graf Embroidering Company of New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Benjamin F. Holmes, Silas S. Swarts, and J. A. Robinson of New-York City.

—The Times Building Company of Middletown; capital, $10,000. Directors—Lewis S. Stivers, John D. Stivers, and T. E. Handford of Middletown.

Tom Johnson's Effort to Break the Buffalo Street Railway Monopoly.

HEARING BEFO E THE STATE BOARD

Eminent Buffalo Lawyers in Albany to Argue For and Against the Application of the New Buffalo Traction Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The State Railroad Commission this afternoon listened to the summing up of the arguments for and against the application of the Buffalo Traction Company, of which Tom Johnson is the head, for permission to construct its miles of surface road in the City of Buffalo. The commission met in its rooms at the Capitol, and the three members of the commission were present.

Among the Buffalonians in attendance were ex-Senator John Laughlin, Herbert P. Bissell, Spencer Clinton, and Emory P. Close, in favor of the application, and John G. Milburn, Henry W. Box, Porter Norton, Frank B. Perkins, ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan, W. Carey Ely, John H. Scatcherd, Robert L. Fryer, George Urban, Jr., and H. H. Litteli, opposed. These gentlemen oppose the application in the interest of the present street railroad system in Buffalo.

Spencer Clinton, for the traction company, explained that the construction of the road by the traction company would be an immense benefit to the citizens of Buffalo. The establishment of a new railroad would not conflict with any road already built. As to the matter of the new company paralleling the tracks of the Buffalo Street Railroad Company, it would not to any extent. The old company had not what could be called a crosstown system. It had a few lines running into the city from suburban towns. The old company had no facilities to furnish good service to the people of Buffalo. It was a disgrace that the people should be crowded into cars like cattle and compelled to hang upon straps with their eyebrows. They were compelled to be packed into the cars like sardines. The power to be given for the Railroad Commissioners to refuse privileges to a railroad which wished to remedy the existing evils. The old company had been repeatedly petitioned for a betterment of service, but it had never granted it. The new company was to be a competitor of the old in the manner of a new railway system, for it only affected the old company at certain points, and this at but short distances.

John G. Milburn, for the Buffalo Railway Company, which now operates the street surface railways in Buffalo, opposed the application. The matter of the application, he said, hinged upon the necessity for the building of a new railroad. Every additional railroad in Buffalo caused the outlay of additional money by the people of Buffalo. The application looked like a scheme to sell off certain lots in which certain people were interested. In November, when the new road burst upon the scene, there was no agitation for a new road. There was some complaint against the present railroad, as there will always be against any street railroad. It was an easy matter for the road, after its birth, to secure signers to petitions, possibly by the use of money. The members of the Common Council, when the matter came before it, fairly rolled over themselves to vote it all before sunset. The upper city body passed upon the matter before it had been licked into shape the night before. The question now was the fitness of the Railroad Commissioners, reasonable men, who would not consider the question in any such hurried manner. Thomas Johnson was the one mainly interested in the new company, and every one who had given testimony favored the company. Johnson was a relative of or employed by Mr. Johnson. The old company was endeavoring to meet public needs, and was entitled to commendation. If the new company was allowed to come in, it would show itself in new cars, but in time it would result in a large organization with an enormous capitalization. This would be a burden upon the people.

Ex-Senator McMillan reminded the commission of certain protests against the new road which he heretofore filed, signed by property owners. These people opposed the new company for various reasons. History repeats itself, and if the application was granted it would mean a repetition of the West Shore Railroad experience, which was a financial disaster of the worst kind. Frank P. Perkins appeared for many residents on Lynwood Avenue and protested against the building of a road upon that residential portion of the city.

Chairman Beardsley of the Railroad Commission asked if the commission had a right to pass upon the necessity of a part of the proposed route. The counsel differed upon the question, and before the adjournment the lawyers agreed to present briefs upon the question within a week.

NEW LINE IN PERU.

An Important Concession to Philadelphia Capitalists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The United States Consul at Callao has written to the State Department of an important concession granted some Philadelphia capitalists by the Peruvian Congress to build and operate a railway from the Pacific coast to the interior district of Huaigayec, which is rich in coal mines and minerals. The Consul describes that Cuthbert B. Jones has obtained this authority. The line is to be constructed in five years. The proposed intercontinental railway is alone allowed the privilege of crossing the Peruvian line. A grant is made of one kilometer of public land on each side and contiguous to the track for every kilometer of railway, and where there is no public land so situated, 200 hectares per kilometer will be located elsewhere. Mr. Jones and his associates have forty coal mines in Huaihayec, and their chief purpose is to reach these mines and to operate them with a view to supplying the vast demand for coal on the Pacific coast, which is now met with fuel transported from England and other distant countries.

The main trunk line from the coast to Huaigayec will have a length of 120 miles, to which it is designed to add a branch to Chota of eighteen miles and another to Cajamarca of thirty-five miles. The railways are to be held perpetually by the concessionaires, and they are privileged to build moles, wharves, dumps, yards, &c. It is stated that the route presents no engineering difficulties. English bituminous coal was sold to the United States steamship Alert recently at $18.50 per ton, and Mr. Jones claims that his mines will yield bituminous and anthracite coals equal to those of Pennsylvania. He says that the deposits are inexhaustible, and that the cost of mining would be extremely low. He is sustained as to the quality of the coals by analyses made by chemists of the Columbian University, in this city. G. Clinton Gardner, a brother of the late Gen. Frank Gardner of Fort Hudson fame, a distinguished civil engineer who was for some time chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, some months ago made a careful inspection of the zone and coal mines in company with other parties interested, and the report made by Mr. Gardner is favorable to the prosecution of the enterprise.

The Consul suggests that a steamship line between San Francisco and Valparaiso would be a benefit to American commerce and trade in connection with this Peruvian line.

Eighth Avenue Lease.

In the articles of agreement between the Eighth Avenue Street Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Traction Company, which were filed with the County Clerk yesterday, some important features are mentioned. The Eighth Avenue line is leased to the Metropolitan for ninety-nine years, at an annual rental of $215,000 in gold, payable quarterly. In the event of a default of twenty-five days in the payment of any quarterly instalment the property reverts to the stockholders of the Eighth Avenue road. The lessees agree to expend $1,000,000 in substituting other motive power than horses

Panama Railroad's Policy.

The following statement is authorized by the Panama Railroad management [illegible] city: "The telegraphed statements [illegible] San Francisco that the Panama Railroad Company had been forced to withdraw from the carrying trade to and from [illegible] of San Francisco as a result of the [illegible] contract entered into between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company is misleading. The territory to be served by the [illegible] not only not been restricted, but has been very materially enlarged by the new agreement. The Columbian [illegible] taken

Northern Pacific Affairs.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 30.—A morning paper says: "The Northern Pacific receivership entanglement will probably reach a crisis soon after the beginning of the new year, unless the Eastern courts speedily agree with Judge Hanford regarding a set of receivers for the entire system. It is learned, on what appears to be good authority, that Receiver Burleigh has given the Eastern receivers to understand that he will take complete control of the property within his jurisdiction some time next month if the courts do not agree in the meantime. This means that Mr. Burleigh will appoint his own general officers to manage the property within his jurisdiction, who will not report to the present general officers in St. Paul. He is sole receiver for the property in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and one of three receivers in Montana.

Illinois Central in New-Orleans.

Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has sent a letter to the Mayor of New-Orleans, requesting that the city authorities there take action in the matter of authorizing the Illinois Central Company to improve a large tract of land which the company owns for terminal purposes. Municipal authority has thus far been withheld, to the great detriment of the company's business, and also that of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Road, which the Illinois Central controls.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week, amounted to 77,881 tons, as against 90,572 tons the week before and 30,787 tons last year. The Lake Shore Road carried 15,898 tons; the Grand Trunk, 10,886 tons; the Nickel Plate, 8,088 tons; the Michigan Central, 8,232 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 5,434 tons; Pan Handle, 5,358 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,080 tons; Wabash, 4,512 tons; Big Four, 3,929 tons, and Erie, 2,920 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Articles of incorporation have been issued by the Secretary of State to the Empire City Traction Company, with a capital of $100,000. Henry L. Scheuerman, Samuel S. Slater, Frank H. Knight, Edgar M. Johnson, B. Franklin De Freece, and Mark J. Katz are among the Directors. This company proposes to build and operate a surface railway three and a quarter miles long, with termini at Hudson and Harlem Rivers and West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Hudson River and West Ninety-Sixth Street, and East River, and East Ninety-ninth Street.

—W. E. Roosevelt, C. S. Gold, and Francis Smith, comprising the Omaha and St. Louis Reorganization Committee, have been instructed by the bondholders to execute a contract in accordance with the proposition dated Dec. 18, 1895, made to Mr. James H. Smith by Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, Gilman, Son & Co. of New-York, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company of Kansas City, Mo., subject to such alterations as the committee may deem advisable.

—The Old Dominion Steamship Company, having arranged to increase its service to a daily line of steamers from New-York to Norfolk, commencing the first week in January, the Atlantic Coast Line announces the extra facilities thus afforded for daily movement of freight to its territory.

—Charles F. Parker, assistant to his father, George W. Parker, President and General Manager of the Cairo Short Line, has been appointed General Manager. President Parker, who retires from the active management of the company, will retain his position at its head.

—William H. Hudson, one of the veteran conductors of the Hudson River Division of the New-York Central Railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1. He has been in the service of the Central since 1849, and only leaves it because of physical infirmity.

—A comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Wabash Railroad Company for the month of November shows Gross earnings, $1,068,553, an increase of $40,180; operating expenses, $799,374, and net earnings, $269,179, an increase of $28,043.

—All of the effects of the defunct Brunswick, Western and Southern Railroad have been bought by the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Road, and a new line from Southport, N. C., to Wilmington, will be constructed without delay.

—A temporary injunction has been granted by the United States Circuit Court in Kentucky, restraining the Louisville and Nashville from discontinuing the operation of the Cumberland and Ohio line.

—A report comes from Terre Haute that William R. McKean, for twenty-five years President of the Vandalia system, will retire next month.

HOW UNTUTORED INDIANS MEASURE TIME

They Fix Their Dates by Sleeps and Moons and Winters.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Our Indians measure time solely by days, by sleeps, by moons, and by Winters. The Indian has no name for any subdivision of times less than a day. When he desires to indicate a shorter period he points to the heavens, and, measuring off a space, says "it was as long as it would take the sun to go from there to there." A day is from daylight to darkness; "sleep," or night, from dark till daylight. He has no name for any day, nor has he any subdivision of time corresponding to our week. A moon commences with the first streak of the crescent in the West, and lasts until the next one appears, but the days of the moon are neither numbered nor named. "From Winter to Winter" is the nearest approach he has to our term. The year commences with the first fall of snow. An Indian will tell you he is so many Winters old, but having no months or days he never has a birthday.

The Indians who formerly inhabited the southern part of Texas, where there is no snowfall, are said to have fixed the commencement of the year at the first "norther," a furious and chilling wind that sweeps from the North, and of frequent occurrence during the Winter months.

No year has any name or number fixing a sequence or point of reference, but each band will designate a year by its most prominent occurrence, as a fight with hostiles, death of a chief, prevalence of disease, abundance or scarcity of food, or failing anything marvelous or striking, by the name of the stream on which was located the Winter camp. But these are mere remembrances, and, excellent as is the Indian's memory, they, after a few years, fade into a jumble of disconnected facts without sequence or usefulness.

First Electric Light in a Theatre.

From Electricity.

It is believed that the first electric light installed in an American theatre was a Jablochkoff candle, used as a focusing lamp in the old California Theatre, in Bush Street, San Francisco, in 1878. The managers of the theatre at that time were Messrs. Barton & Hill, Gen. Barton, and Frank Lawler. The play was "Antony and Cleopatra," Miss Rose Eytinge and Cyril Searle taking the leading parts. Mr. A. H. Reece was the engineer in charge of the work. Seventeen years have worked a complete revolution in [illegible] lighting, and today there is not a theatre in the United States which does not use the electric light.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—William A. Smith, a dismissed [illegible] at his home in Chelsea this morning and died. Mr. Smith is well known in Boston and Chelsea. He was sixty-one years old and has a wife and one son. It is said that Mr. Smith had written letters [illegible] apprehended trouble from business complications and feared he would go insane.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 30.—William Atkins and wife went to church last night, leaving their three young children at home in bed. Returning they found the house in flames and heard the children crying for help, but were unable to save them, and all three were cremated. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The vault of the Highland Park [illegible] was blown open with dynamite this morning and $500 in cash and [illegible] worth of stamps stolen. A number of safes were also broken open and rifled of their contents by thieves.

TROY, Dec. 30.—Leon P. Clark of Naples, Ontario County, has been appointed from the eligible list to be Junior Assistant Physician at the Craig Colony for Epileptics, at Sonyea, Livingston County, at a salary of $600 per annum.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Anna M. Colburn, aged [illegible] years, was burned to death last night. No one was in the house with Mrs. Colburn at the time, and how the fire started is a mystery. It is thought a lamp exploded.

Building—Another Large Loan—Deings in the Auction Room.

Mr. Isaac Lawrence has sold to Walker & Lawson seventeen lots, six on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, seven in the rear, on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and four opposite, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, at $13,000 each. On the south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, on two of the lots, is the clubhouse at present occupied by Good Government Club B, and formerly occupied in succession by the Riverside and Pontiac Clubs.

Messrs. Floyd Clarkson & Son have sold, for W. G. Langdon, to the Hemenway estate, at $800,000, the five-story office building 39 Broadway, extending to Trinity Place, 26.8½ by 195.6 by 32.6¼ by 195. The property was bought in May, 1881, for $160,000. The Hemenway estate already owned 35 and 37 Broadway, extending through to Trinity Place. With the present acquisition it has 89.7½ feet front on Broadway.

Mr. George R. Read has obtained, for John T. Williams, from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, a provisional loan of between $600,000 and $700,000 on the Lord's Court office building, now in process of erection at the southwest corner of William Street and Exchange Place. As the building progresses the loan will be increased to $1,000,000 or over. The rate is 5 per cent. The Mutual Company has before it about thirty applications for real estate loans which will be acted on by its Finance Committee to-day, and all of which, it is understood, will be accepted.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Douglas Robinson, the newly elected President, who has just returned from Europe, presided. The meeting was harmonious, and a purpose was shown to devise whatever measures are found expedient to make the Exchange as useful as it can be made to be to those engaged in the real estate business. A committee of five, with power to increase its number to fifteen, is to be appointed, with this end in view.

Mr. L. Tanenbaum has sold, at something below $130,000, the five-story brick buildings 72 and 74 Greene Street, 37.6 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, at $4,575, to John H. McGurk, the two frame buildings 2,358 and 2,360 Hoffman Street, southeast side, 308 feet northeast of King's Bridge Road, 90 by 124.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to J. Romaine Brown, at $4,500, the two-story frame dwelling and two lots on the south side of Croton Street, one 214.5½ feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 96.9 by 25 by 87, and the other 264.4½ feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 86.9 by 25 by 80.4.

Mr. John T. Boyd sold, under foreclosure of a mechanics' lien, to E. Dressner, at $37,440, the five-story brick flat, 97 Perry Street, 20.10 feet west of Bleecker Street, 26.2 by 95.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Van Dolsen, at $45,500, the two four-story brownstone dwellings, 146 to 150 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, the first being 20 by 90.9 by 20.1½ by 88, and the other 83.4 by 100.5.

The sale of the Sweeny's Hotel property, at Park Row and Duane Street, announced for yesterday, was adjourned to Jan. 13.

The sale of the four-story brownstone dwelling, 26 West Forty-seventh Street, announced for yesterday by William S. Lalor, has been indefinitely postponed, the property having been disposed of at private sale and the intended sale cancelled.

Mr. Adolph Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Reuben Krause, at $21,600, the five-story brick flat 74 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 21.4½ by 100.11 by 21.5 by 100.11.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 409 East Sixty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,735; on prior mortgage, $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 336 and 338 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 90.6 feet west of First Avenue, 50.6 by 100.11 by 50 by 75.5½ by jog 6 inches by 25.5½, five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $21,840.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustees' sale, the square bounded by Montgomery and Penataquit Avenues and Second and Third Courts, Babylon, L. I.; also, the assets of the late firm of Richard M. Montgomery & Co.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Douglas Matthewson, referee, the one-eighth part of 247 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 226 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 37.11 by 92 by irregular, three four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $2600.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, S. B. Robinson, referee, lot on southeast side of Fulton Street, between Kossuth and Westchester Avenues, Wakefield, 33.0¼ by 151.5. Dueton judgment, $3,070.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Rusk, referee, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, 20.1 by 80 by 40.1 by 75 by 20 by 65, with four-story brick tenement and store on avenue and two-story brick building, with store, on street. Due on judgment, $15,275.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, G. M. Van Hoesen, referee, 117 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 192 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,375.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 632 and 634 West Fortieth Street, also 631-3 West Thirty-ninth Street, by Joseph Stern of 55 West Fiftieth Street, for a one-story frame structure; cost, $1,500.

Fort Independence Street, 176 feet west of Gilles Place, by William O'Brien of King's Bridge, for a three-story frame tenement; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Melrose Avenue, northeast corner, by Mary Kraser of 657 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a frame wagon shed; cost, $75.

No. 160 West Twenty-seventh Street, by S. M. Burnham of 118 West Seventy-fifth Street, alterations to a five-story brick factory and store; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, by David L. Einstein of 39 West Fifty-seventh Street, alterations to a five-story brick factory and store; cost, $8,000.

Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, southwest corner, by estate of Paul Spofford, 731 Park Avenue, alterations to a five-story and attic brick hotel; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 30.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 858.6 ft n of Taylor St, 25x90; Charles Lehman to Mitchell Lehman.....$1,600
LEBANON ST, n s, 100 ft e of Crotona (or Franklin) Av, 23.1x100; William Henderson and wife to Maria E. Costello... 4,200
LOT 229, map of North Marble Hill; Howard McK. Kirkland to Chauncey A. Freese..... 8,000
UNION AV, n corner of New-Haven Railroad Av, 50x87; Charles Miller and another, to Edward Koch Keller..... 1
MARRIOTT ST, s s, Lot 402, map of Seton Homestead; Seton Homestead Land Company to John B. Mayorga..... 700
LOT 193, map of Arden Property; Walter W. Taylor and wife to John E. Bien... 1,400
WEST SCOFIELD AV, s s, adjoining land of Michael McWheeny and East Chester Bay, City Island; Jerome Bell and wife to Robert Kelly..... 4,000
137TH ST, 19 West, n s, 233 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Cornelius Q. Hoffman to Charles S. Clarke..... 1
125TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; William Rosendorff and others, to C. H. Pike..... 1
103D ST, s w corner Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Charles Buek to Abbie B. Buek. 1
123D ST, s s, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Emily Windsor to Matilda Carroll..... 100
NORTHERN AV, w s, 40 ft n of n s corner, Lot 5, map of property at Fort Washington, 365.9x206.4x328.1x305.4; D. Fairfax Bush to Hugh N. Camp, Jr..... 1
184TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x102.2; the New-York Building Loan and Banking Company to Thomas Barrett.. 1
RIVER AV, e s, 100 ft s of 150th St, 100x100; Henry L. Morris and wife to Anna T. Dale..... 5,500
162D ST, s s, 109.6 ft w of Elton Av, 54x50; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to Louise R. Ames..... 1
ORCHARD ST, n e s, part of Plot 101, map of Claremont, 25x100; Richard O'Brien and wife to Adolph G. Hupfel.. 1
EAGLE AV, e s, 147.7 ft n of Cedar Place, 50x100; Charles Pitchie and wife to S. M. McKay..... 1
MARCY PLACE, n e corner of Mott Av, 100x102.2; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to C. W. Hoffman..... 5,000
ANTHONY AV, n w corner of Berry St, 28.2x92.10x22x100; W. E. Buzby and wife to Charles E. Williams and another..... 1
2D AV, n w corner of 2d St, 50x89; Sarah R. Reynolds to Mary B. W. Booth and another..... 1
BROADWAY, 375; Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and others to W. E. Dennis, ½ part..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Warren E. Dennis and wife to Eugene A. Hoffman.....162,500

Recorded Mortgages.

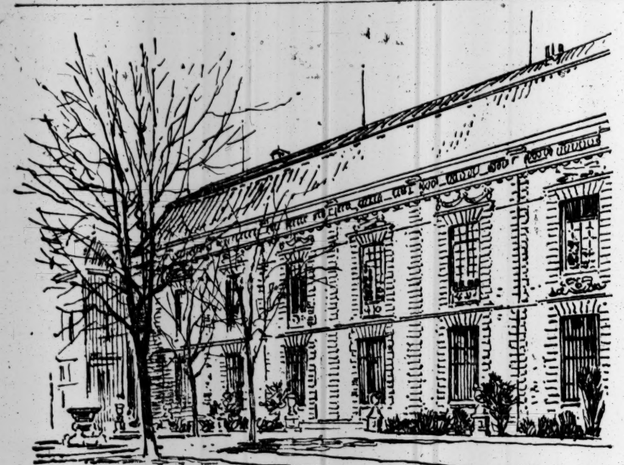
ADLER, Hatt

That Ever Existed.

IT IS NOW HOUSED IN A PALACE.

From Small Beginnings, the Bibliotheque Nationale Has Become an Enormous Institution of Truly Priceless Value to the World.

As befits the country which, when Greece and Rome wearied, took up the task of saving Plato from the savage assaults of Peter, and which has ever since guarded literature from the Philistines of all races, France can boast of possessing the best and the oldest library in the world. Incidentally, that library is also the largest in the world, but, as Paris is not Chicago, little emphasis is placed there on a detail so unimportant. Fanciful people like to say that the Bibliotheque Nationale is an institution which, in a way, dates back to the days of Charlemagne. This claim has no other foundation than the fact that Charlemagne



The Bibliotheque Nationale
in Paris.

had a shelfful of manuscripts. They have all disappeared. It is true, however, that King John, the Black Prince's captive, bequeathed a "royal library" to Charles V., his successor, and that ever since then there has been a collection, which, after numberless mutations of place and form, has now become the pride of France, and the envy of every other nation.

In the current number of The Pall Mall Magazine is an article which tells, with type and pictures, the present condition, extent, and value, the method of conduct, and the style of housing, that now mark the Bibliotheque Nationale, and from that publication the two pictures presented here and the facts that accompany them have been taken.

The vast buildings—home of peace and meditation, if ever there were one—are situated, by a strange anomaly, in the very centre of Paris, in the liveliest and noisiest quarter of the capital. Whereas, all the other libraries, all the great seats of learning, harbor their devotees on the left bank of the Seine—the quieter bank and the one more favorable to study—the Bibliotheque Nationale alone raises its thick walls in the midst of that human ant-hill which is formed by the quarter of the Palais Royal.

It was in 1721 that the collections of the Royal Library—formerly hidden in a part of Colbert's Hotel, where the great minister had given them shelter—took up their abode in the vast premises left untenanted by the bankruptcy of law and in a portion of the hotel of the Comte de Nevers, an annex of the ancient Palais Mazarin. At that time they were unpretentious, and contented themselves with little. They increased with such marvelous rapidity during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that in 1855, notwithstanding the encroachments made on neighboring property, notwithstanding the prodigies of ingenuity and patience displayed by the Conservateurs, they overflowed in every direction. A complete transformation was deemed necessary. Nearly all the old buildings were pulled down, and in their place arose superb edifices, with all the arrangements intelligently carried out, and with vast and airy rooms, constructed under the direction of the architects, Labrouste, father and son, and at the present day under that of M. Pascal. It took thirty years to complete this work, voted for by the commission of 1855.

Even then all was not yet perfect. Some old houses, attached to that portion of the Bibliotheque Nationale on the side of the Rue Vivienne, placed its treasures in permanent danger. It was therefore decided to buy and demolish the houses adjoining the Bibliotheque Nationale, and to construct new and magnificent buildings on their sites.

The first part of the programme was carried out. The old buildings exist no more. But the second part is yet in the section of projects to come, and one of the most beautiful streets of Paris, the Rue Vivienne, is still disfigured by black and gaping building sites, most unattractive to the eye of the visitor.

The Bibliotheque Nationale is divided into four great sections or departments—the Département des Imprimés, to which is attached the geographical section; the Département des Manuscrits, the Département des Estampes, and that of Monnaies et Médailles.

The great institute has at its head as General Administrator a man of letters, no less celebrated and esteemed in France than abroad—M. Lépold Delisle. He is seconded in his difficult task by an able and zealous General Secretary, M. Montreuil. Over each department presides a keeper in chief. After him are ranged the assistant keepers, (conservateurs adjoints,) librarians, sub-librarians, probationers, and, lastly, the attendants—these latter being occupied with purely mechanical work.

The Département des Imprimés is by far the most important, not only owing to the actuality which it puts into its work, but over and above all to the large portion of the public which is interested in its literary treasures and makes use of them. When one compares the present Département des Imprimés with the thousand volumes which the inventory of 1010 sets forth, one is astounded at the distance traversed since that time. Already on the accession of Louis XIV. an advance was made, and the Bibliothèque du Roi numbered 5,000 volumes. The Copyright act, obtained some years previously as compensation for the privileges accorded to printers, promoted a quick development of the Royal Library from that time forward.

The inventory of Nicolas Clément in 1688 gives substantial proof of an obvious augmentation, as the works inventoried number 148,000. On the eve of the Revolution 300,000 volumes filled the shelves of the ancient Palais Mazarin. The revolutionary era saw an influx to the Bibliothèque Nationale of the works seized from the abbeys and the châteaux of the emigrés. And these were so numerous that the officials contented themselves with arranging the new-comers, according to the names of the authors, in alphabetical order in their respective classes.

This became the starting point of a new system of classification, respected up to 1876—that is to say, until the administration of M. Delisle. Since 1876 each work on entering the Département des Imprimés is numbered and placed in the class to which it belongs; it is then inserted in one of the bulletins, French or foreign, which appear monthly. Lastly, slips under authors' names and order of subject are put at the disposal of readers. The public can therefore easily keep itself informed of the new works which are acquired through the copyright act or through purchase, and which figure on an average at 90,000 volumes, or thereabouts.

At the present moment 2,000,000 volumes—3,000,000, if one counts the duplicates and collections of pieces—occupy the immense rooms of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

In order to facilitate research, the idea has long existed of classifying the works according to the matters treated of. In spite of the defects of certain of these classifications, they have been preserved, in order to avoid long and costly revisions. They follow, with the corresponding letters of the alphabet: A, Holy Writ; B, Liturgy and bring a little order into the ever-increasing flood of books, and ordered, by a decree of Jan. 2, 1792, a general inventory of all the works in the Bibliothèque; but, overwhelmed by the avalanches of volumes descending upon them from all parts of France, the librarians must have abandoned all work of this kind.

The first half of this century saw a little order introduced into the chaos of books amassed since the Revolution; but until the appointment of M. Taschereau as general administrator, in 1852, no serious catalogue work was attempted. The new administrator commenced by making slips for every work received at the Imprimés. At the same time he set to work on the enormous arrears, and compiled the large catalogues of the History of France and of Medical Sciences. Still, a fixed plan was lacking for the successful achievement of so important a work as a general catalogue of the Imprimés. The honor of having understood this falls to M. Delisle. A commission, of which he was the President, instituted in October, 1875, evolved a code of measures and rules, destined to lay the foundations of the immense work, to which a considerable impetus was to be given—the general inventory of the riches of the Bibliothèque, that necessary prelude to the future catalogue.

This enormous task, which at the time seemed impossible, is completed to-day, and the 3,000,000 volume of the Bibliothèque Nationale are at the present moment represented by slips, classified according to subject and in alphabetical order, and which are to assist in the compilation of the general catalogue. For there is no intention of stopping when all is fairly started. A considerable piece of work has been accomplished at the Bibliothèque Nationale, but the right is not yet their to inscribe the words of the Latin poet: "Exegi monumentum." A commission, instituted some months ago, has studied the details of the new work, and has decided upon its immediate execution on the following lines:

The general catalogue will comprise all the printed works of the Bibliothèque Nationale; for it is not solely in the department of that name that books exist; they are also to be found in other departments, and especially in that of manuscripts. The collectors whose treasures have enriched that department have, for the most part, gathered among the manuscripts a quantity of printed matter, often of extreme rarity. The "registers" given to or acquired by the Bibliothèque Nationale have been religiously preserved, as they are full of neglected documents of real value. There are more than forty thousand printed works in the registers of the Département des Manuscrits which are now lost to students. Consequently, the decision taken by the commission cannot be too highly praised.

It is intended also to include in the general catalogue the books of the Fontainebleau Library, which has been associated with the Bibliothèque Nationale since Jan. 18, 1888, and is particularly rich in pamphlets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The catalogue will comprise three great classes: Autonym works, anonymous works, or those considered as such, and special works.

The first class will give, under authors' names, in alphabetical order, the titles of all works of which the author is known, with the usual description of edition, date, and size. There will also be appended to the name of each writer a complete list of those of his works represented at the Bibliothèque Nationale, with the different editions and number of copies of each work.

The second class is reserved for anonymous works, or those considered as such; for example, those signed by more than five authors, or simply designated by initials.

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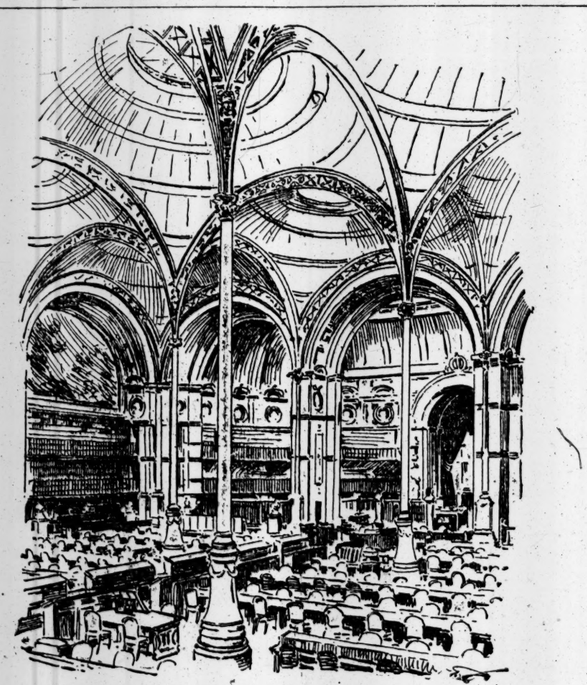

The Reading Room
of the Bibliotheque Nationale.

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It is estimated that the general catalogue will consist of about eighty volumes quarto, of 800 pages each, in two columns. The work is already commenced, and at the present moment the materials are being collected for the compilation of a portion of the letter A. The still distant achievement of this considerable work will form a worthy pendant to the Catalogue of Printed Books, and ordered, by a decree of Jan. 2, 1792, a general inventory of all the works in the Bibliothèque; but, overwhelmed by the avalanches of volumes descending upon them from all parts of France, the librarians must have abandoned all work of this kind.

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Important Cities of New-England Entirely Unprotected.

AN OFFICER POINTS OUT DANGER

Towns in Which Weapons Are Manufactured Could Be Easily Captured by an Enemy with a Strong Navy.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—A letter has been received in this city from Edward L. Munson, Lieutenant in the Medical Department of the United States Army, and stationed at Fort Assiniboin, Mon., which calls attention to the defenseless condition of New-Haven, and of New-England in general, in case of war. Lieut. Munson is a New-Haven man, but for some time has been stationed in the far West. He wrote the letter when there was talk of a possible war with Great Britain. He said:

It must be understood that New-England would bear the brunt of such a war, because of its numerous wealthy and unprotected seaports and the high ratio of population, thus enabling the greatest amount of damage to be inflicted with the minimum of delay and effort; and on account of the great manufacturing interests, the destruction of which would seriously cripple the entire country, and, lastly, through the fact that here are grouped, within the radius of a few miles, every Governmental and private plant in this country for the manufacture of military and sporting rifles, revolvers, ammunition, and rapid-fire machine guns.

After stating that in such a conflict, if protracted, the United States must necessarily win, Lieut. Munson declares that England's policy would be to strike hard and fast, thus paralyzing opposition at the outset, "and she would do it," he adds. He continues:

It does not do to point to the civil war as a criterion of what we will do in this case. We have been enervated by a generation of peace, while England has been seasoning her troops in the school of experience in nearly every quarter of the globe.

It is estimated by Capt. Wagner that England could place 70,000 trained regulars on this continent within ten days after the commencement of hostilities, and could, during this time, mobilize 37,000 Canadian militia at its military bases of Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, and Esquimault. This Canadian militia proved its quality in the Riel rebellion of 1885, and is at least as efficient a force as an equal number of our own State troops. To oppose this force of 107,000 men, if necessary, reinforced by marines and bluejackets from the navy, we have our own miniature army of 25,000, scattered by troops and companies all over the country, and a total of 112,190 State troops, most of them good, a few bad, and some indifferent.

Of this grand total of 137,000 men a large portion would not be available for active service. Public property must be guarded, and sickness, with recruiting and other details, would further deplete the ranks. Probably, by the reenlistment of old soldiers and former National Guardsmen, a total strength of 135,000 men could be attained—not more. This force is not designed for the protection of New-England alone, but is scattered throughout the breadth of the land. It would be difficult to mobilize more than half of it, yet it must serve both for attack and defense. It must cut and hold the Canadian Pacific Railway at various points, capture Winnipeg, and if possible capture Montreal and Quebec, and so limit the operations of England to the seacoasts. It must also oppose the British army corps, which would probably invade New-England by way of New-Brunswick and Maine.

Our navy cannot compete with that of England, and we can have no hope of shattering her power on the sea. These 135,000 soldiers are urgently needed to throw up and man hasty fortifications for the greater defense of our larger seacoast cities, the shelling of one of which would entail the loss of an incalculable amount of wealth and property.

England might decide to land a force in New-England direct. Halifax is only a matter of eighteen hours from Boston, and the Bermudas but a few days. We could at the outset mobilize neither sufficient military nor naval force to prevent their landing. There are many unprotected and unfortified towns, of which New-Haven and Bridgeport are good examples, from which, in the absence of a powerful naval force of our own, the guns of a few British vessels could exact a heavy ransom.

Our small navy must mass in the defense of the more important centres like New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and San Francisco, where the ships could act in conjunction with and receive the support of land batteries—and thus the smaller cities would be defenseless.

Unless the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, "established for the better defense of the provinces," could be promptly occupied or destroyed by our troops, English light-draught gunboats would soon exact tribute from the cities of the great lakes.

In New-England there are just four fortified and occupied army posts—at Bangor, Boston, Newport, and New-London. These fortifications are all obsolete in design and construction, their garrisons aggregate less than one regiment of artillery, and their armament is modern only in part. They could offer no effective resistance to a hostile fleet. Should our navy be able to sail up the eastern end of the Sound, which is improbable, New-Haven might escape a naval attack—otherwise she would be one of the surest to suffer. Here, besides a wealth of other manufacturing interests, are situated the Winchester Arms Company, a Government contractor in time of war capable of turning out its rifles and cartridges by millions; the Marlin Fire Arms Company, makers of rifles and revolvers, and the Ideal Manufacturing Company, makers of reloading implements. In easy range of Bridgeport Harbor stands the plant of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

The destruction of one of the five cities, New-Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Springfield, and Lowell, would seriously cripple our cause, and the destruction of all five would put it out of our power to make either attack or defense.

At these five cities is made every magazine, military, naval, or single-shot rifle and every high-grade revolver adapted to military purposes. There is a sabre manufactory in the West, and that is all.

Not one of these towns is fortified; they are distant only a few hours by rail or a couple of days' march for infantry, and their loss by a series of rapid movements would render it impossible to arm our 1,000,000 raw recruits or keep the cartridge belts full for the 100,000 men already equipped.

The interests of the Government imperatively demand one of two things. Either these towns must be strongly fortified or their rifle and cartridge factories must be removed to scattered points throughout our country, like Atlanta, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Omaha, where they would be inaccessible from the sea, and, in part, if not entirely, secure from attack by land.

At present the defenseless condition and military importance of these cities would render them the early objects of attack. Upon the people of New-England, and especially the citizens of the cities mentioned, would the scourge of war fall most heavily.

The writer concludes by declaring that New-Haven and other New-England towns should be fortified.

A PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT WITH HONOR

The Good Sense of Both Nations Will Secure This Result.

From The New-York Examiner.

We can conceive of nothing more utterly wicked than a war between England and the United States, the two foremost Christian nations of the world. It ought not to be; we do not believe it will be. We have the utmost faith that the sober common sense of both countries will stand squarely in the way of so unholy a conflict. Whatever statesmen and politicians may propose will be passed upon and determined by the people—and the people of neither country want war. They will insist upon a peaceable settlement of the question at issue. We have not a shadow of doubt that they will adopt and insist upon applying the principle enunciated by Prof. Goldwin Smith, that boundaries between nations should always be determined by arbitration. But should a war occur—which God forbid—the burden and ignominy of precipitating it will rest upon the nation that deliberately gives occasion for war by refusing to submit a territorial question to arbitration.

There are those who would have our Government submit placidly to any indignity, however gross, or permit any wrong, however serious, to be inflicted upon a weaker neighbor, without a word of protest or rebuke. This, it seems to us, is the surest way to invite indignity and wrong, with the ultimate probability of a war which firmness at the beginning would avert. The rule which the Apostle laid down for individual conduct—"if it be possible, as far as in you lies, be at peace with all men"—applies equally to national conduct. It is not always possible to be at peace. The man whose house is invaded by a thief does not keep the peace. The true man who sees a ruffian beating a child does not hesitate to break the peace. If we, as a nation, believe that our weak sister republic is being robbed of a part of her territory, shall we stand by and see the wrong consummated without a word? But to speak the word involves the risk of war. shall we on that account refuse to speak? War, terrible as it is—thrice terrible as it would be between England and this country—is not the worst evil that could happen. "Peace at any price"—peace at the cost of permitting wrong to our neighbor without an attempt to prevent it—would be a far greater calamity. We love peace; we fervently pray that it may be maintained, but we should blush to pray for a peace that means dishonor.

Will Look into Martin's Sanity.

Alfred W. Martin, a publisher, thirty-two years old, who lived at 252 West Fifty-fourth Street, was yesterday committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for examination as to his sanity.

Martin, who is a member of one of the prominent families of Nashville, Tenn., was indicted, on Nov. 29, for felonious assault on John C. Ellis, of 48 West Fifty-sixth Street, who was janitor at 273 West Thirty-eighth Street, on Nov. 22. Martin insisted on getting into the house at a late hour, but was prevented by Ellis. He assaulted Ellis, and when Policeman Reinisch came to Ellis's assistance he, too, was assaulted. Doctors who examined him said Martin was of unsound mind.

Old English Music.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Long before the stream of Norman minstrel art, sacred music was exercising a beneficial influence. The early British Church possessed sacred music, but this was gradually driven out before the onward march of that new Church music which Augustine brought with him from Rome (A. D. 597). The Gregorian music (evolved by Pope Gregory out of the Greek tetrachords and some existing Ambrosian chants) was heard and loved wherever Augustine and his monks built a church. By its means a deep impression was left upon the minds of those who heard and joined in it; but it is curious that we miss altogether the ecclesiastical flavor in the earliest examples that have come down to us of English music during the first quarter of the thirteenth century.

The free and uncontrolled secular music was the first to reflect itself in permanent manuscript form. Church music per se was not progressive; the Church tones for the "service" and "mass" music were fixed, and only a heretical offense was the outcome of tampering therewith, but no such restrictions hampered secular music.

Indian ... Sure to be Independent Soon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Henry Cavling, a Danish journalist, the editor of the Politichen at Copenhagen, who has been in Cuba for several months observing the progress of affairs on the island, arrived here yesterday, and to-day was a visitor at the Capitol. He called upon Senator Knute Nelson, and by the Minnesota Senator was introduced to many prominent persons.

Mr. Cavling says that he had no difficulty in getting about Cuba, and was well treated by both the Spaniards and the insurgents. He is convinced that the Cubans will eventually achieve their independence. He brings some new talk about the Danish islands in the West Indies, and has given a start to the old talk about the acquisition, by purchase, of St. Thomas. He says:

"Denmark is compelled to dispose of the island. You must be aware of the fact that she is a small country, with no large army or navy, and the expense of maintaining the Government on these islands is $150,000 a year. If your Congress does not see fit to purchase, they may be sold to Germany. Every important European power except Germany has a harbor in the West Indies. Hence the desire of the German Government to secure control of St. Thomas, which has a harbor large enough to accommodate the navies of the whole world.

"The people of Denmark dislike the Germans, and don't want our West India possessions to pass under German control; in fact, do not want any European power to secure possession of them. A most liberal offer would be made to the United States to purchase at a comparatively small price—almost nothing—for it has been practically determined to either sell these islands or give them liberty. Most of the residents of the islands are British immigrants. Their first move after securing independence would probably be to petition Great Britain for a protectorate.

"At this time, with the Venezuelan boundary dispute in such grave form, Cuban annexation very probable, and the great Nicaraguan Canal building, it seems to me your Congress would see its way clear to purchase. It was not so necessary in 1868, when Denmark made the offer and it was not accepted."

"Then you think the Cuban revolutionists will win?"

"I think the defeat of Spain is not improbable," said Mr. Cavling. "The revolutionists may not win in the near future, but in time they will assert the independence of the island, and I find the conservative thought of the island is in favor of annexation to the United States. A petition for annexation will undoubtedly be presented to the United States Congress as soon as independence has been asserted."

FUTURE OF A. J. WEIL & CO.

Senior Partner, It Is Said, Will Return to St. Louis—The Firm's Career.

It was reported down town yesterday that early in the new year the firm of A. J. Weil & Co., brokers at 71 Broadway, would cease to do business. The report excited some interest because of the prominence of its members in the stock market for two or three years.

Notice of dissolution appeared in the partnership directory for 1894, but both Augustus J. Weil and Henry G. Weil, the partners, continued together in business as before.

Augustus J. Weil is now said to have decided to give up stock operations and to return to St. Louis. The brother, who has a Stock Exchange membership, will remain here.

A. J. and H. G. Weil inherited a fortune of several millions of dollars from their father, who was a dry goods merchant in St. Louis. Instead of continuing in that business, they decided to try brokerage. They came here about five years ago, and opened an office as dealers in municipal securities. This line furnished too little excitement to please them, and they went into stocks. A. J. Weil soon became known among brokers as one of the boldest operators in the market.

Henry G. Weil was suspended from the Exchange in 1893 for six months, for saying on the floor of the Exchange that the bank of the Manhattan Company had defaulted in payment. He kept an account at that bank, and presented a large check there, for which he demanded greenbacks. The bank declined to give them to him. It was supposed at the time that he was a bear in the market, and intended to use the greenbacks to withdraw gold from the Treasury. Such action would have tended to affect stock prices, for the market was weak. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange decided to make an example of Mr. Weil, and thus serve warning on others who might feel disposed to aggravate a serious situation by spreading calamity stories.

The New Inspector of Gas Meters.

James L. Stewart, who has been recently appointed Inspector of Gas Meters, was born in New-York City in 1863. He has been identified with Republican politics ever since his majority. He received a common school education and was graduated from Grammar School No. 14. He is a machinist, though more recently he has been engaged in the exportation of sewing machines. He was the Republican candidate for Alderman in 1892, in the old Fourteenth Assembly District, which had always been a Democratic district, and polled 700 votes ahead of the Electoral ticket, receiving 3,350 votes.

He was a Republican candidate for the Assembly in 1894, polling over 4,000 votes, and was beaten by only 160 votes in his Assembly district, which the previous year gave for the Democratic ticket a majority of 5,000.

Two More Contractors Yield.

Two more clothing contractors yielded yesterday to the Brotherhood of Tailors, and took from their shops the cards with the new rules. These were T. Alexander of 84 Market Street, and Max Hertz of Sheriff Street, each of whom employed about fifty men.

The locked-out men held a mass meeting at Walhalla Hall, and received the news with applause. Their leaders said that the Executive Committee was making arrangements to hire lofts in which shops for the locked-out men would be opened soon after the opening of the new year.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing in private family; good personal reference. C. L., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, also understands plain dressmaking; willing and obliging; moderate salary expected. Lindbeck, 1,503 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; first-class city reference. M. G., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Help with washing; is competent, willing, and obliging; the best of city references. city or country. 36 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl for chamberwork and waiting or assist with sewing, 236 West 16th St., Mrs. Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; most willing and obliging; best city reference. C., Box 104 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; best reference from last employer. 817 10th Av., first floor.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined lady as companion to elderly lady or mother's assistant; in city, country, or going South; best references. H. J. T., 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a neat, competent German as good economical cook; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 84th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; best city references. 228 East 56th St.; fourth bell.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife as first-class cook; husband as butler; in a private family; best city references. French Couple, 154 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; understands all kinds fancy dishes; best city reference. 422 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; can furnish best references. E. R., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference; wages, $25 to $30. C. M., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young woman to cook by the day or week; best city reference. 133 West 62d St.; ring Laverty's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook; will assist with the washing; first-class reference; wages, $20. M. A., 241 West 30th St.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; seven years' best city reference; city or country. 237 West 19th St.; ring three bells.

... private family cook and baker; all kinds of soups, fish, meats, entrées, jellies, creams; can cater, if required; country preferred; references; wages, $25. Flanagan, 306 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking; best references. M., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family; understands her business; is competent and willing; city reference from late employer. O. K., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; can carve; cakes, desserts, games, marketing, dinner parties; best testimonials. 467 4th Av., between 31st and 32d Sts.

COOK.—By an English-American; suits the most fastidious; French, German, and 100 handsome dishes from what others waste; wages moderate; references. 232 West 31st St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; private family. M. K., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Swiss lady, diplomée, desires afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, Latin, music, drawing; highest references. A., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, diplomée Academy of Paris, as governess in Christian family; French, German, music; excellent references. Mlle. F., 75 West 45th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do housework in small family; city references. 726 8th Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHEN MAID.—By young girl as kitchen maid, or do general housework; private family; good reference. 769 Columbus Av.; third floor back.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress or assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; seven years' first-class reference. M. Q., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By an experienced Protestant woman as maid and seamstress; reference. A. T., 295 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

MAID or NURSE.—Maid to young ladies or nurse to one child over three; speaks German, French, and English. R. B., 219 2d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl; understands dressmaking; city reference. M. H., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress and assist with chamberwork in private family; city or country; good city reference. 210 East 28th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a young Swedish girl as laundress, whom she can recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 128 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; six years' city references. Call at 335 West 21st St.; ring Kilkenny's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; ladies' or gentlemen's and family washing; dozen or month. 152 East 39th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class nurse; from birth or young children; patient, fond of children; excellent seamstress; willing, obliging; personal references. M. S., Box 832 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; eleven years' references. Eddy, 346 West 59th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined, North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. B., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS and DO LIGHT CHAMBERWORK.—Wages, $20; competent and trustworthy; first-class city references. H., 135 E. 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young Frenchwoman; good seamstress and dressmaker; work by day; best references. M. D., 209 West 36th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress, or as chambermaid in private family; good city reference. 914 6th Av.; third floor; Rodgers's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a colored woman at home; yard drying; no pulleys; city reference. K. Harris, 307 West 68th St.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORKER.—Not afraid of hard work or long hours. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Not afraid of hard work or long hours; references. Box 175 152 6th Av.

TWO GIRLS; one experienced as seamstress and dressmaker, willing to assist with other work; other as chambermaid and waitress. 1,594 3d Av., second floor.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—MAID or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; capable to take full charge; best city reference. H. C., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss German; single, with many years' experience in private families; can furnish good city references. J. Umbrecht, 151 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly experienced; is neat, temperate, willing, and trustworthy; personal city reference. B., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a man and wife as butler and cook; just from England; town or country; please state wages; good reference. P., 16 Jane St.

BUTLER.—English; understands all duties of his position; single; references to ability, sobriety, honesty, &c. B. O., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent in every respect; age, 25; long city personal reference; with parlormaid or second man. Jones, Grant Av., East 164th St.

BUTLER.—By a single man; age, 32; thoroughly experienced; willing, obliging; highest personal references. Thomas O'Connor, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent and steady man; first-class references. Julius, 403 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—For dinner parties and housecleaning; first-class city references. Rey & Dupraz, 148 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands the duties of his position; strictly honest and sober, as reference will certify. O'Connor, 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By competent man; best city recommendations; will make himself useful. M., Box 841 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing, obliging; good reference; country preferred. A. B., Box 848 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced and competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate and trustworthy; ten years' reference from last employer, who will give personal interview to any one requiring his services. P. F., Mason's stables, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; Protestant; thoroughly experienced; city driver; strictly sober; understands his business thoroughly; first-class city reference. G. C., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Lady would like situation for her colored coachman; good reference; understands care of horses thoroughly; sober, honest; best letters and references; city or country. J. B., 123 West 89th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; willing and obliging; can furnish the best of city references; last and former employer can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady would like situation for her colored coachman; good appearance; understands the care of horses thoroughly; sober, honest; best of letters and references. B. J., 125 West 89th St.

COACHMAN. — First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is good careful driver; sober and honest. 12 West 44th St. W. B.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; unsurpassed recommendations, personal and written; moderate expectations. N. T., Box 842 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent families; stylish appearance; obliging, temperate, trustworthy. Conway, 155 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman of good appearance; disengaged on account of family going abroad; twelve years' unquestionable references. T. C., 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; unexceptionable references as to capabilities and sobriety; city or country; country preferred. S. G., 1,637 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a single Englishman; first-class references as to sobriety and capability; city or country; country preferred. A. B. C., Martin & Martin, harness agency, 235 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; 5 feet 0 inches; good, careful driver; first-class personal and